

Software detective

Python in security research

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Whoami

- Przemek
- Tietoevry
- Network security



Agenda

- Security research
- Methodology
- Techniques
- Tools
- Case study



Security Research

What is it

- Understand digital threats & attacks
- Discover vulnerabilities
- Improve system defenses



Security Research

Why is it important

- CVE-2025-47273
- setuptools (pip) v78.1
- Impact: write to arbitrary files (with python permission)

```
def _download_url(self, url, tmpdir):  
    # Determine download filename  
    name, _fragment = egg_info_for_url(url)  
    if name:  
        while '..' in name:  
            name = name.replace('..',  
                                '.' ).replace('\\', '_')  
        else:  
            ...  
            filename = os.path.join(tmpdir, name)
```


Security Research

Why is it important

- <https://github.com/advisories>

Q type:reviewed ecosystem:pip severity:high

1,487 advisories

Severity ▾CWE ▾Sort ▾

Python-Future Module Arbitrary Code Execution via Unintended Import of test.py

High

CVE-2025-50817 was published for future (pip) 4 days ago

Keras vulnerable to CVE-2025-1550 bypass via reuse of internal functionality

High

CVE-2025-8747 was published for keras (pip) last week

Picklescan has pickle parsing logic flaw that leads to malicious pickle file bypass

High

GHSA-9gvj-pp9x-gcfr was published for picklescan (pip) last week

PyLoad vulnerable to SQL Injection via API /json/add_package in add_links parameter

High

CVE-2025-55156 was published for pyload-ng (pip) last week

GitHub reviewed advisories	
All reviewed	23,501
Composer	4,829
Erlang	36
GitHub Actions	33
Go	2,447
Maven	5,843
npm	4,065
NuGet	723
pip	3,866
Pub	12
RubyGems	943
Rust	1,010
Swift	39

