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# Your Trusty Python Package: TTPs of attacks on OSS in Python

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# Disclaimer

This material was created for educational purposes and contains examples of source code that can be weaponized for malicious purposes. The author and the company (EPAM Systems and all its affiliates) are not responsible and/or liable for any damage of any kind, to any human or organization, caused by the misuse of these materials. Use only for educational purposes and at own risk.

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01

Why this topic is  
important?

## WHY THIS TOPIC IS IMPORTANT?

### Machine-Learning Python package compromised in supply chain attack

by Cedric Permet in Developer on January 4, 2023, 12:00 PM EST

A nightly build version of a machine-learning framework dependency has been compromised. The package ran malicious code on affected systems and stole data from unsuspecting users.



### Software supply chain attacks caused PyPI to temporarily suspend new users and projects

Technical | May 24 2023 | 1 min read



In the past several months, the [Python Package Index \(PyPI\)](#), the official third-party repository for Python packages, has faced a surge in malicious users and projects. One of these software supply chain attacks—a malicious package that was uploaded to PyPI—was found by the [Apiiro AI risk engine in December 2022](#).

### Six Malicious Python Packages in the PyPI Targeting Windows Users

6,237 people reacted | 16 | 11 min. read

SHARE

By Shaul Ben Hai  
July 11, 2023 at 6:00 AM  
Category: Cloud  
Tags: Cloud Security, Cortex EDR, Cortex XDR, malicious code, open source, Open Source Software, Prisma Cloud, Python, WildFire



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### ReversingLabs Blog

Threat Research | August 31, 2023

### VMConnect supply chain attack continues, evidence points to North Korea

ReversingLabs researchers discovered more packages that are part of the previously identified VMConnect campaign, as well as evidence linking the campaign to North Korea's Lazarus Group.



BLOG AUTHOR

Karlo Zanki, Reverse Engineer at ReversingLabs. [READ MORE...](#)

WHY THIS TOPIC IS IMPORTANT?



*"...make them believe, that offensive operations, often times, is the surest, if not the only (in some cases) means of defence"*

George Washington, 1799

*"The only real defence is active defence"*

Mao Zedong

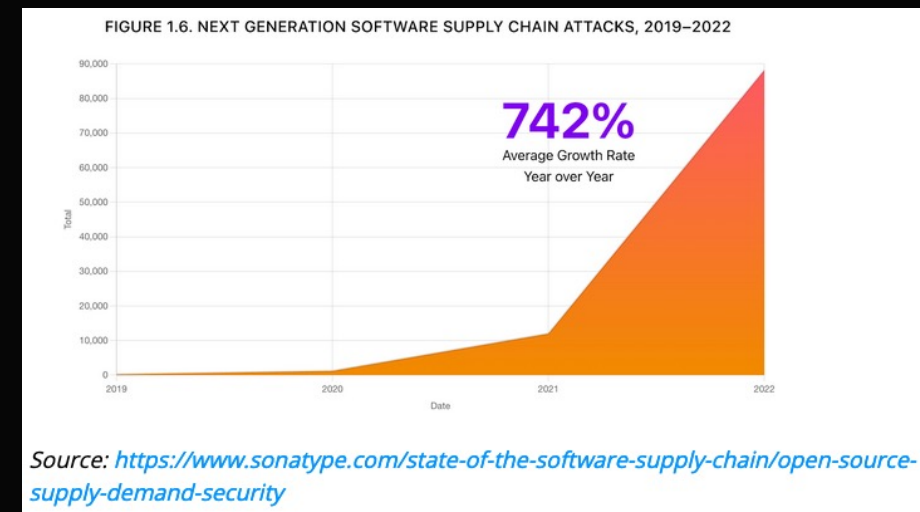
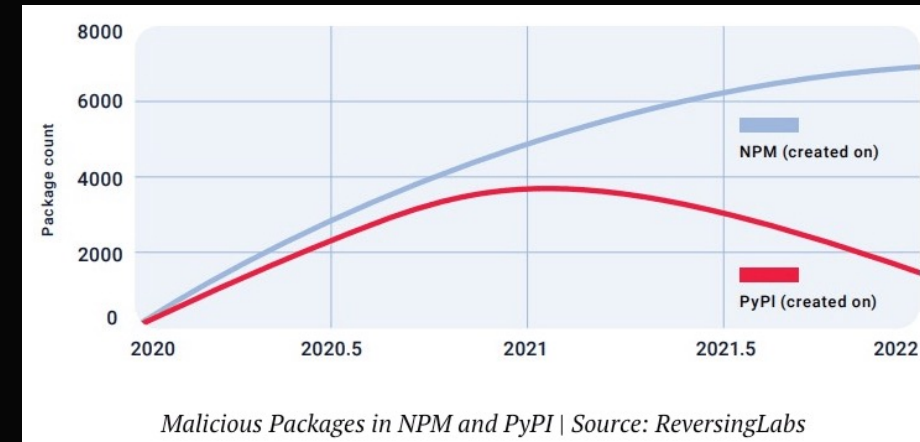
*"To know your Enemy, you must become your Enemy"*

