Know Your Ingredients: Security Starts With the SBOM

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But What Happens When you Start with Spoiled Ingredients?

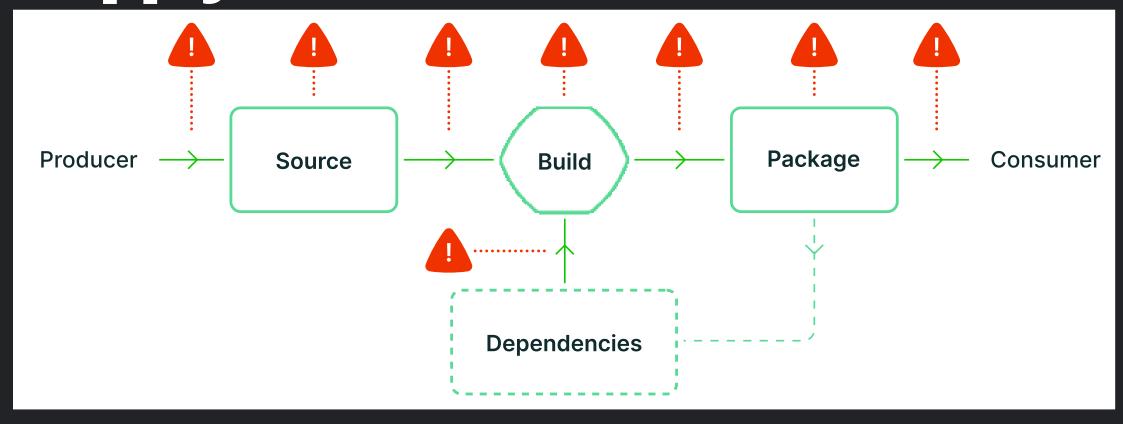




Healthy Food Requires a Clean Supply Chain



Secure Releases Require a Clean Supply Chain





SBOMs Provide a Trusted Ingredient List







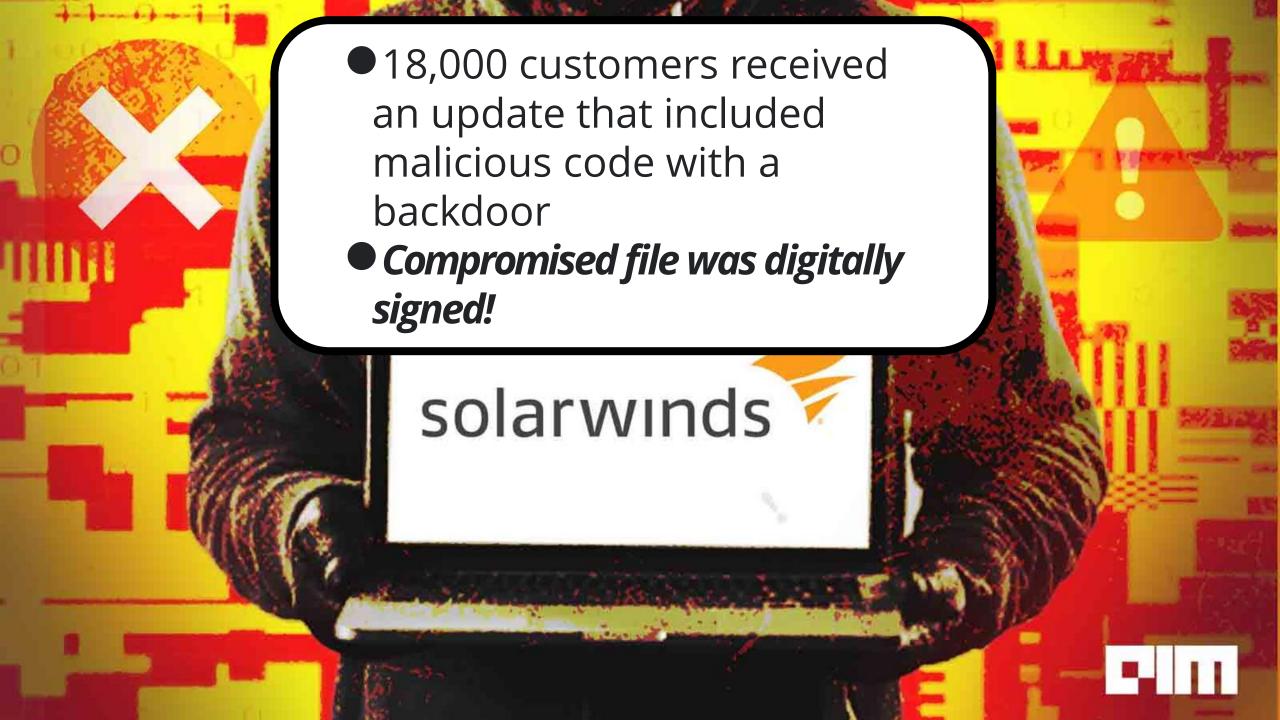


Log4Shell: Still out there, still dangerous, and how to protect your systems

- ●~70,000 open-source projects use log4i as a direct dependency
- 174,000 use it as a transitive dependency







The global average cost of a data breach in 2023 was USD 4.45 million, a 15% increase over 3 years.