Security Research

How to start

- **Build knowledge**

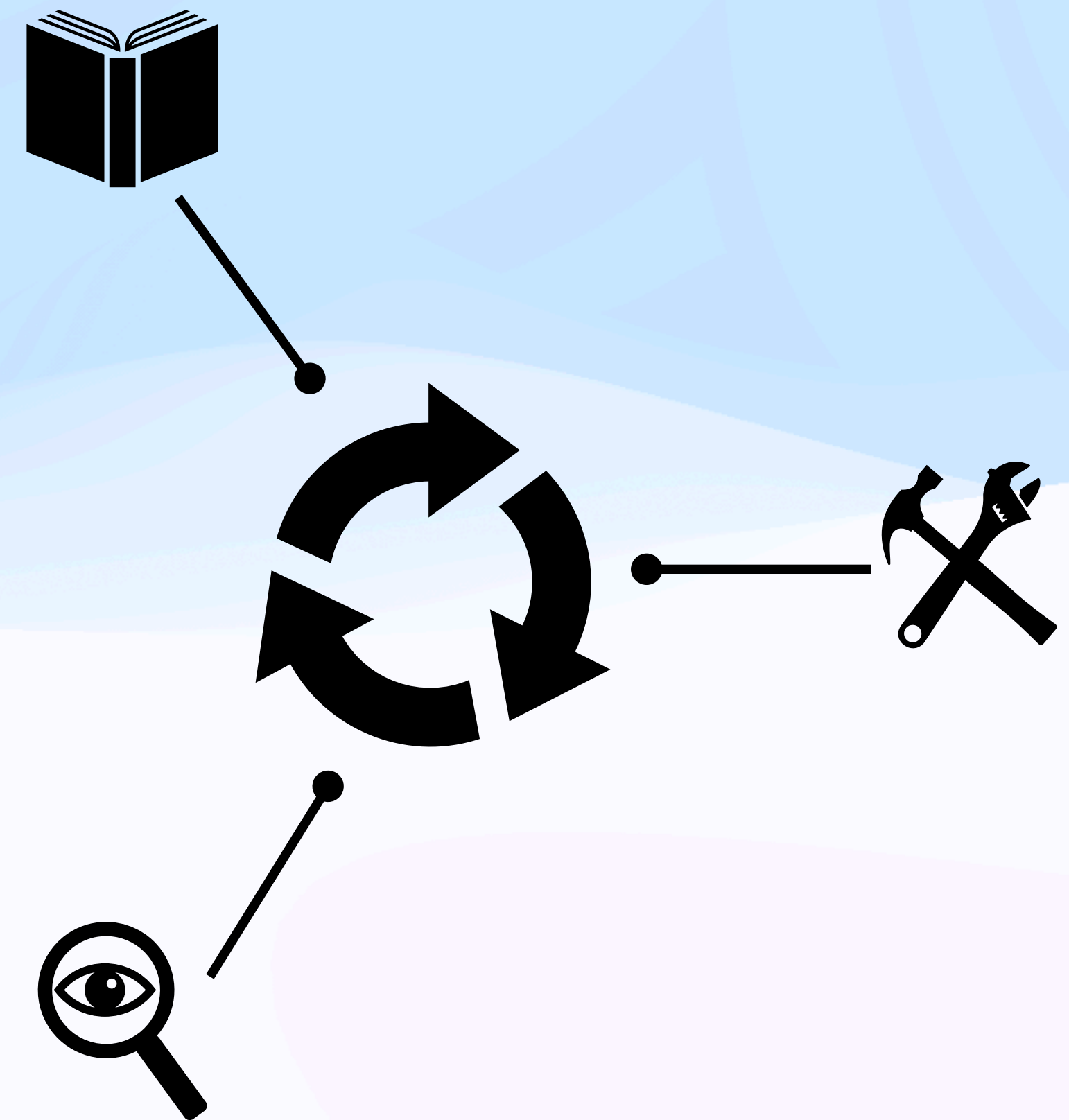
Read published research, experiment

- **Learn codebase**

Use software, understand code

- **Refine skills**

Solve challenges, identify patterns



Methodology

How to approach

- User interaction
- Threat model
- Attack scenarios

```
import ...

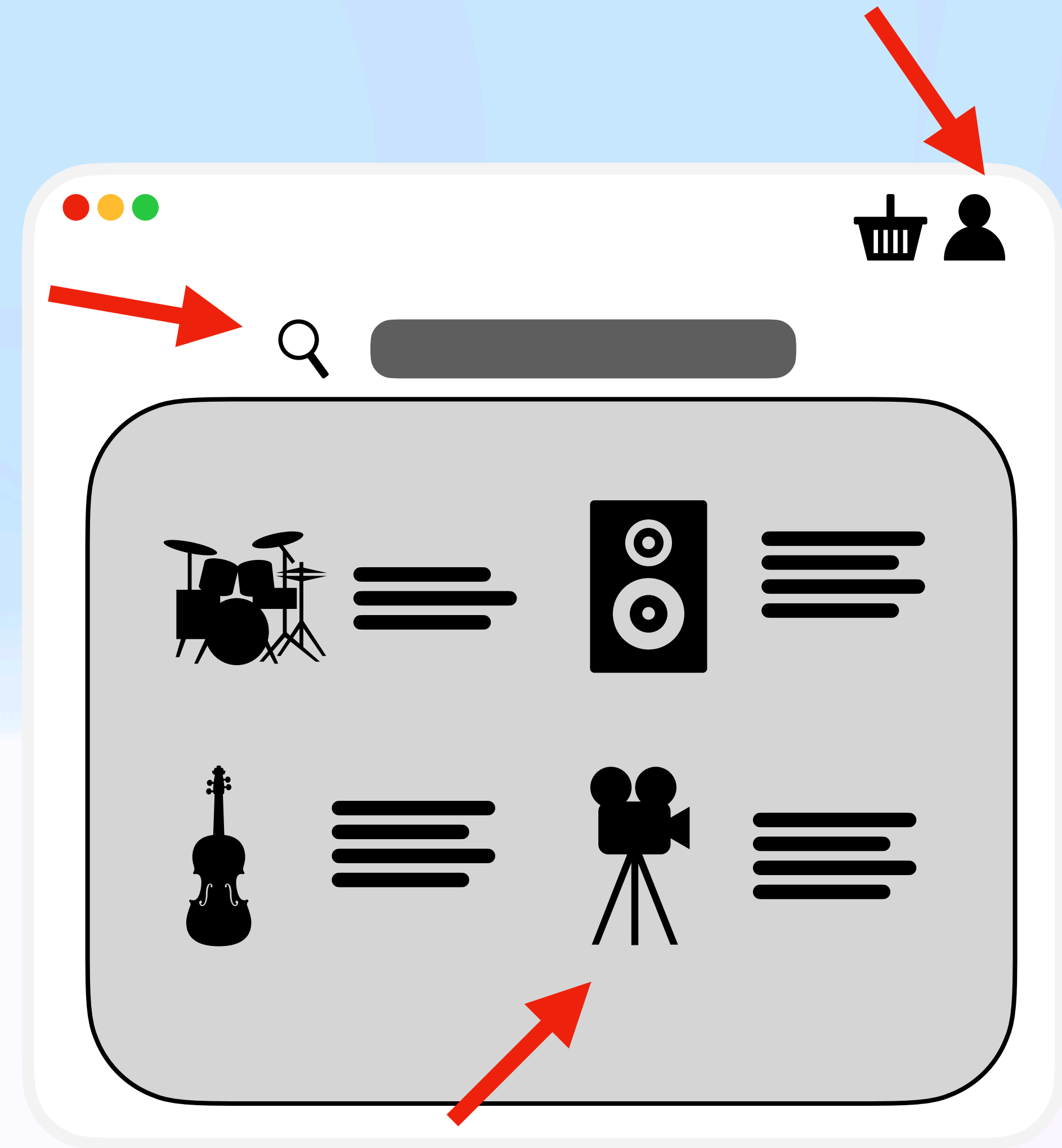
def list_products():
    ...

def add_to_basket():
    ...

def archive_product():
    ...
```


Methodology

- **User interaction**
- Threat model
- Attack scenarios

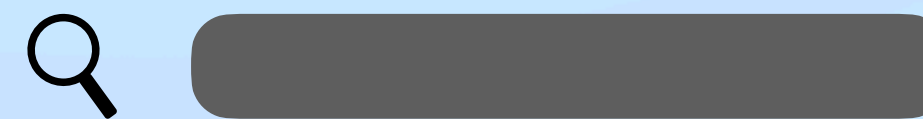


Methodology

- User interaction
- **Threat model**
- Attack scenarios

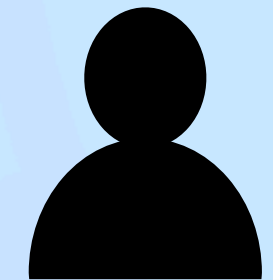
Can I...

list hidden products?



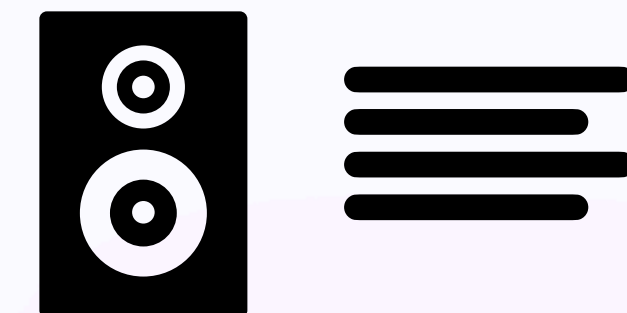
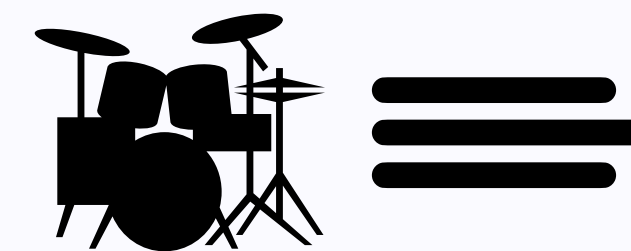
list other information?

Change my data
without password?