Sun Tzu, "Art of War", 5<sup>th</sup> century BC

03

# History of supply-chain attacks

- First supply chain attacks date back to 2017 with initial campaigns targeting dockerhub, npm and pypi
- The “SolarWind Attack” was first high-profile attack that drew attention of cyber experts and authorities
- Rapid grows since 2020
- Supply chain attacks became one of the favorite vectors for major APTs due to traditional lack of control over development environments
- Attacks range from opportunistic to precisely planned and tailored towards specific organization





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# TTPs in supply-chain attacks

# TTP

## Tactics

“Why?” – the reason an attacker performs the action

- Initial access
- Perimeter bypass
- Data exfiltration
- Ransomware

## Techniques

“How?” – how an attacker performs the action

- Uploading malicious packages to repositories
- Typosquatting
- Starjacking
- Injection of malicious code through dev credentials compromise

## Procedures

Step-by-step application of techniques



### Supply-Chain Compromise

- Project/Repository infiltration
- Dependency Infiltration
- Infiltration of private PyPi repositories and servers
- Distribution through public GitHub projects, FTP servers, etc.
- Typosquatting
- Starjacking



### Defense Evasion

- Payload obfuscation:
- Encoding
  - Encryption
  - Bytecode
  - Embedding binaries
- Traffic obfuscation:
- DNS Exfiltration
  - Proxying/Tunnelling



### Installation & Delivery

- `__init__.py`
- `setup.py`
- dropper



### Exfiltration & C2

- Info stealers
- RATs



## Supply-chain compromise

### Public project/repository infiltration

- Transfer of ownership
- Official channels of contribution

### Dependency Infiltration

- Infiltration of a project that provides dependency for the main target

### Attacks on private PyPi servers/proxies

- Poorly managed PyPi servers
- Wide-open and over-permissive PyPi repositories
- Vulnerable PyPi servers

### Public GitHub repos and FTP servers

- Package distributed as source-code(no egg/wheel)

### Typosquatting

- Malicious packages registered using naming patterns similar to legitimate projects

### Starjacking

- Utilization of a technical flaw in PyPi ecosystem that allows an attacker to make a reference to an arbitrary GitHub source effectively stealing rating stars of that repository



## Starjacking demo



## Defense Evasion - Obfuscation

### Payload obfuscation:

- Encoding – encoding strings to base64, UNICODE, etc.
- Encryption – encrypting payload strings
- Bytecode – embedding bytecode
- Embedding binary executables – embedding executables written in a different language

### Traffic obfuscation:

- DNS Exfiltration – method of exfiltrating data through DNS tunnelling
- Proxying/Tunnelling – using interim proxies or anonymizers to hide/passthrough traffic