Cost of a Data Breach Report 2023, IBM







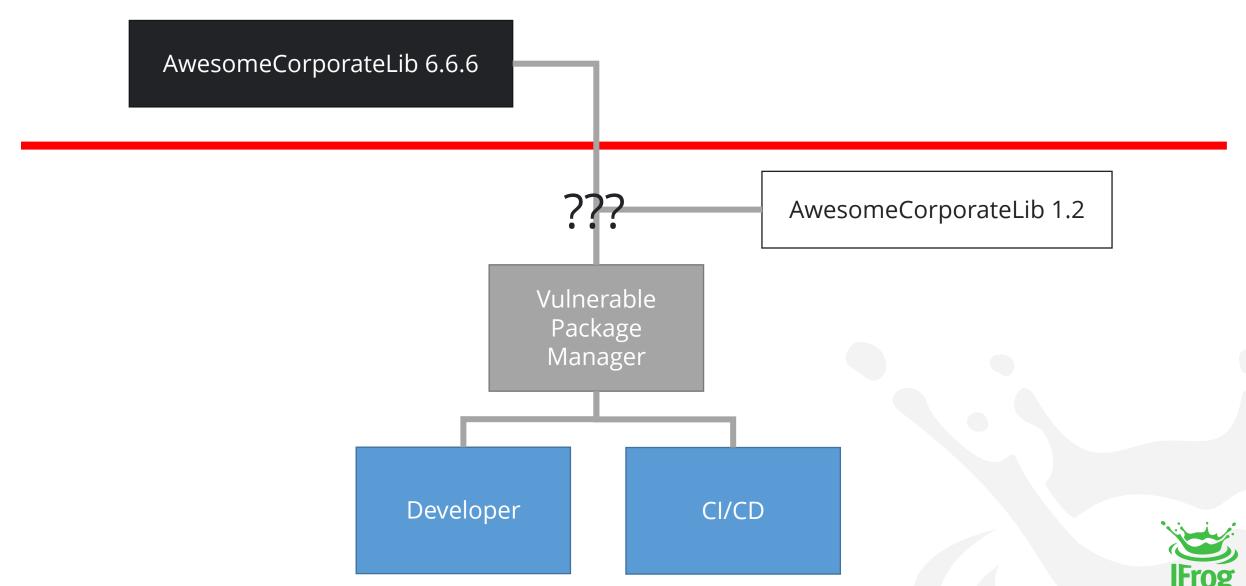


PACKAGE MINING

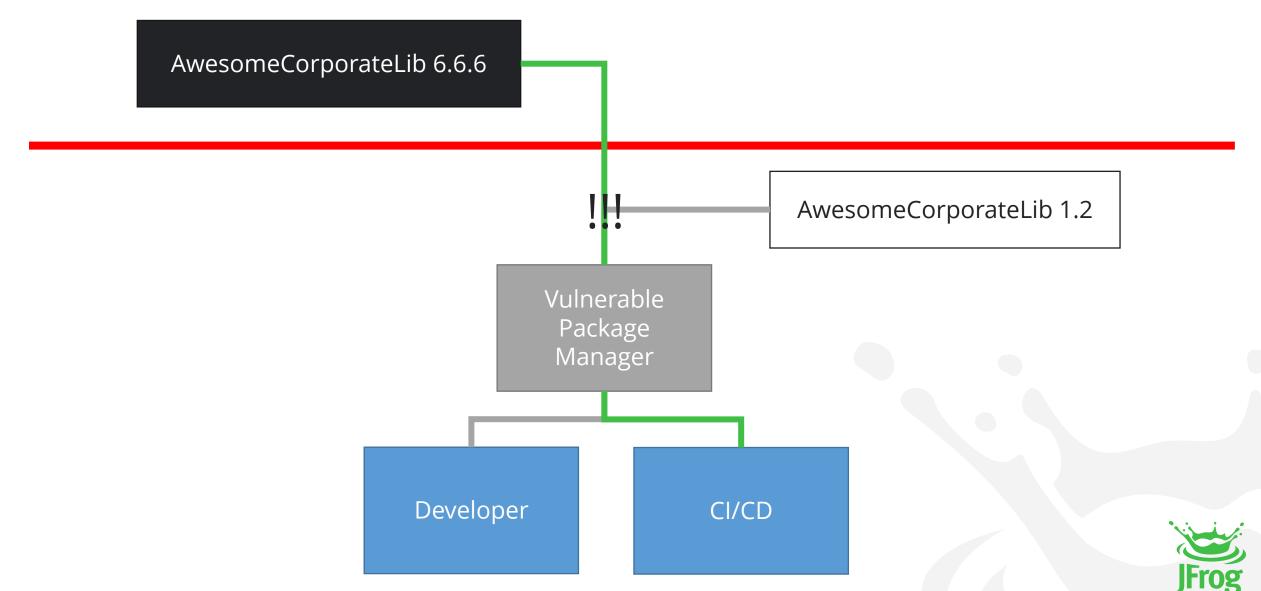
```
https://s3-media0.fl.yelpcdn.com/ X
  https://s3-media0.fl.yelpcdn.com/assets/public/module_biz_claim_pages_landing.yji-d31b8f13a3e9d210d83f.js
  rear · Aeth-la-till
react", "test:watch": "yelp-js-infra test --react -- -
-watchAll", "prepublish": "make
build","typecheck":"flow check"},"dependencies":
{"snake-case":"^2.1.0", "yelp-bunsen-logger-
js":"^4.4.1","yelp sitrep":"^7.13.2"},"devDependenci
es":{"enzyme":"^3.11.0","flow-bin":"^0.100.0","flow-
copy-source":"^1.2.1","react":"^16.4.2","react-
dom":"^16.4.2","yelp-js-infra":"^33.39.0"},"files":
["lib", "src"], "peerDependencies":
{"react":"^16.4.2", "react-
dom":"^16.4.2"}}')},20:function(e,t,n)
```