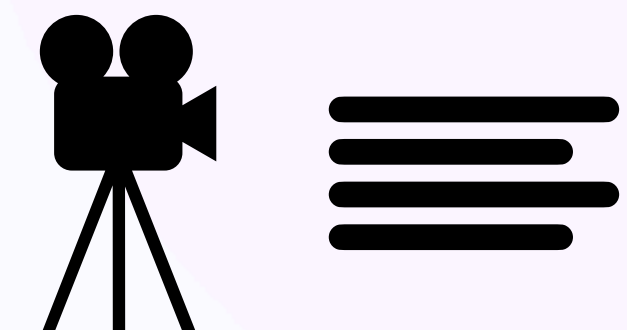
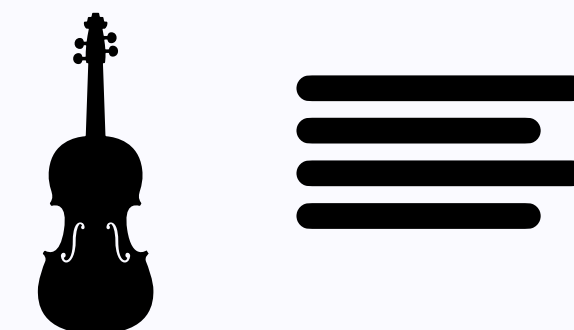


Access other users?

Modify products?



Change price?



Access basket of another user?

Methodology

- User interaction
- Threat model
- **Attack scenarios**

User account

Change email address ➡ Requires password?

Access user information ➡ Requires authorization?

Provide invalid login ➡ Descriptive error?

Search products

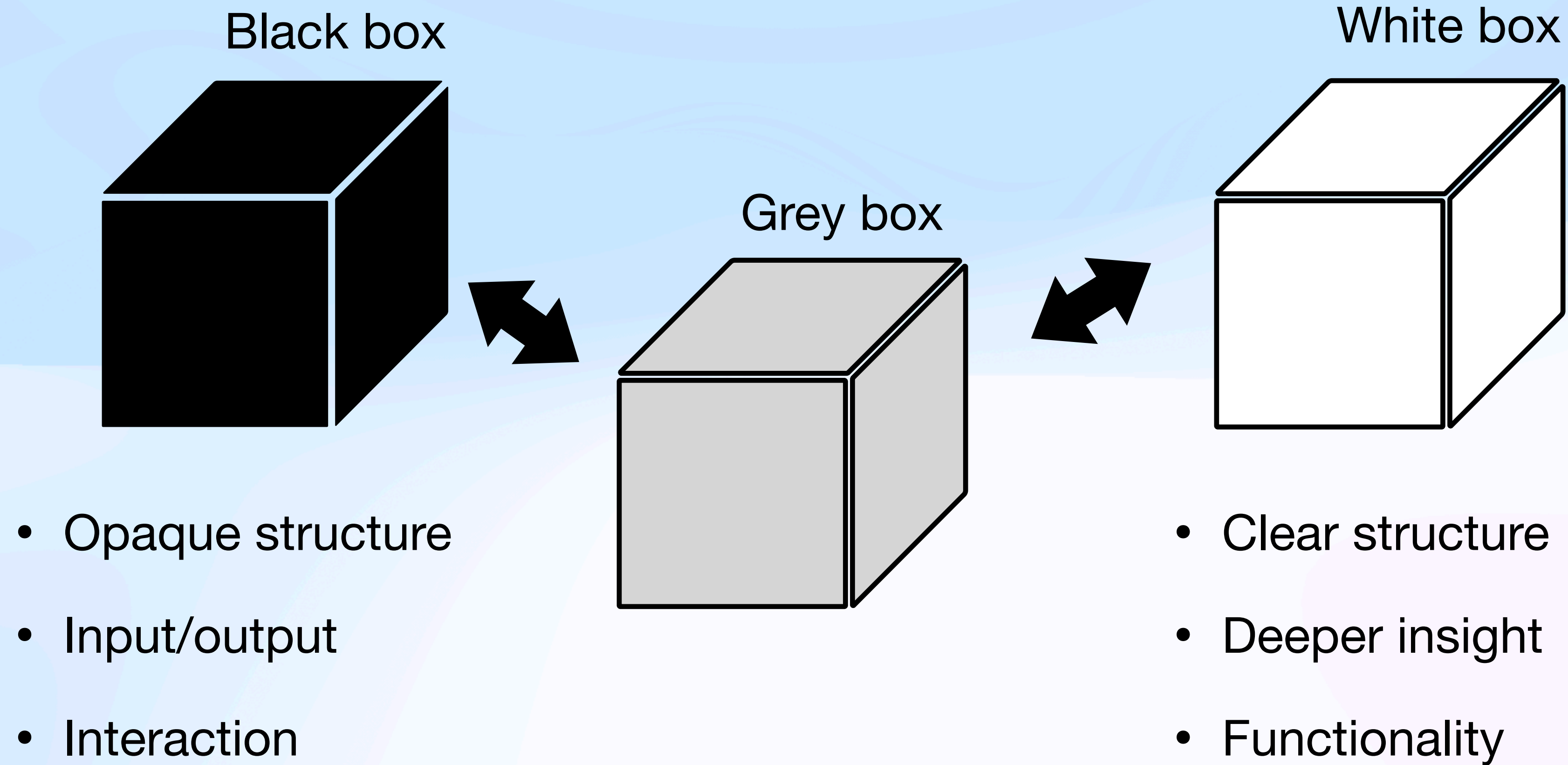
Use special characters ➡ Affects query results?

Purchase products

Change price in basket ➡ Are changes reflected?

