

ActiveState

Secure PyPI

How to create a repository of secure Python dependencies



Introductions



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Automating Open Source Language Runtimes

- Automatically build dependencies securely from source code:
 - Eliminate “works on my machine” issues
 - Ensure environment reproducibility
 - Eliminate dependency hell
 - Ensure software supply chain security



Automate Builds from Source

- Automatically build open source from source code + native libraries

The screenshot displays the ActiveState build interface. On the left, two build environments are listed: Windows 10 (x86 · 64-bit) and Linux Glibc 2.28 (x86 · 64-bit). The main panel shows the build status for the selected environment, which is 'IN PROGRESS'. The elapsed time is 0m 55s, and 26 of 46 packages have been built. A message indicates that the build may take 20 minutes or more and that the user will be notified at danac@activestate.com. Below this, a progress bar is shown, and a table lists the build status for several packages.

| Package | Version | Status | Build time | Action |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-------------|
| chardet | 3.0.4 | Building | 0m 43s | > View Logs |
| cpyy | 1.1.0 | Building | 0m 43s | > View Logs |
| cycler | 0.10.0 | Building | 0m 43s | > View Logs |

Shared Runtime Environments

- Eliminate “works on my machine” issues; promotes reproducible environments

Details

[Configure](#)

Python
3.9.12
8 Packages

Builds



Linux Glibc 2.28 ⓘ
Build ready



Install



Mac ⓘ
Build ready



Install



Windows 10 ⓘ
Build ready



Install

Eliminate Dependency Hell

 There's a problem with some of the packages!

We were unable to provide some of the packages or their dependencies. Until the issue is resolved, we won't be able to start a build for this project. View the details below for more information.

▼ View details

```
Because Feature|language/ruby|rails (7.0.2) requires Ingredient|language/ruby|rails (7.0.2)
which depends on Feature|language/ruby|actionmailer (7.0.2), Feature|language/ruby|rails
(7.0.2) requires Feature|language/ruby|actionmailer (7.0.2).
```

```
And because Feature|language/ruby|actionmailer (7.0.2) requires
Ingredient|language/ruby|actionmailer (7.0.2) which depends on Feature|language/ruby|rails-
dom-testing (>=2.0,<3), Feature|language/ruby|rails (7.0.2) requires
Feature|language/ruby|rails-dom-testing (>=2.0,<3).
```

```
So, because root depends on both Feature|language/ruby|rails (7.0.2) and
Feature|language/ruby|rails-dom-testing (1.0.9), version solving failed.
```

Platform Demo

Secure PyPI

Secure Build Service

- Tamper-proof system creates reproducible builds of secure artifacts

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|
| Build | Scripted | ✓ |
| | Build Service | ✓ |
| | Ephemeral Environment | ✓ |
| | Isolated | ✓ |
| | Parameterless | ✓ |
| | Hermetic | ✓ |
| | Reproducible | ✓ |