CONFUSION



CONFUSION



CONFUSION

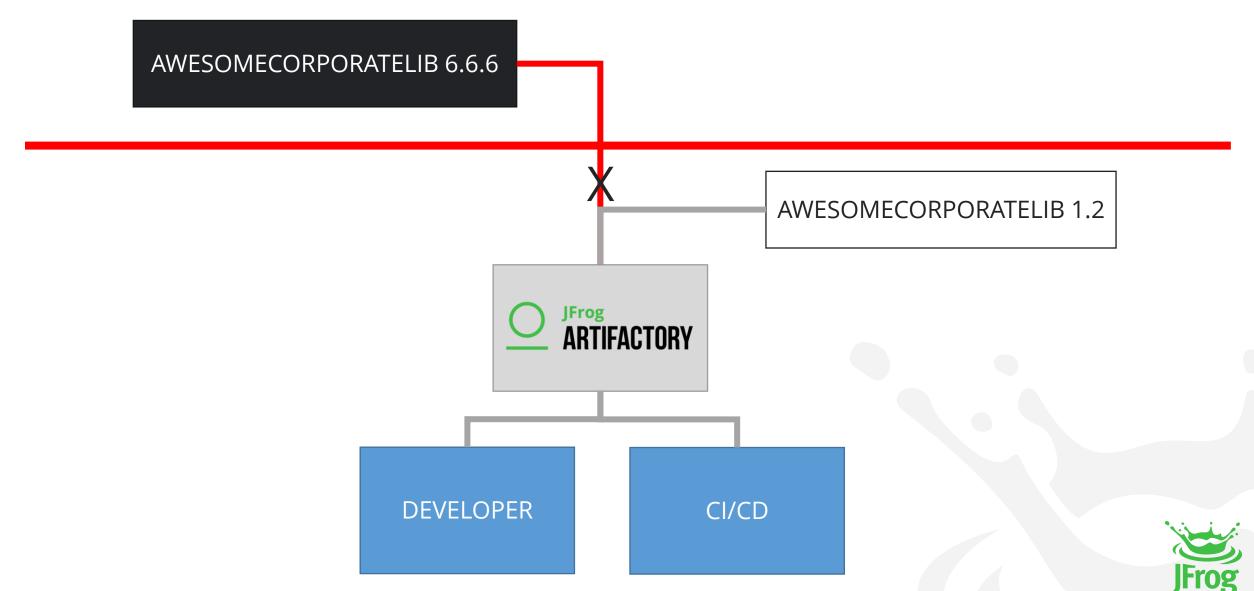
AwesomeCorporateLib 6.6.6



meCorporateLib 1.2



CONFUSION







CORE - TRACING

core-tracing

99.10.9 • Public • Published 3 days ago



Readme



Explore BETA



O Dependencies



O Dependents



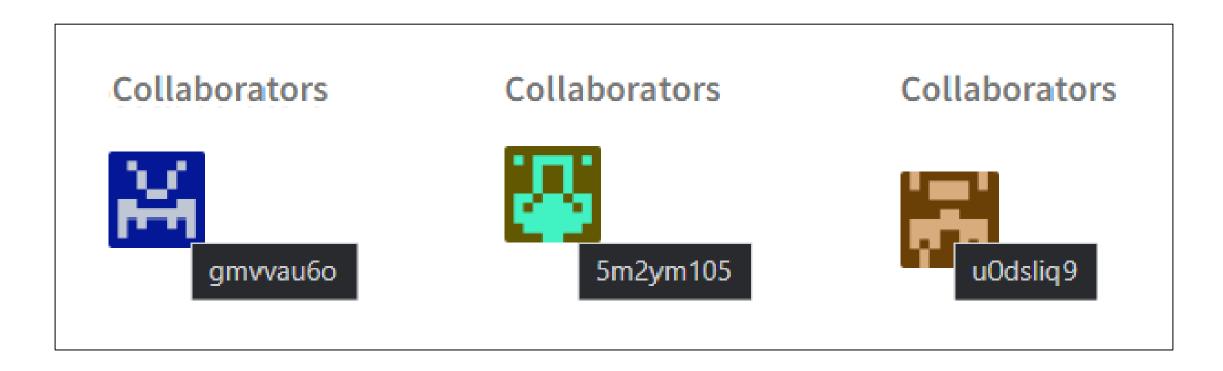
1 Versions

This package does not have a README. Add a README to your package so that users know how to get started.