Methodology

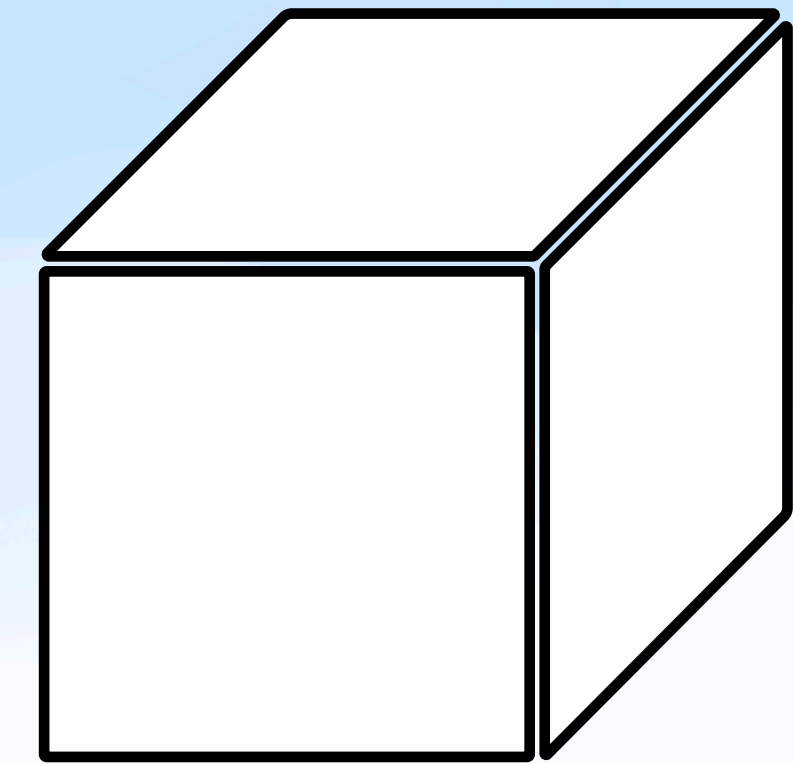
Two perspectives



Methodology

```
import ...  
  
def list_products():  
    ...  
  
def add_to_basket():  
    ...  
  
def archive_product():  
    ...
```

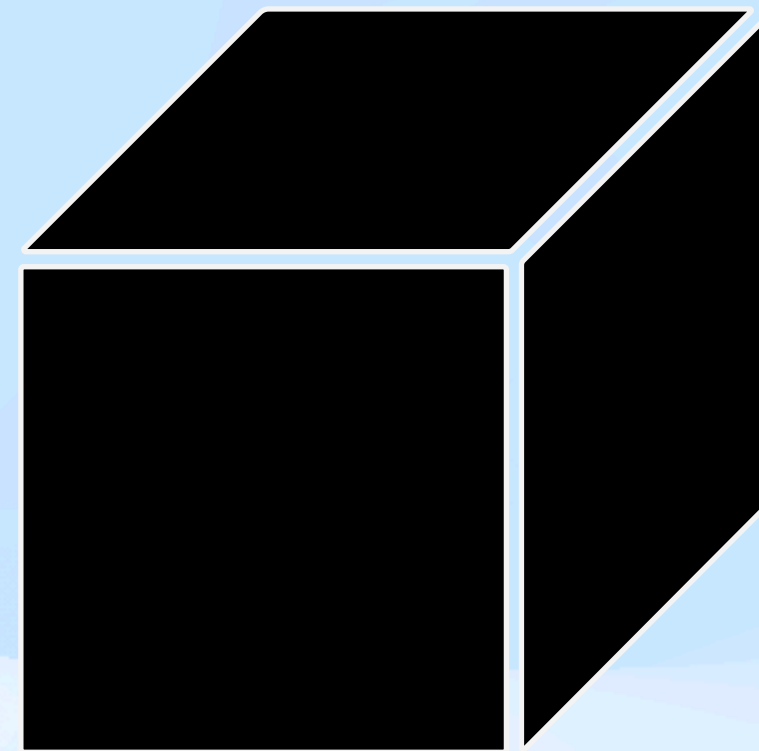
White box



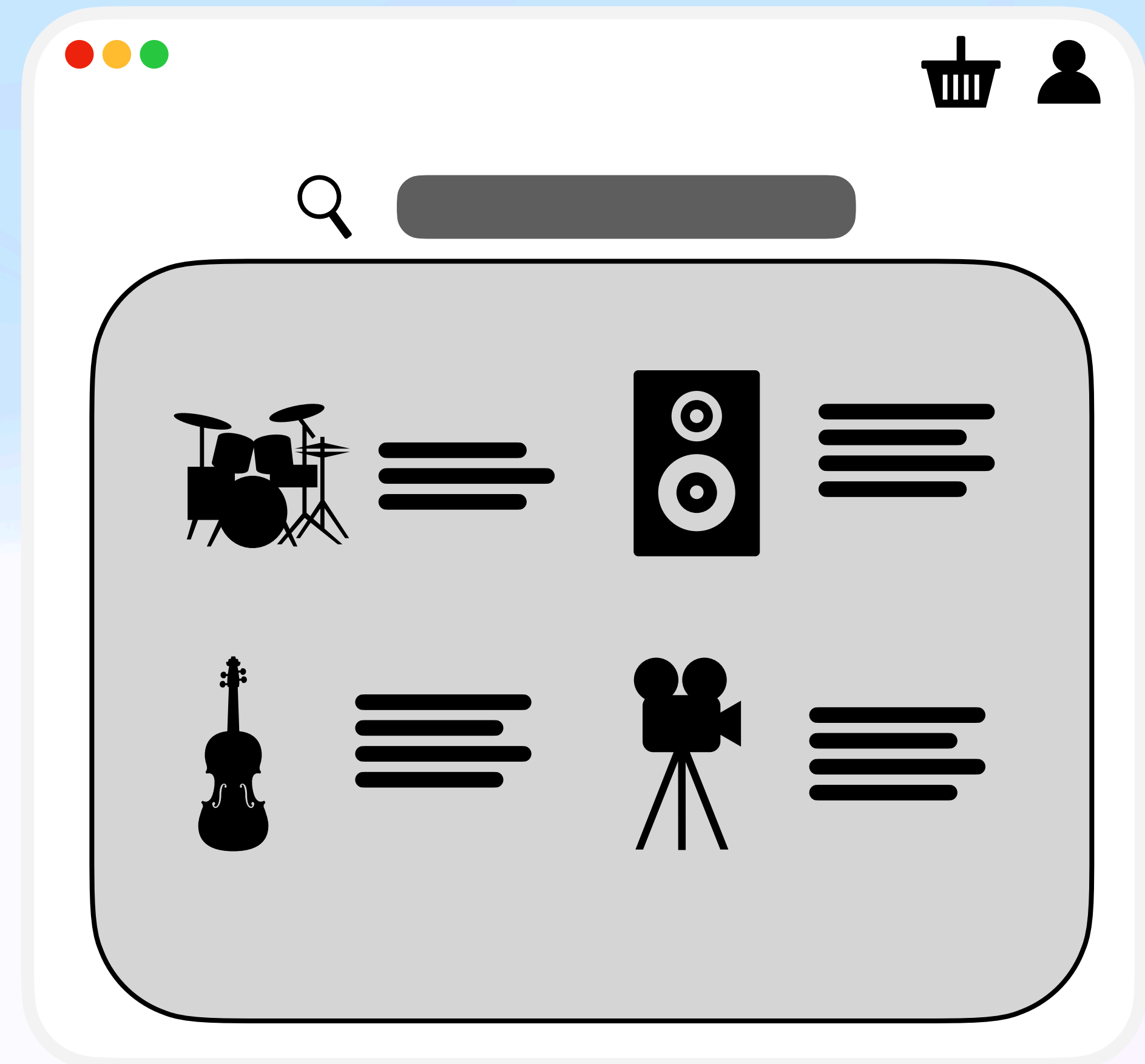
- Clear structure
- Deeper insight
- Functionality

