

Keeping your Intellectual Property Safe with Python Software

Python Users Berlin, 2022-03-10

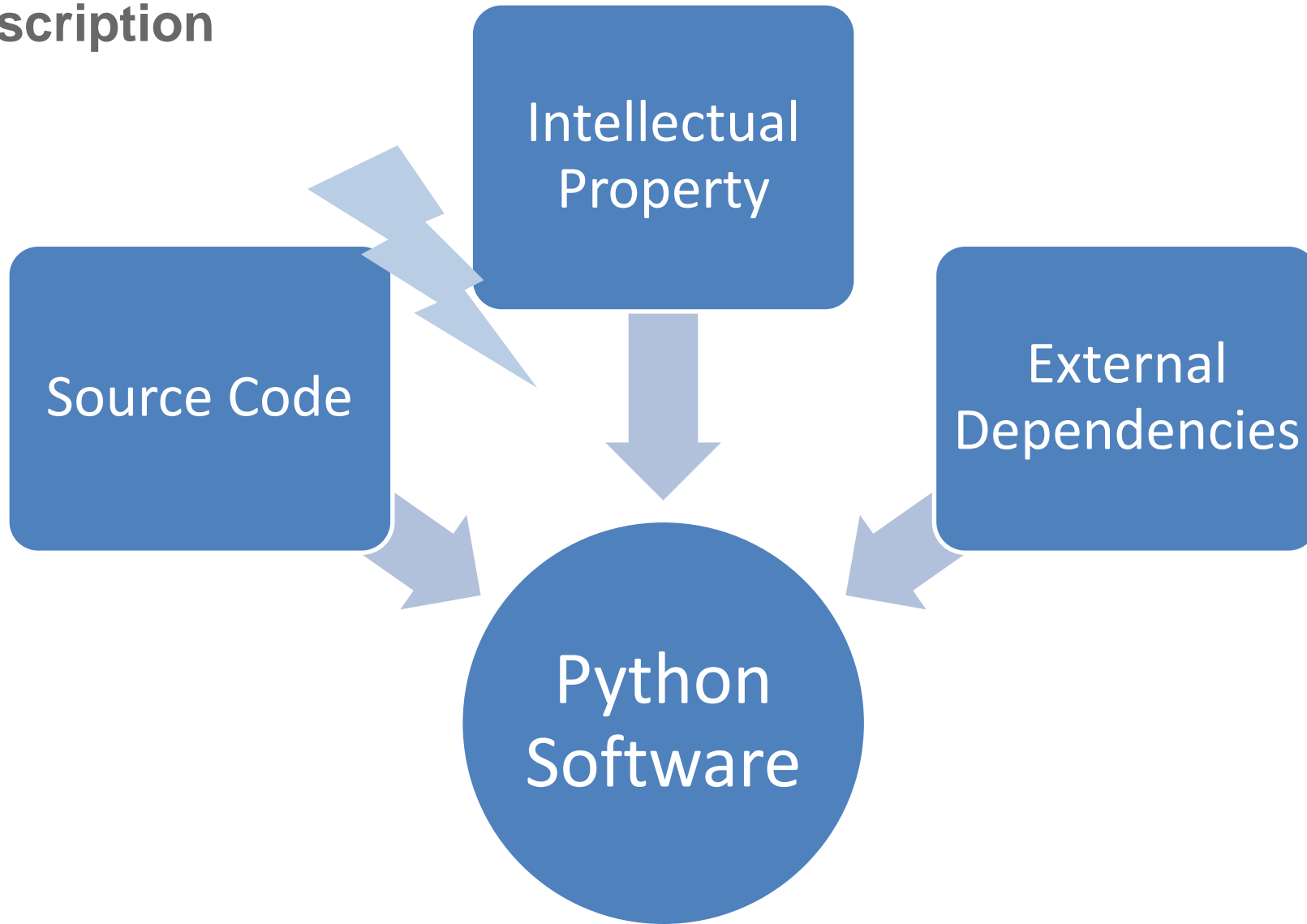
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Institute for Software Technology
Berlin-Adlershof