Install

> npm i core-tracing



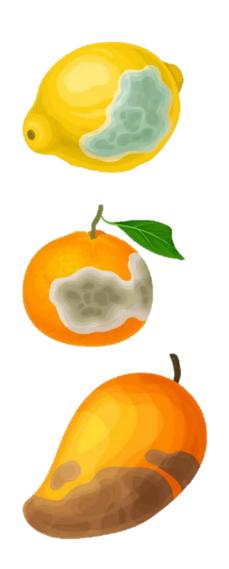


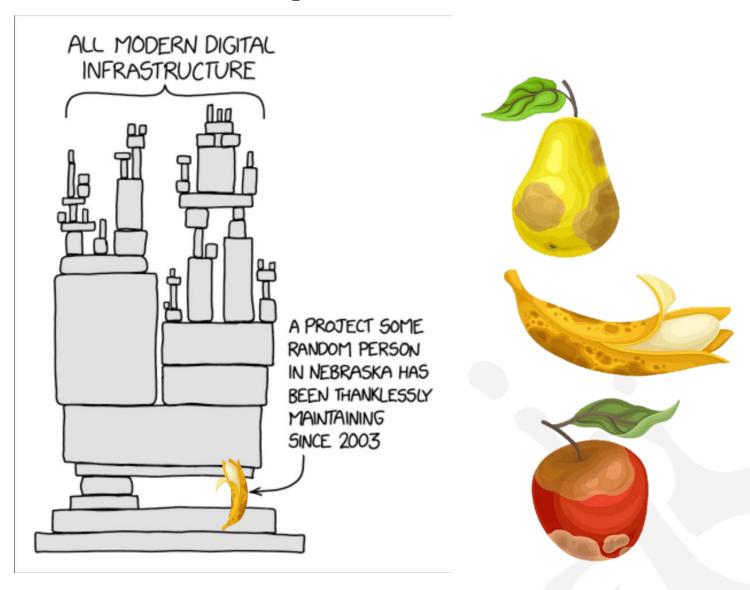
- At least 218 packages affected
- @azure, @azure-tests, @azure-tools, and @cadl-lang targeted
- Exfiltrates personal information from developer machines





Managing Open Source Dependencies





The Left-Pad Incident

- 1. Developer and *kik* organization couldn't come to an agreement on an npm package named *kik*
- 2.npm sided with the kik organization
- 3. Developer unpublished his *kik* package and **272** other packages! One of these was *left-pad*

Cameron Westland stepped in and published a functionally identical version of left-pad. v1.0.0 but many projects were explicitly requesting v0.0.3



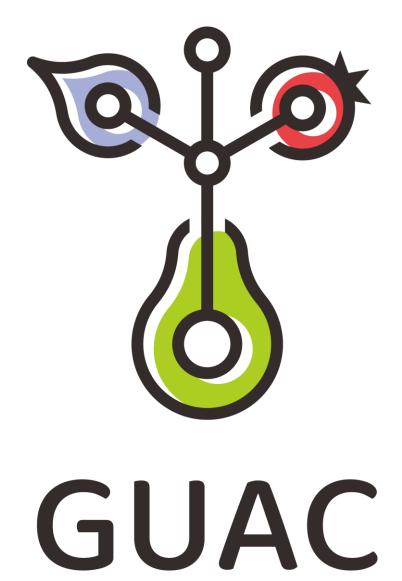
The Left-Pad Incident

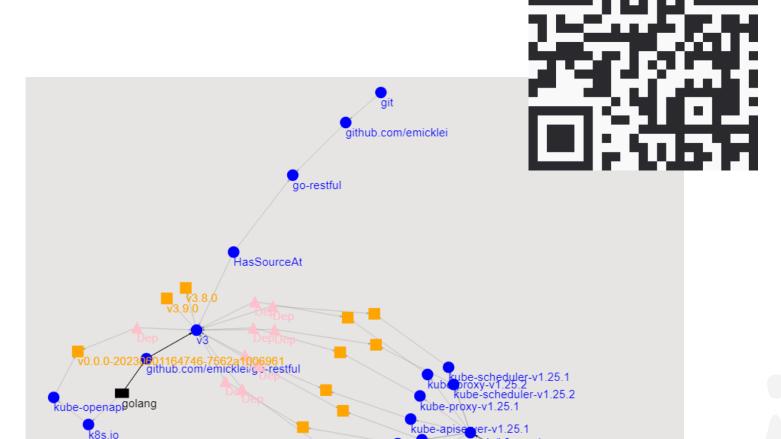
```
module.exports = leftpad;
function leftpad (str, len,
ch) {
  str = String(str);
 var i = -1;
  if (!ch && ch !== 0) ch = '
  len = len - str.length;
  while (++i < len) {</pre>
    str = ch + str;
  return str;
```