Methodology

Black box



- Opaque structure
- Input/output
- Interaction



Techniques

What to use

DAST

Dynamic Application Security Testing



SAST

Static Application Security Testing



Techniques

DAST

Dynamic Application Security Testing



Activities

- Behavioral analysis
- Fuzzing
- Instrumentation

Tools

- BurpSuite
- Fuzzotron
- Frida

Techniques

Activities

- Code review
- Signature analysis
- Analyze Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)

Tools

- CodeQL
- Bandit
- Semgrep
- Nuclei

SAST

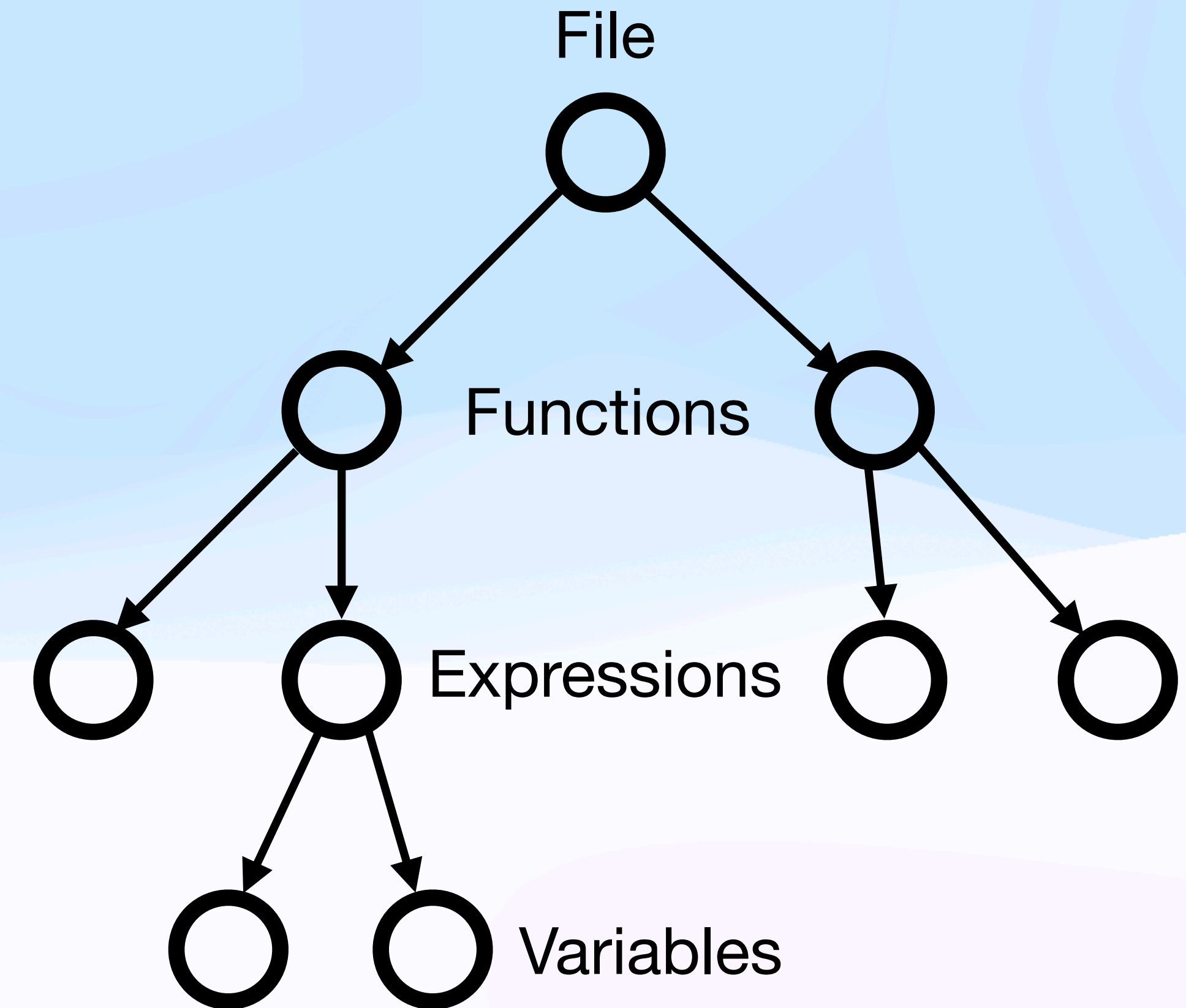
Static Application Security Testing



Abstract Syntax Trees

Basic information

- Data structure
- Graphical representation
- Abstract syntactic structure
- Used in compilers