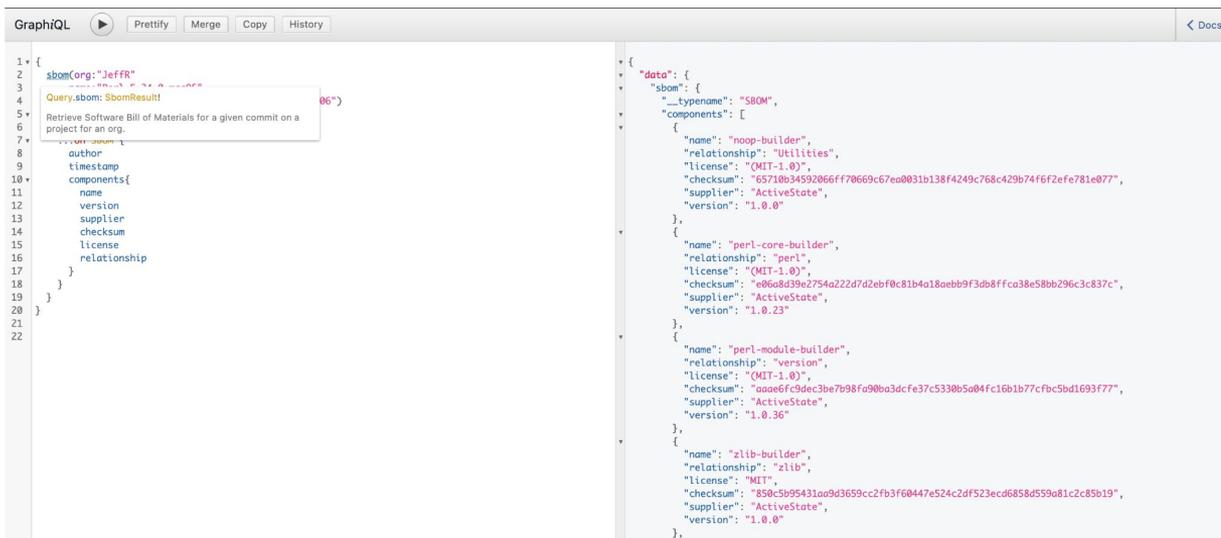


Automatically Generate Attestations

```
shaunl@uhura pr8650 ~/src/slsa_validator$ jq -r .payload.attestation.json | base64 -d | jq .
{
  "type": "https://in-toto.io/Statement/v0.1",
  "invocation": {
    "configSource": {
      "digest": {
        "sha256": "9384a2b0570dd80358841464677115df785ed941c71211f75076d72fe6b438f"
      },
      "entryPoint": "build",
      "uri": "s3://platform-sources/shared/9384a2b0570dd80358841464677115df785ed941c71211f75076d72fe6b438f/openssl-1.1.1o.tar.gz"
    },
    "environment": {
      "env": {}
    },
    "parameters": []
  },
  "materials": [
    {
      "digest": {
        "sha256": "855fb0306e079efcb865f5215a93496d22f1a9f3d4b3511fab56d11e6c8f2"
      },
      "uri": "asimage-docker://docker-registry.activestate.build/activestate/centos-8-builder:2.0.13"
    }
  ],
  "predicate": {
    "buildConfig": {
      "steps": [
        {
          "command": "build",
          "parameters": []
        }
      ]
    },
    "buildType": "https://activestate.com/platform_builder/v0.1",
    "builder": {
      "id": "https://activestate.com/builder/openssl-builder@1.0.0r3"
    },
    "metadata": {
      "buildFinishedOn": "2022-07-07T19:09:57.620043Z",
      "buildInvocationId": "Builder openssl-builder 1.0.0 building shared openssl 1.11.0.15 for artifact 2d60d9fb-e4e4-5784-b0e8-cbfa8243b304",
      "buildStartedOn": "2022-07-07T19:09:57.010043Z",
      "completeness": {
        "environment": true,
        "materials": true,
        "parameters": true
      }
    },
    "reproducible": true
  },
  "predicateType": "https://slsa.dev/provenance/v0.2",
  "subject": [
    {
      "digest": {
        "sha256": "9aa09865f115f86970cb8474525afcb6abf4c7b105e12d0338c2069029f59cc"
      },
      "uri": "s3://as-builds/pr8650/shared/openssl/1.11.0.15/2d60d9fb-e4e4-5784-b0e8-cbfa8243b304/artifact.tar.gz"
    }
  ]
}
```