Tuesday, March 22, 2016 2:30 PM Pacific Time









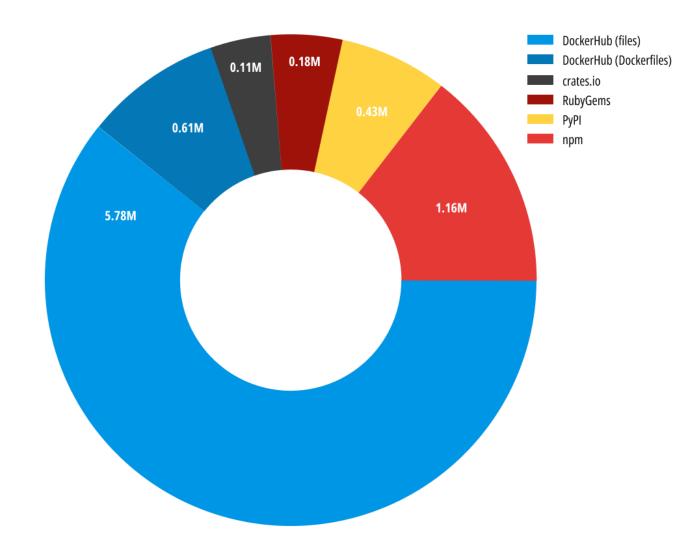
kube-controller-manager-v1.25.1



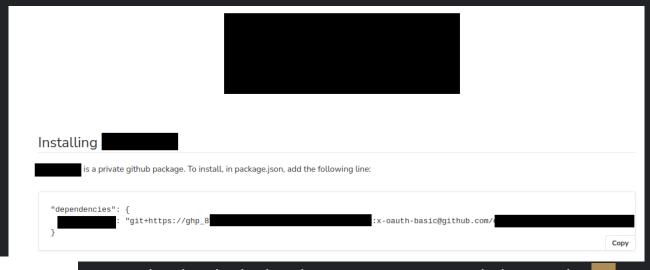
How Safe Is Your Secret Recipe?



EXPOSED SECRETS IN CENTRAL REPOS



Mistake #1 – Not using automation to check for secret exposures





A GitHub token leaked in documentation, intended as readonly but in reality gave full edit permissions

New personal access token

Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication.

Note

What's this token for?

Expiration 1

30 days 💠

Select scopes

Scopes define the access for personal tokens. Read more about OAuth scopes.

repostatus Access commit status	
□ repo_deployment Access deployment status	
□ public_repo Access public repositories	
repositivite Access repository invitations	
security_events Read and write security events	
workflow Update GitHub Action workflows	
write:packages Upload packages to GitHub Package Registry	
☐ read:packages Download packages from GitHub Package Registry	
delete:packages Delete packages from GitHub Package Registry	
admin:org Full control of orgs and teams, read and write org projects	
write:org Read and write org and team membership, read and write org projects	
read:org Read org and team membership, read org projects	
manage_runners:org Manage org runners and runner groups	

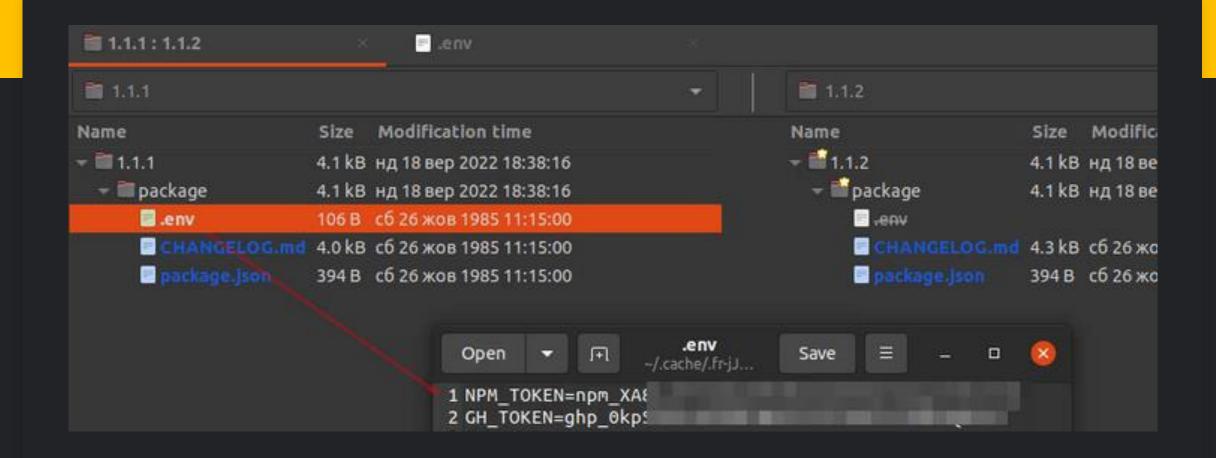
Mistake #2 – Generating tokens with broad permissions that never expire



```
ENV ONESIGNAL_APP_ID=609
ENV ONESIGNAL_API_KEY=Nj
ENV S3_ACCESS_KEY=AKIA
ENV S3_SECRET_KEY=pWBT
ENV S3_BUCKET=bucket-v
```