Abstract Syntax Trees

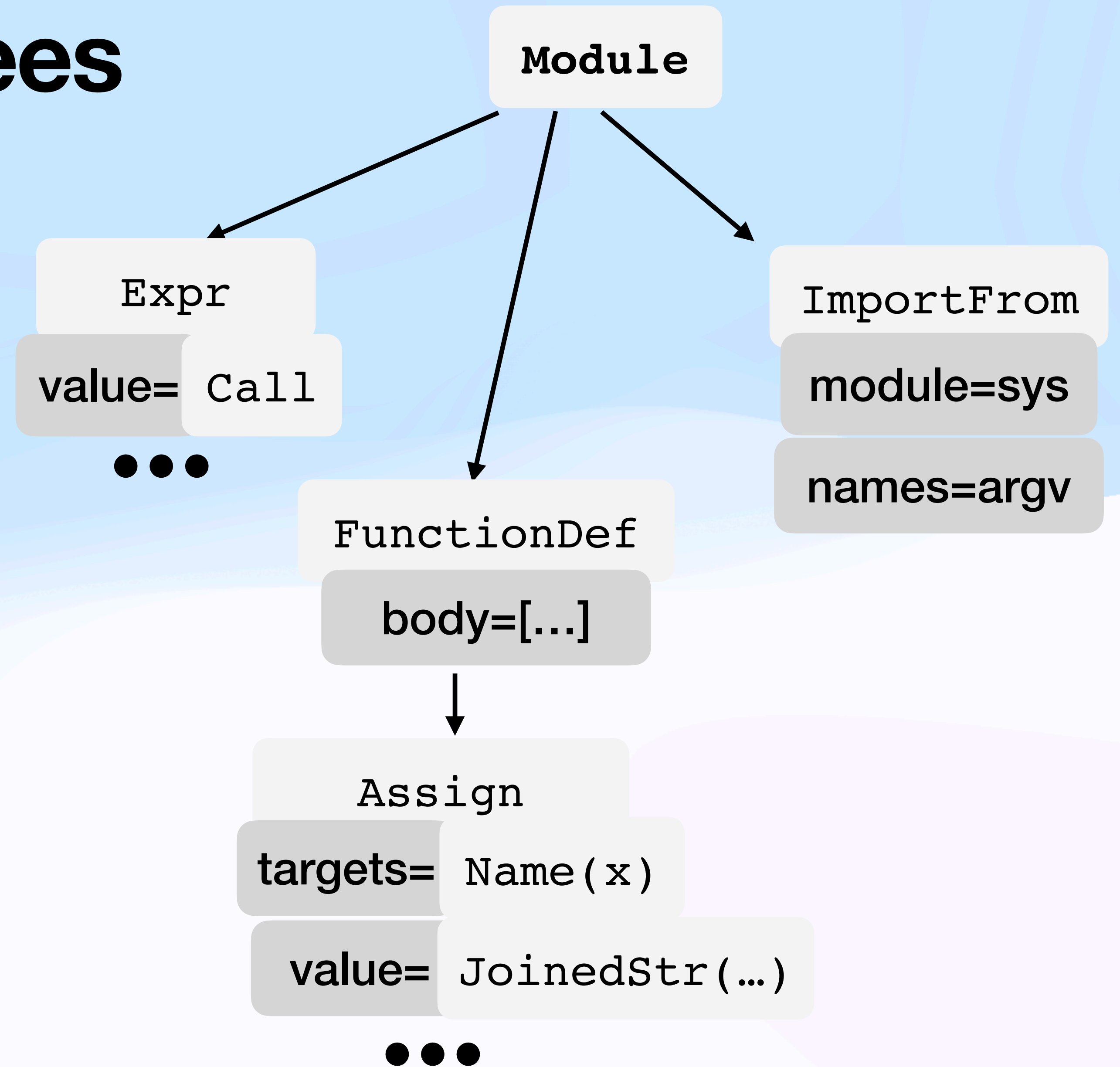
- Data structure
- Graphical representation
- Abstract syntactic structure
- Used in compilers

```
from ast import parse, dump  
from sys import argv
```

```
file = open(argv[1])  
tree = parse(file.read())  
print(dump(tree, indent=2))
```


Abstract Syntax Trees

```
1 from sys import argv
2
3 def hello(name):
4     x = f"hello {name}!"
5     return x
6
7 print(hello(argv[1]))
```



Abstract Syntax Trees

Exercise

Exercises/ex1.py

```
1 from this import s
2
3 words = [x for x in s.split()]
4 print(len(words))
```

```
$ get_ast.py Exercises/ex1.py
```

Bandit

Overview

- Open-source security linter for Python
- Builds AST -> checks against set of defined plugins
- Active, occasionally updated, several open issues
- <http://bandit.readthedocs.io/>

Install

```
$ python -m venv bvenv  
$ source bvenv/bin/activate  
(bvenv)$ pip install bandit
```


Bandit

Basic use

- List default plugins
- Run plugins for specific issue type
- Run specific plugin

```
$ bandit -r file.py
```

```
$ bandit -r file.py -s MEDIUM
```

```
$ bandit -r file.py -t B703
```

Bandit

Implementation

- Process target file -> build AST -> run set of plugins against nodes
- Uses a variant of the NodeVisitor ([bandit/core/node_visitor.py](#)) paradigm
- Reporting vulnerabilities, categorizing their impact and filtering ([bandit/core/issue.py](#))

Bandit

Plugins

- Rules are written with Python using the Bandit API
- Default - reports severity levels of **medium** and higher
- Use `# nosec` on line above specific issue to ignore it

Test results:

Issue: [`<ID>`] Use of weak MD5 for hashing.

Severity: Low

Confidence: High

Location: `example.py:5`

More Info: <https://bandit.readthedocs.io/plugins/...>

MD5 is a known broken hash algorithm. Avoid using it.

Bandit

Plugins

Bandit informs user about vulnerabilities as follows

- **File path** - Python file where the issue was detected
- **Line number** - where the issue is located
- **Test ID** - plugin unique identifier related to vulnerability type
- **Severity** - severity level of the issue (low, medium, high)
- **Confidence** - if issue is actually a security problem (low, medium, high)
- **Message** - brief description of the security issue

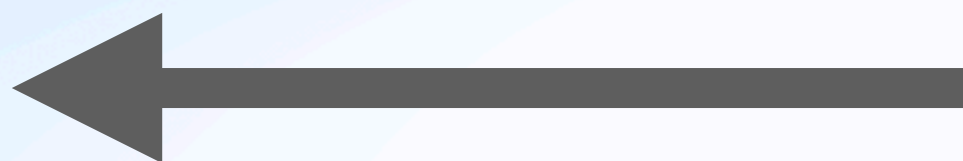
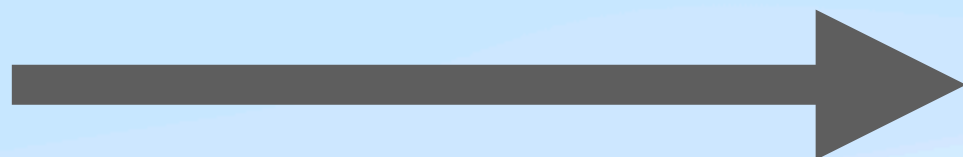
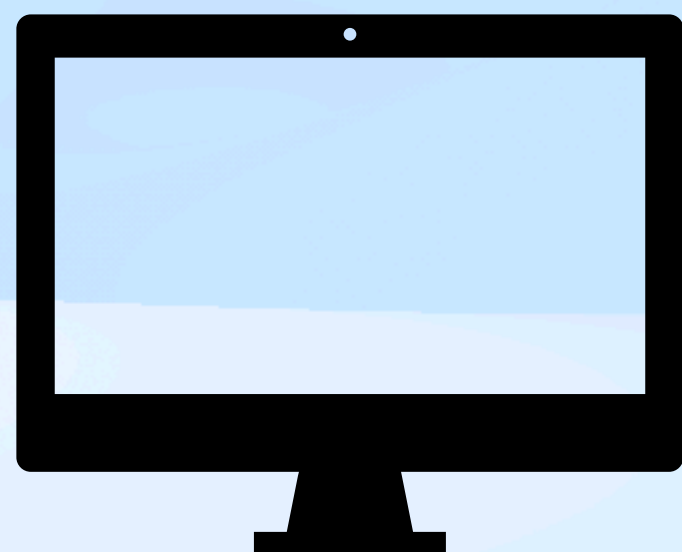
SQL Injection