Automatically Generate SBOMs

- Software Bill Of Materials (SBOM) for each of your runtime environments



The screenshot shows the GraphQL IDE interface. On the left, a query is defined with a variable `org` set to "JeffFR". The query requests the `sbom` field for that organization, which returns a list of components. A tooltip for the `sbom` field explains that it retrieves the Software Bill of Materials for a given commit on a project for an organization. The components listed include `noop-builder`, `perl-core-builder`, `perl-module-builder`, and `zlib-builder`, each with details like name, relationship, license, checksum, and supplier.

```
1 {
2   sbom(org: "JeffFR")
3 }
4
5 Query.sbom: SBOMResult (06*)
6 Retrieve Software Bill of Materials for a given commit on a
7 project for an org.
8
9 author
10 timestamp
11 components {
12   name
13   version
14   supplier
15   checksum
16   license
17   relationship
18 }
19 }
20 }
21
22
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "sbom": {
      "__typename": "SBOM",
      "components": [
        {
          "name": "noop-builder",
          "relationship": "Utilities",
          "license": "(MIT-1.0)",
          "checksum": "657f8b34592866ff78669c67ea0031b138f4249c768c429b74f6f2efe781e077",
          "supplier": "ActiveState",
          "version": "1.0.0"
        },
        {
          "name": "perl-core-builder",
          "relationship": "perl",
          "license": "(MIT-1.0)",
          "checksum": "e86a8d39e2754a22247d2ebf9c81b4a18aebb9f3db8ffca38e58bb296c3c837c",
          "supplier": "ActiveState",
          "version": "1.0.23"
        },
        {
          "name": "perl-module-builder",
          "relationship": "version",
          "license": "(MIT-1.0)",
          "checksum": "a0ae6fc9dec3be7b98fa90ba3dcfe37c5330b5a04fc16b1b77cfc5bd1693f77",
          "supplier": "ActiveState",
          "version": "1.0.36"
        },
        {
          "name": "zlib-builder",
          "relationship": "zlib",
          "license": "MIT",
          "checksum": "850c5b95431aa9d3659cc2fb3f60447e524c2df523ecd6858d59a81c2c85b19",
          "supplier": "ActiveState",
          "version": "1.0.0"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Automate Vulnerability Management

- Automatically monitor, notify and simplify remediation of vulnerabilities

The screenshot displays the ActiveState interface for a Ruby package named 'rails'. At the top, it shows 'Ruby 1 Package' and a button for 'Vulnerabilities (CVEs)'. Below this, the package name 'rails' is shown with a refresh icon and a dropdown menu currently set to 'Auto (7.0.2)'. To the right of the dropdown, it indicates '2 CVEs'. A section for 'Medium' severity vulnerabilities lists two CVEs: CVE-2022-23634 and CVE-2022-23633. Below this, a 'Dependencies 57' section is partially visible, with the text 'Automatically added to support reques'. A dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'Custom', 'Auto', and a list of versions with their respective CVE counts: 7.0.2 (2 CVEs), 7.0.1 (2 CVEs), 7.0.0 (3 CVEs), and 6.1.5 (0 CVEs).

| Version | CVEs |
|---------|--------|
| 7.0.2 | 2 CVEs |
| 7.0.1 | 2 CVEs |
| 7.0.0 | 3 CVEs |
| 6.1.5 | 0 CVEs |

Distribute Secure Python Packages

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ActiveState Platform vs Artifact Repository

ActiveState Platform:

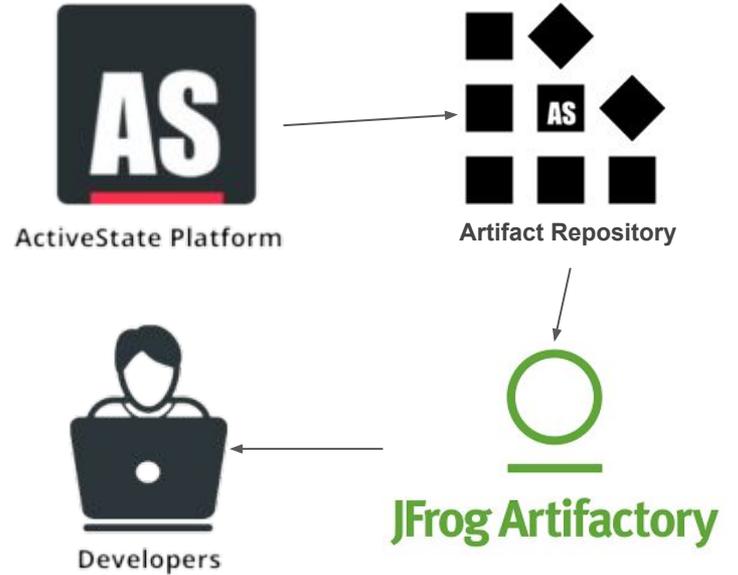
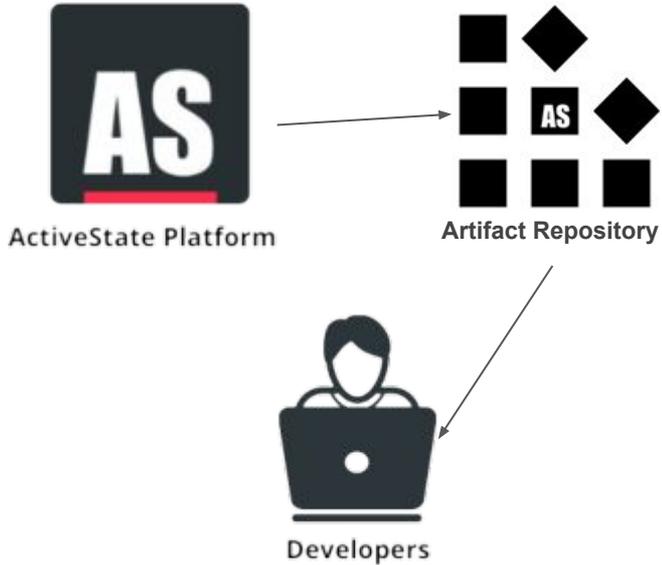
- Does not support pip installs
- Includes Python and OS dependencies

Artifact Repository:

- Support pip installs
- Does not include Python or OS dependencies

ActiveState

Python Dependency Distribution



ActiveState

Why ActiveState Artifact Repository?

- **Enable Supply Chain Security** - ensure data scientists and developers can work securely from sandbox to production.
- **Create a Curated Catalog** - ensure all coders work only with approved Python dependencies.
- **Standardize Extensibility** - install a standard Python deployment backed by an approved set of packages from the ActiveState Artifact Repository.
- **Eliminate Retraining** - instead of learning the State Tool, developers and data scientists can continue working with the tools (like pip) that they already know

Artifact Repository Demo

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Q&A

Next Steps

Schedule a demo with our product experts:

<https://www.activestate.com/get-demo/>

Learn more about ActiveState Artifact Repository:

<https://www.activestate.com/solutions/artifact-repository/>

Try the ActiveState Platform for free:

<https://platform.activestate.com/>