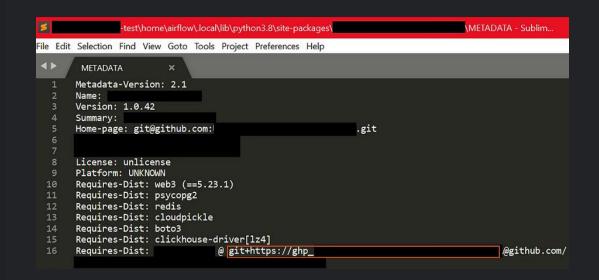
Mistake #3 - No access moderation for the secret

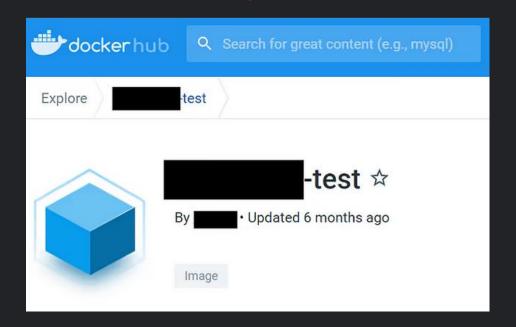
- Kubernetes secrets (for k8s-based applications)
- Docker secrets (for Docker Swarm services)
- Requiring the user to supply the secret as a <u>docker run</u> argument
- <u>Hashicorp Vault</u> (external toZol suitable for many runtime environments)



Mistake #4 - Fixing a leak by unpublishing the token

• Secret tokens leaked in an .env file in version 1.1.1 of a package. "Fixed" by unpublishing on version 1.1.2



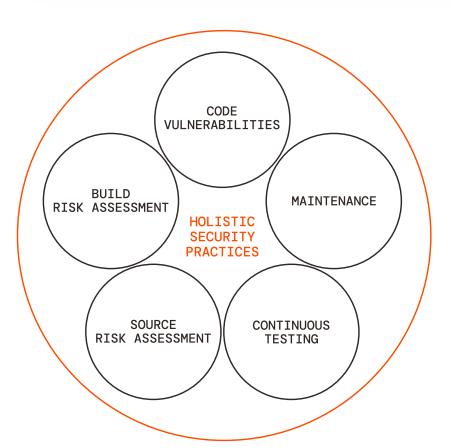


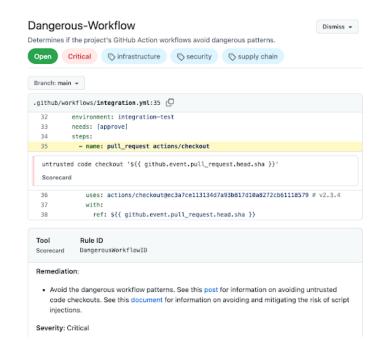
Mistake #5 – Exposing unnecessary assets publicly



To safely use Open Source we need standards

OpenSSF Scorecard







CRITICAL RISK			10
HIGH RISK		7.5	
MEDIUM RISK	5		
LOW RISK 2.5			



ML MODELS? YET ANOTHER MALICIOUS PACKAGE!

ML models can cause

MALICIOUS CODE EXECUTION

when loaded by Developer / Data Scientist

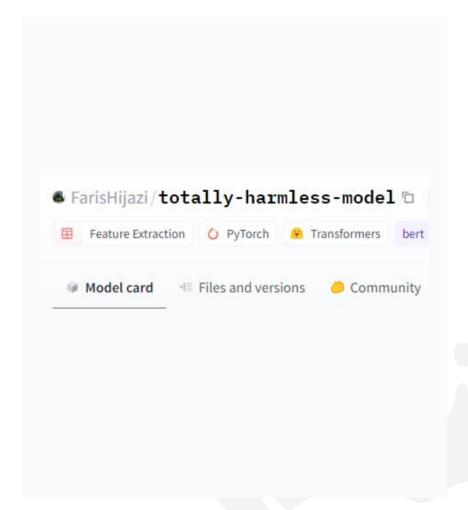
Public repositories for models **ARE NOW A TARGET**

These malicious models

WILL SEEM COMPLETELY SAFE

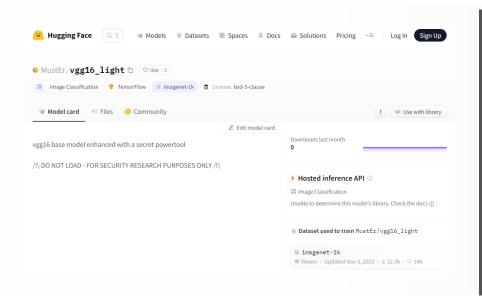
on the Hugging Face website

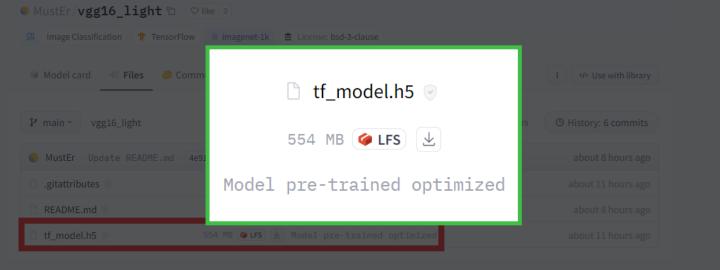






A SUPPOSEDLY LEGITIMATE MODEL - JUST DATA, RIGHT?