SQL Injection

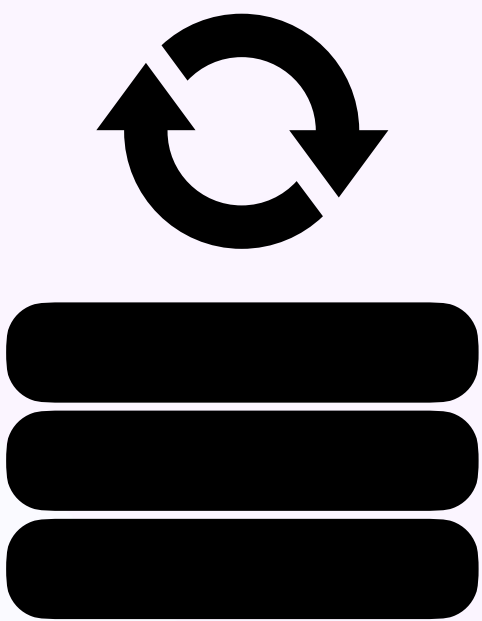
Database query

SELECT * FROM Products WHERE name = "Guitar"



ID	Name	Category	Price
1	Guitar	Music	200
2	Bow	Sport	500
3	Desk	Furniture	800
...

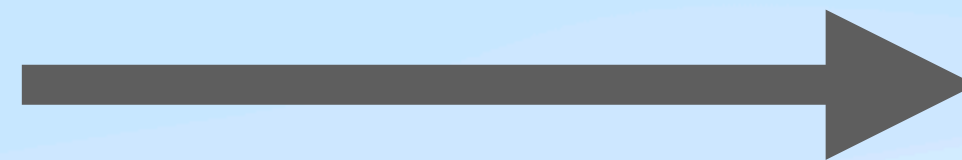
1	Guitar	Music	200
---	--------	-------	-----



SQL Injection

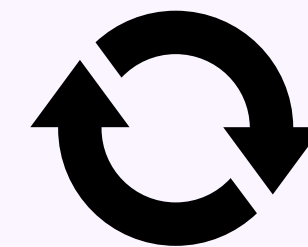
Attack idea

SELECT * FROM Products WHERE name = "" OR 1=1;-- "



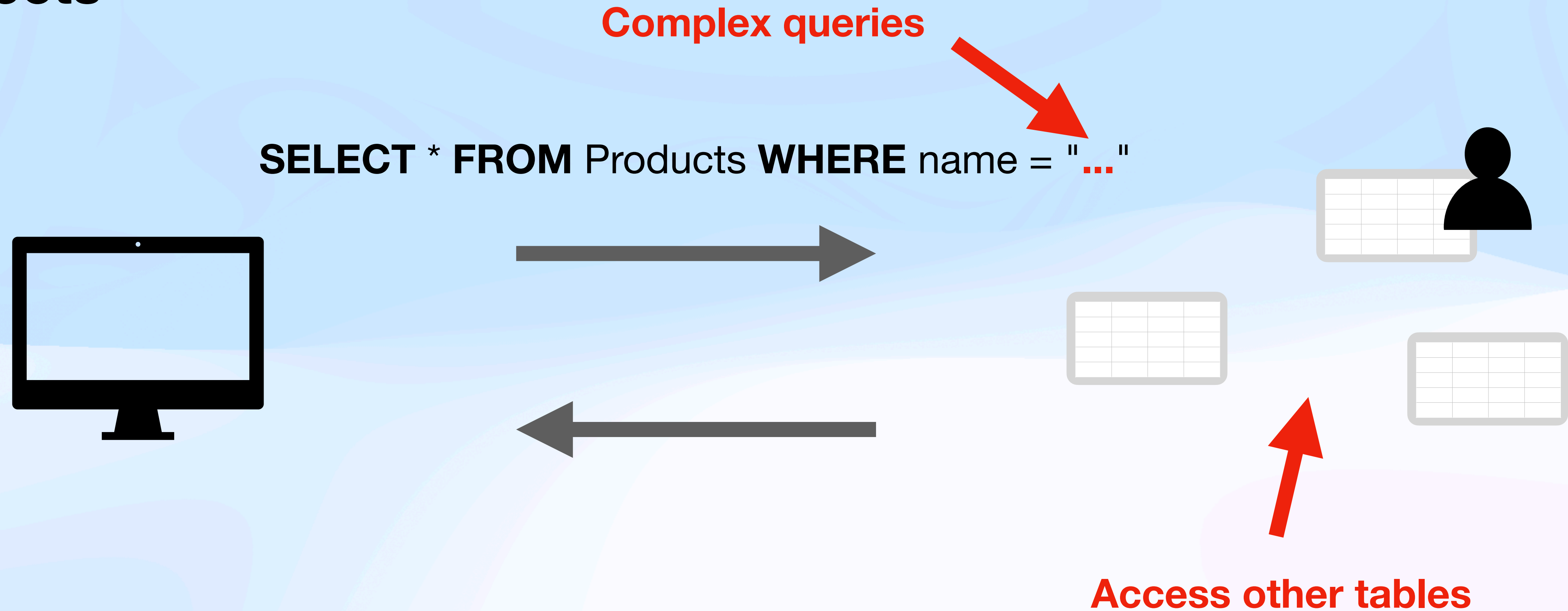
List of all products...