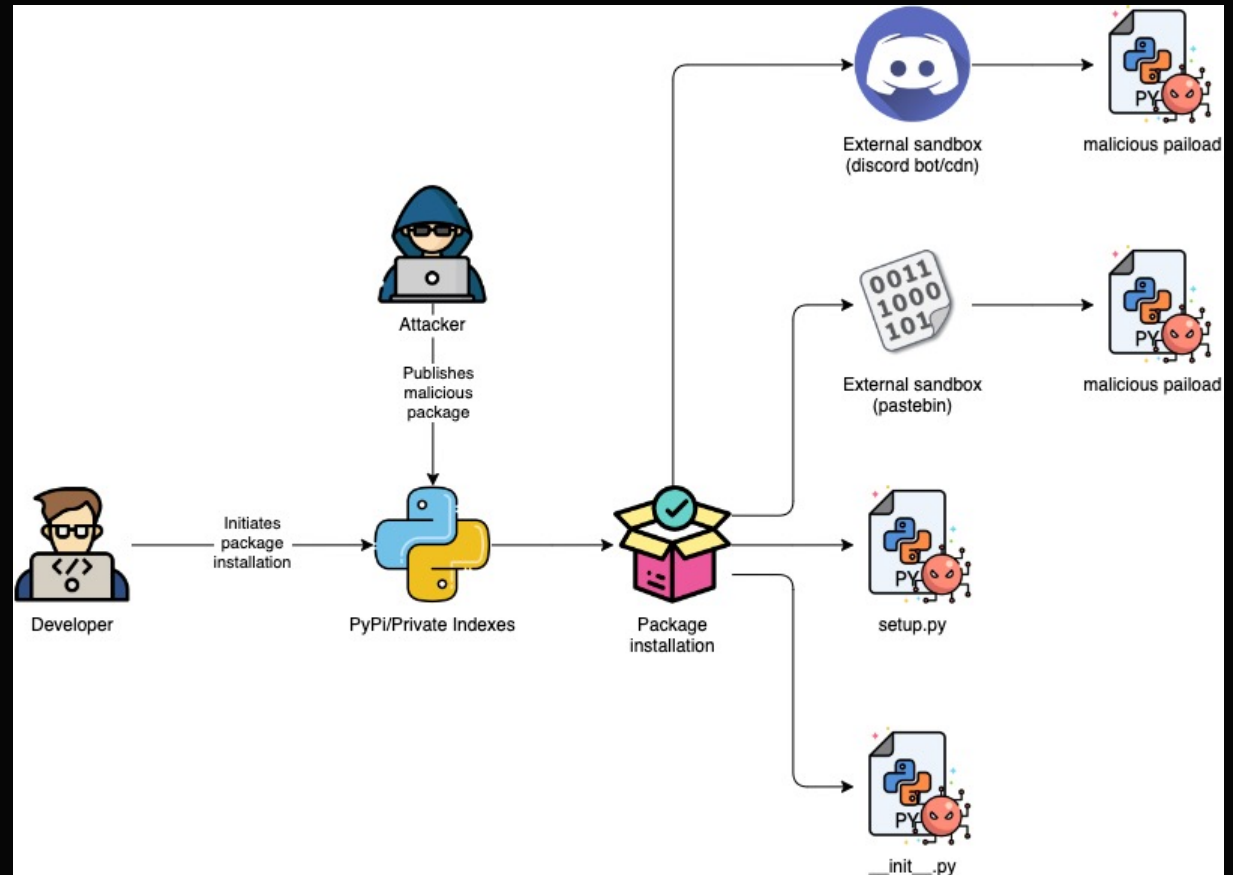


## Payload obfuscation demo



## Installation & Delivery

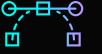
- `__init__.py` – payload invoked when package is imported
- `setup.py` – payload invoked during installation
- droppers – payload is delivered from the outside (external sandboxes) when package is imported or installed:
  - Discord
  - Pastebin
  - Telegram bots
  - ...