YET WHEN THE MODEL LOADS, MALICIOUS CODE EXECUTES

```
import tensorflow as tf
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.models import load model
import numpy as np
# Load the model
img =
image.load_img("./cat.jpeg",target_size=(224,224))
img = np.asarray(img)
img = np.expand dims(img, axis=0)
output = model.predict(img)
if output[0][0] > output[0][1]:
    print("cat")
else:
    print('dog')
```





HOW? MALICIOUS CODE IS HIDDEN IN THE BINARY DATA

```
→ HF demo files python lambda detection.py vgg16 light/tf model.h5
Checking model vgg16 light/tf model.h5
Found Lambda layer with name "output"
With body function:
Raw base64: 4wEAAAAAAAAAAAAAAIAAAAIAAAADAAAAQwAAAHMWAAAAZAFkAGwAfQF8AaABZAKhAQEAfABTACkDTukA
AAAA+ghjYWxjLmV4ZSkC2gJvc9oGc3lzdGVtKQLaAXhyAwAAAKkAcgYAAAD6VS9ob21lL2RhdmZy
L0pGUk9HX0JpdGJ1Y2tldC9haS1tb2RlbC1yZXNlYXJjaC9UZXN0cy9GYWtlRG1yL2NyZWF0ZV9t
YWxpY2lvdXNfVkdHMTYucHnaB2V4cGxvaXQDAAAAcwYAAAAAAQgCCgE=
0}\x01\x01\x01\x01\x01\x01\x01\x01\x00|\x005\x00)\x03N\xe9\x00\x00\x00\x00\x1x08calc.exe)\x02\xda\x02c
x00\x00\xa9\x00r\x06\x00\x00\x00\x6U/home/davfr/JFROG Bitbucket/ai-model-research/Tests/FakeDir/create ma
\x00\x00s\x06\x00\x00\x00\x00\x01\x08\x02\n\x01'
                 exploit
Name:
                 /home/davfr/JFROG Bitbucket/ai-model-research/Tests/FakeDir/create malicious VGG16.py
Filename:
Argument count:
Positional-only arguments: 0
Kw-only arguments: 0
Number of locals: 2
Stack size:
                OPTIMIZED, NEWLOCALS, NOFREE
Flags:
```

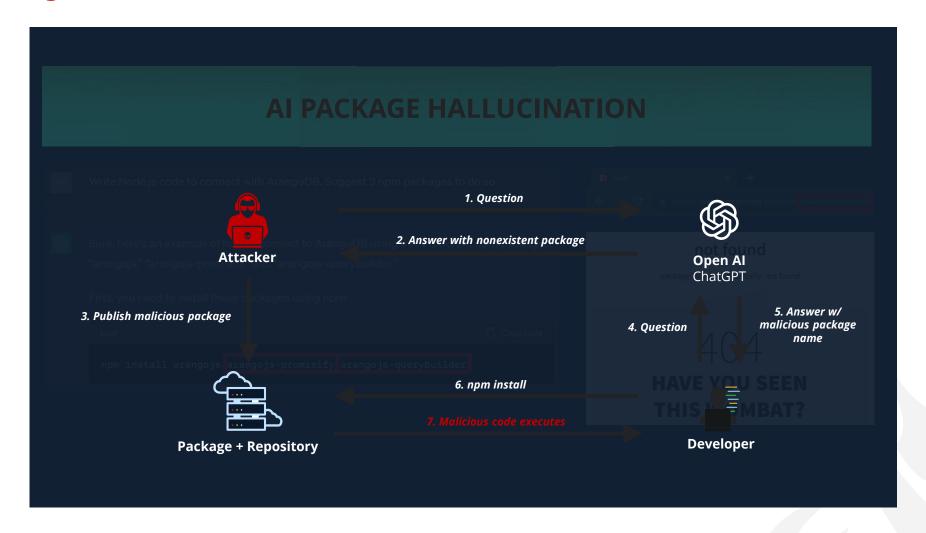
```
Constants:
    0: None
    1: 0
    2: 'calc.exe'

Names:
    0: os
    1: system

Variable names:
    0: x
    1: os
```



ATTACKERS ARE EXPLOITING GENERATIVE AI FOR INJECTING MALICIOUS PACKAGES





NOW EVEN GENERATIVE AI INTRODUCES SECURITY VULNERABILITIES!

