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The threat is real: Software supply chain vulnerabilities



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Agenda

What's a software supply chain

Supply chain compromises

- Kinds of attacks
- Real world examples



What can you do?



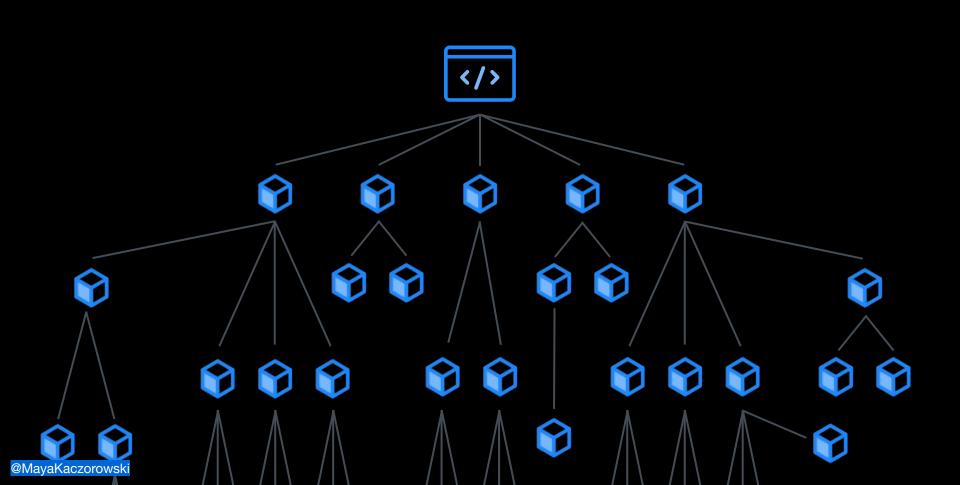
We're all dependent on open source code

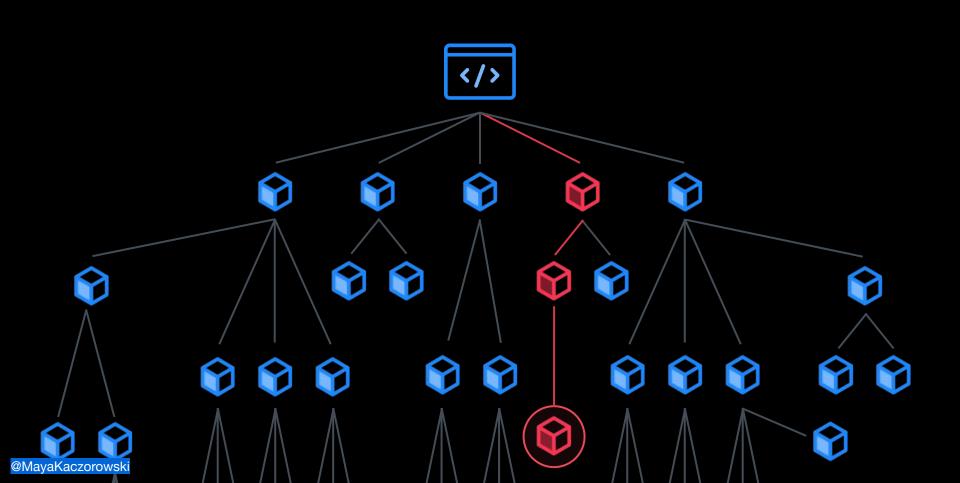
A vast majority of code is open source

You don't actually know what you're running

- You don't know what dependencies you have
- You don't know what vulnerabilities you've introduced
- You don't know what licenses you're using







A software supply chain is anything that touches your code

- from development, through your CI/CD pipeline, until it gets deployed into production.

Supply chain attacks

Method

- Malicious code, e.g., backdoor, malware, known vulnerability
- Compromised build tool
- Compromised signing keys
- Compromised package manager
- Compromised vulnerability reporting
- Account takeover
- Project takeover
- Accidental, e.g., typosquatting
- Deletion

Goal

- Backdoor, e.g., targeted, watering hole
- Malware, e.g., cryptocurrency mining
- Service disruption, e.g., deletion



event-stream

Widely used npm library CVE-2018-1000851

Method: Project takeover

"he emailed me and said he wanted to maintain the module, so I gave it to him. I don't get any thing from maintaining this module, and I don't even use it anymore, and havn't for years."

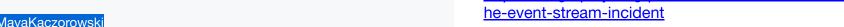
Goal: Backdoor

Highly targeted to Copay developers, to distribute malware to capture credentials for Dash Copay bitcoin wallets

- right9ctrl volunteered to take over the package on GitHub, then added flatmap-stream as a dependency
- Another user hugeglass added malware to steal credentials to bitcoin wallets to flatmap-stream

https://blog.npmis.org/post/180565383195/details-about-t

Profit





eslint npm package for Javascript static code analyzer

Method: Account takeover

Credential stuffing

Goal: Backdoor

To get .npmrc npm publishing creds!

- Attacker generated new auth tokens and published two malicious packages
- Second package discovered within an hour; altogether published for <4 hrs
- npm revoked ALL access tokens before the incident
- "A very small number" of packages and users affected

https://eslint.org/blog/2018/07/postmortem-for-malicious-package-publishes

https://gist.github.com/hzoo/51cb84afdc50b14bffa6c6dc49826b3e https://status.npmjs.org/incidents/dn7c1fgrr7ng



EVlog "Kingslayer"

Initially undisclosed Windows log management software

Method: Compromised distribution tool Website and update server used in software distribution

Goal: Backdoor Credential theft?