ID	Name	Category	Price
1	Guitar	Music	200
2	Bow	Sport	500
3	Desk	Furniture	800
...



SQL Injection

Effects



SQL Injection

Vulnerable implementation

```
@app.route( '/product' , methods=[ 'GET' ] )
def products():
    name = request.form[ 'name' ]
    conn = get_db_connection()
    products = conn.execute(
        "SELECT * FROM products WHERE product_name = '" + name + "'"
    ).fetchall()
    conn.close()
    ...
```


Bandit Detection

1. Evaluate AST - find instances of string concatenation
2. Extract string statement, compare to regular expression
3. Check methods that use specific statement

Bandit

1. Evaluate AST - find instances of string concatenation

```
def _evaluate_ast(node):  
    if isinstance(node._bandit_parent, ast.BinOp):  
        ...  
    elif isinstance(  
        node._bandit_parent, ast.Attribute  
    ) and node._bandit_parent.attr in ("format", "replace"):  
        ...  
    elif hasattr(ast, "JoinedStr") and isinstance(  
        node._bandit_parent, ast.JoinedStr  
    ):  
        ...
```

Bandit

```
conn.execute("SELECT * FROM products WHERE product_name = '"+name+"'")
```

```
if isinstance(node._bandit_parent, ast.BinOp):  
    out = utils.concat_string(node, node._bandit_parent)  
    wrapper = out[0]._bandit_parent  
    statement = out[1]
```

node	➡	SELECT * FROM products WHERE product_name = '
node->parent	➡	ast.BinOp (ast.Add)
wrapper	➡	ast.Call (execute)
statement	➡	"SELECT * FROM products WHERE product_name = ' '"

Bandit

2. Extract string statement, compare to regular expression

```
SIMPLE_SQL_RE = re.compile(  
    r"(select\s.*from\s|"   
    r"delete\s+from\s|"   
    r"insert\s+into\s.*values\s|"   
    r"update\s.*set\s)",  
    re.IGNORECASE | re.DOTALL,  
)  
  
def _check_string(data):  
    return SIMPLE_SQL_RE.search(data) is not None
```

Bandit

3. Check methods that use specific statement

```
if isinstance(wrapper, Call):  
    names = ["execute", "executemany"]  
    name = utils.get_called_name(wrapper)  
    return (name in names, statement, str_replace)  
else:  
    return (False, statement, str_replace)
```

Bandit

```
@test.checks("Str")
@test.test_id("B667")
def hardcoded_sql_expressions(context):
    execute_call, statement, str_replace = _evaluate_ast(context.node)
    if _check_string(statement):
        return bandit.Issue(
            severity=bandit.MEDIUM,
            confidence=(
                bandit.MEDIUM
                if execute_call and not str_replace
                else bandit.LOW
            ),
            cwe=Cwe.SQL_INJECTION,
            text="Possible SQL injection ...")
```


Add own plugins



Bandit

Plugin structure

- **context** (bandit/core/context.py) - object of analysis
- **helper tools** (bandit/core/utils.py) - make evaluation of AST nodes
- **@checks** (bandit/core/test_properties.py) - determine type of AST node

```
import ...

@test.checks("<AST TYPE>")
@test.test_id("B###")
def main_check(context):
    if ...:
        return Issue(
            severity=bandit.LOW,
            confidence=bandit.HIGH,
            cwe=Cwe.###,
            text=f"Vulnerable ...")
```

Bandit

Context

Main object of analysis

- Function properties (*name, arguments, keywords, named argument*)
- Import properties (*is it imported name? is it aliased?*)
- AST node
- Bytes representation
- File-related properties

Bandit

Python package

bandit_plugin

|—— bandit_plugin

| |—— init.py

| |—— myplugin.py

|—— setup.py

```
from setuptools import setup

setup(
    name='bandit_plugin_test',
    version='0.0.1',
    description='...',
    packages=['bandit_plugin'],
    author='',
    install_requires=['bandit'],
    entry_points={
        'bandit.plugins': [
            'os_getcwd =
bandit_plugin.myplugin:function',
        ],
    })
```

Bandit

Adding plugin

- Create plugin module
- Add test ID -> `@test_properties.test_id`
- Install local package
- Provide plugin ID to use it
- Modify installed package

```
$ python -m pip install ./bandit_plugin
```

```
$ bandit -t B### -f custom <file.py>
```

```
bvenv/lib/python3.13/site-packages/bandit/plugins/
```

Exercises



Bandit

Future plans

- Extend plugin coverage
- Introduce taint tracking
- Implement VS Code plugin

Bandit

Plugins

ID	Description	Count	Examples	CWE
B1xx	misc tests	13	hardcoded credentials, unsafe functions	CWE-703 , CWE-78 , CWE-732
B2xx	misconfiguration	2	configuration, archive extraction	CWE-94 , CWE-22
B3xx/B4xx	blacklists (calls/imports)	1	Insecure cryptography	CWE-327
B5xx	cryptography	9	Insecure configuration, missing validations	CWE-295 , CWE-327 , CWE-326
B6xx	injection	15	code injection	CWE-78 , CWE-89 , CWE-94
B7xx	XSS	4	Cross-Site Scripting	CWE-94

Static analysis tools

Comparison

Bandit

Open source

Python API

<50 plugins

Semgrep

Open source

YAML

~350 rules

CodeQL

Closed source

Free for research

~50 queries

[GitHub - Python CodeQL queries](#)

[Semgrep - Python security rules](#)

[Bandit - security plugins](#)

Summary

- Security research aims to discover software vulnerabilities
- Whitebox - focus on code structure
- AST - code structure visualisation
- Static analysis provides helps to analyze relationships between code entities



References

Security research

- <https://portswigger.net/research/top-10-web-hacking-techniques-of-2024>
- <https://www.offsec.com/blog/>
- <https://blog.trailofbits.com/>
- <https://pagedout.institute/>

Security research

- <https://github.blog/security/vulnerability-research/codeql-zero-to-hero-part-4-gradio-framework-case-study/>
- <https://github.blog/security/vulnerability-research/cybersecurity-researchers-digital-detectives-in-a-connected-world/>

Security tutorials

- <https://tryhackme.com/careers/quiz/>
- <https://portswigger.net/web-security>
- <https://www.hackthebox.com/>

Thank you