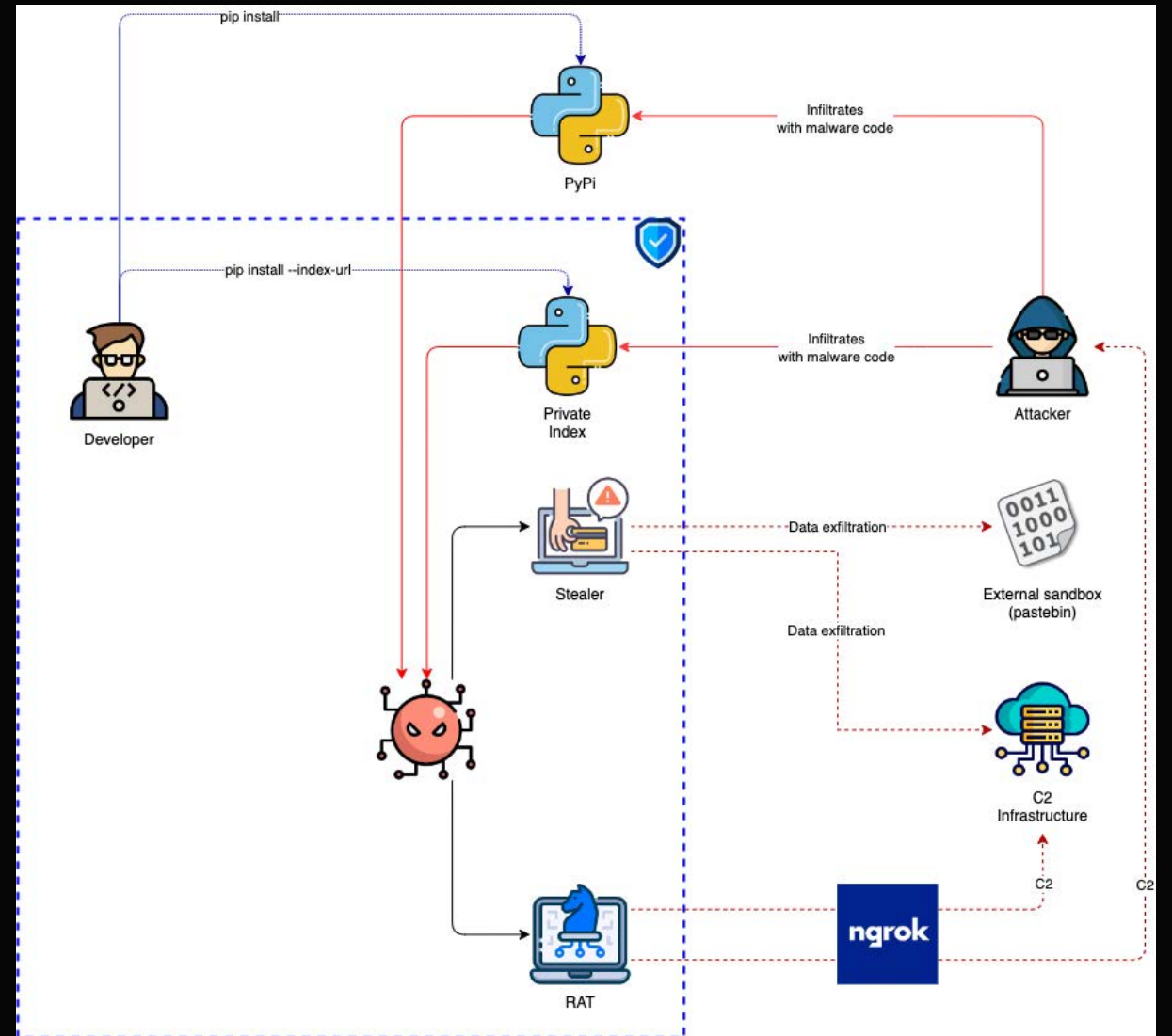


Installation & delivery demo



## Exfiltration and C2

- Info stealers
- Remote Access Trojans (RATs)





## Exfiltration & C2 demo

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# Defences

## Pre-supply protection

- Individual development sandboxes
- Avoiding shared development servers
- Review project details and reputation
- Code review (manual/grep/semgrep)
- Package quarantine
- Avoiding projects that are not published on PyPi
- Fixed versions of dependencies
- Restrict direct downloads of dependencies (use private PyPi servers as trusted proxies)
- SCA on pre-commits
- AV/EDR

## Post-supply protection

- Dev sandboxes
- Traffic monitoring
- Principle of least privilege on build agents/nodes
- Semgrep + SCA + SBOM integrated into CI/CD pipelines
- AV/EDR

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# Credits and references

## CREDITS AND REFERENCES

### Credits:

- [EPAM Systems LTD](#) for supporting my initiatives on security researching and public speaking
- [EvilBunnyWrote](#) for all the CTF events and helping with the researching
- [www.flaticon.com](http://www.flaticon.com) for icons and graphics used in this presentation

### References and additional reading:

1. [ActiveState - How to Mitigate the 3 Most Common Python Supply Chain Threats](#)
2. [Apiiro - Software supply chain attacks caused PyPI to temporarily suspend new users and projects](#)
3. [Exploit-Notes - Python Yaml Privilege Escalation](#)
4. [Fortinet - Supply Chain Attacks: Examples and Countermeasures](#)
5. [Hinty.io - DNS exfiltration of data: step-by-step simple guide](#)
6. [Linux Foundation - The Rising Threat of Software Supply Chain Attacks: Managing Dependencies of Open Source projects](#)
7. [Reversinglabs Blog - A \(Partial\) History of Software Supply Chain Attacks](#)
8. [Reversinglabs Blog - VMConnect supply chain attack continues, evidence](#)
9. [Sonatype - A History of Software Supply Chain Attacks](#)
10. [Semgrep - Code injection prevention for Python](#)
11. [TechRepublic - Machine-Learning Python package compromised in supply chain attack](#)
12. [Unit 42 - Six Malicious Python Packages in the PyPI Targeting Windows](#)

# Thank you!

For questions and comments please get in touch

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