- Compromised both the website for initial downloads, and the update website for updates
- Though company republished a patched version within two weeks, backdoored versions remained running in the wild for over a year later
- Poor disclosure process
- At least one defense contractor affected; potentially affected 24 banks, 5 defense contractors, 4 telcos, and many in Fortune 500





Webmin

Web app with 1M+ installs CVE-2019-15107

Method: Compromised build tool "malicious code inserted into Webmin and Usermin at some point on our build infrastructure"

Goal: Backdoor

Unauthenticated RCF

- Backdoor for unauthenticated RCE disclosed as a 0day at Defcon 27
- Unauthenticated requests, or where password expiry policy allowed users with expired passwords to reset them
- Backdoored packages on SourceForge only
- Distributed for more than a year

https://www.virtualmin.com/node/66890

https://www.pentest.com.tr/exploits/DEFCON-Webmin-1920-Unauthentic ated-Remote-Command-Execution.html

https://www.zdnet.com/article/backdoor-found-in-webmin-a-popular-we b-based-utility-for-managing-unix-servers/



docker123321

17 Docker Hub images

Method: Accidental

Easy to type registry name

Goal: Malware

Mining ~\$90k of Monero

- 17 images in docker123321 registry
- Contained malware since at least July 2017
- Suspected malware, positively identified as part of a cryptomining botnet
- Removed by Docker Hub in May 2018

https://kromtech.com/blog/security-center/cryptojacking-invades-cloud-how-modern-containerization-trend-is-exploited-by-attackers



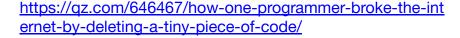
left-pad 11-line npm library

Method: Deletion

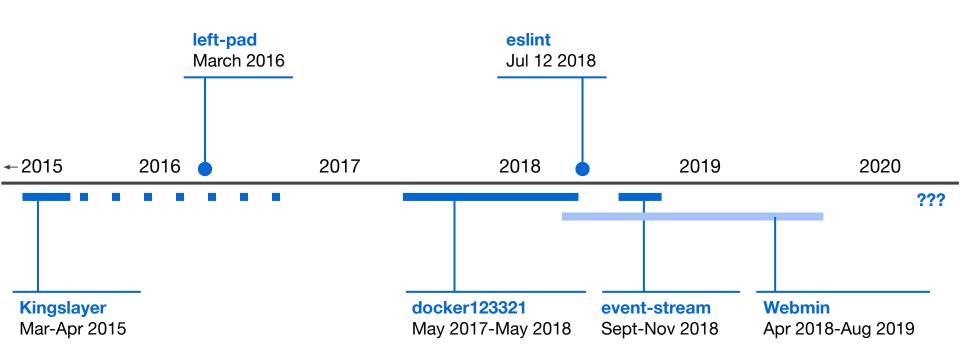
"I think I have the right of deleting all my stuff"

Goal: Service disruption Major packages like React

- kik library maintainer approached by Kik.com for copyright reasons
- Deletes 273 packages, including left-pad
- Reverted within 2 hours







Sample Software Supply Chain attacks



Vulnerabilities are still more common than compromises

85% of open source vulnerabilities have a fix available at disclosure



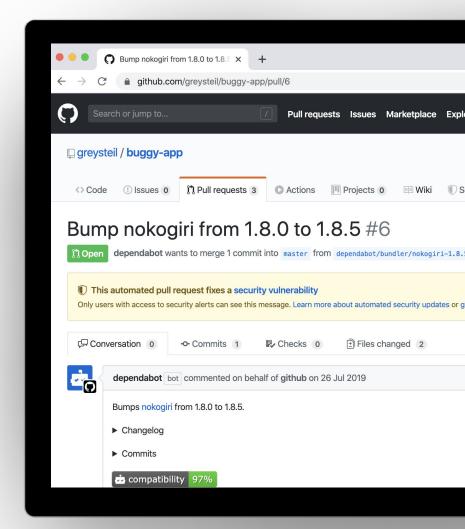
What can you do, as a developer?

- Figure out your dependencies
 - Declare them explicitly
- Remove unnecessary dependencies
- Automate security updates
 - If your testing isn't that good, pay attention to security advisories
- Trust but verify
 - Security audits
 - Scan code, packages, e.g.,
 npm audit
 - Check checksums



Turn on these GitHub features!

- <u>Security alerts</u> to notify you of vulnerabilities in code dependencies
- Automated Security updates
 generate a PR to move to a fixed version
- Generated automatically when a new vulnerable dependency is found
- Supports Composer, Maven, npm, NuGet, pip, and RubyGems



Learn more:

Software supply chain compromises

Supply chain compromises:

https://github.com/cncf/sig-security/tree/master/supply-chain-security/compromises

Turn on security alerts:

https://help.github.com/en/github/managing-security-vulnerabilities/about-security-vulnerabil

Turn on automated security updates:

https://help.github.com/en/github/managing-security-vulnerabilities/configuring-automated-security-updates





Questions? Concerns? Comments?