Requesting generation of an endpoint that returns file contents

```
# Write an endpoint that returns a file from user input
@app.route("/file/<filename>")
def file(filename):
    return open(filename, "r").read()
```

The generated code is vulnerable to path traversal - ?filename=../../../etc/passwd

Requesting generation of a <u>secure</u> endpoint also doesn't help

```
# Write a secure endpoint that returns a file from user
input and prevents directory traversal
@app.route("/secure_file/<filename>")
def secure_file(filename):
    normalized_path = os.path.normpath(filename)
    return open(normalized_path, "r").read()
```

Still vulnerable...
What about **?filename=/etc/passwd**



STATE OF MALICIOUS ML MODEL ATTACKS

JFrog recently added support for Hugging Face model security scanning

Hugging Face is one of the biggest ML repositories, hosting ~480K models Kaggle has the largest AI/ML community, 16M+ users



Part of our effort to discover <u>new avenues for supply chain attacks</u>

We ran our custom malicious ML detectors on 95%+ of HF & Kaggle models Same detectors used in Xray

Format	Type	Framework	Code execution?	Description
JSON	Text	Interoperable	No	Widely used data interchange format
PMML	XML	Interoperable	No	Predictive Model Markup Language, one of the oldest standards; based on XML
pickle	Binary	PyTorch, scikit-learn, Pandas	Yes	Built-in Python module for Python objects serialization
dill	Binary	PyTorch, scikit-learn	Yes	Python module that extends pickle with additional functionalities
joblib	Binary	PyTorch, scikit-learn	Yes	Python module, alternative to pickle;
MsgPack	Binary	Flax	No	Conceptually similar to JSON, but 'fast and small', instead utilizing binary serialization
Arrow	Binary	Spark	No	Conceptually similar to JSON, but 'fast and small', instead utilizing binary serialization
Numpy	Binary	Python-based frameworks	Yes	Widely used Python library for working with data
TorchScript	Binary	PyTorch	Yes	PyTorch implementation of pickle
H5 / HDF5	Binary	Keras	Yes	Hierarchical Data Format, supports large amount of data
SavedModel	Binary	TensorFlow	No	TensorFlow-specific implementation based on protobuf
TFLite/FlatBuffers	Binary	TensorFlow	No	TensorFlow-specific for low resource deployment
ONNX	Binary	Interoperable	Yes	Open Neural Network Exchange format based on protobuf
SafeTensors	Binary	Python-based frameworks	No	A new data format from Hugging Face designed for the safe and efficient storage of tensors
POJO	Binary	H2O	Yes	Plain Old JAVA Object
MOJO	Binary	H2O	Yes	Model ObJect, Optimized
Protobuf	Binary	Interoperable	No	Google's protocol buffers, not leading directly to RCE
Zip	Binary	Interoperable, MLeap	No	Zip archive
LIP	Dillary	interoperable, ivizeup	110	Lip dictive

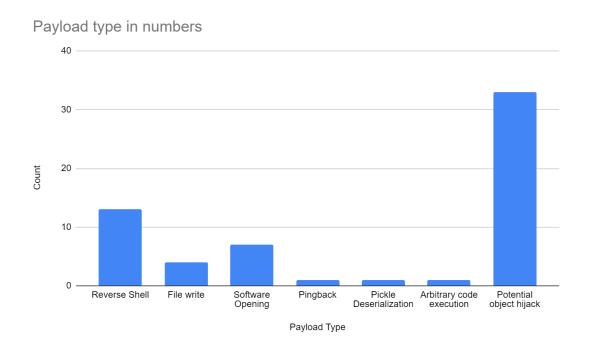


OVERVIEW MALICIOUS ML DETECTIONS

JFrog identified **60+ models** which contained malicious behavior & analyzed their payload

Most models contained non-truly-malicious payloads (bug bounty, research teams)

Will share full details about the truly malicious payloads in an upcoming blog



Run code

```
Python
runpy._run_code("import webbrowser;
webbrowser.open('https://www.protectai.com'); print('Malicious code!')", {})
```

File write (exec/system)

```
Python
with open('YOUAREHACKED.txt', 'w') as f:
   f.write('I simply created this txt file but I can, in fact, execute any code or commands of my choice on your machine without your awareness. You should never load an untrusted model!')
```



RESEARCH.JFROG.COM





Discover

Cutting Edge Security Research to Protect the Modern Software Supply Chain

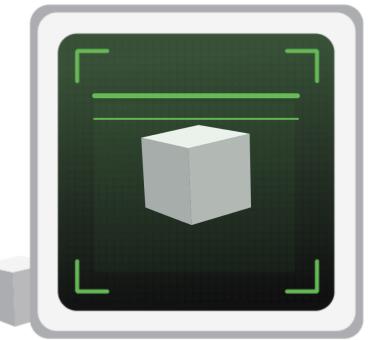
Our dedicated team of security engineers and researchers are committed to advancing software security through discovery, analysis, and exposure of new vulnerabilities and attack methods.

LATEST CVE ANALYSES

10 OCT 2023

8 SEP 2023 Security Scanning Frogbot Gitbot |... 8 AUG 2023

Spring WebFlux Security Bypass...





Together we can create a healthy software supply chain!

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