Knowledge for Tomorrow



Problem Description



Disclaimer



- Most elegant way: Make it Open Source
 - ... is problematic with intellectual property
 - ... especially with small customer group
 - ... especially in science
 - ... especially for unpublished results
- Most important rule stays:
 - Don't roll your own crypto!
 - (... but I'm an expert ... somehow)



About Myself

- Dipl.-Ing. (DH) for Software Engineering
 - ... soon to be Master for IT Security
- Research Software Engineer at DLR since 2004
 - Software development
 - Trainings
 - In-house consulting

 - Programming since 1996
 - Python enthusiast
- Member of workers council
 - ... with focus on data protection



Institute for Software Technology

DLR Institute for **Software Research**,
Software Engineering, **Artificial Intelligence** and
Scientific Computation

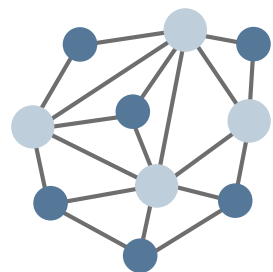
About 100 employees located at

- **Cologne-Porz**
- Berlin-Adlershof
- Brunswick
- Oberpfaffenhofen
- Bremen-Airport (ECOMAT)

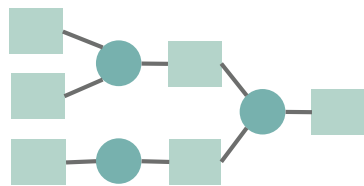
<https://www.DLR.de/sc>



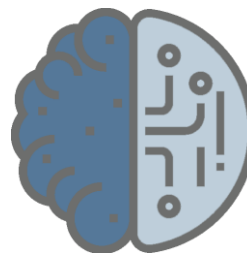
Current Research



**Distributed &
Decentralized Systems**



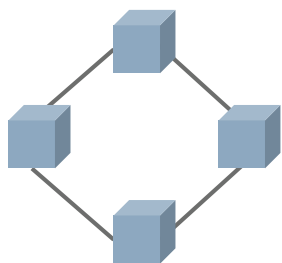
**Workflows &
Provenance**



AI & Knowledge



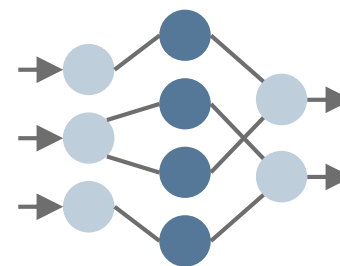
**Software
Engineering**



**Distributed Databases
& Blockchains**



**Human
Factors**



**Machine
Learning**

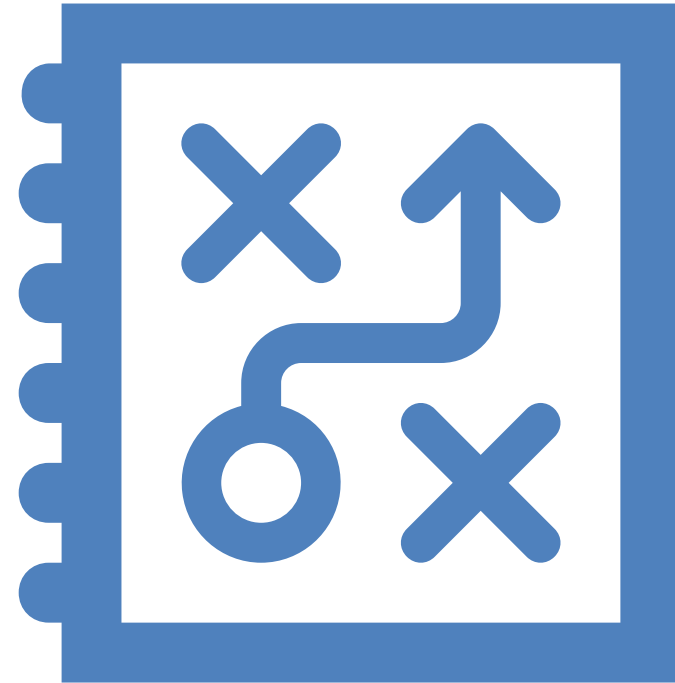


**Software
Analytics**



Outline

- Goals and strategies to keep your IP safe
- Existing solutions
 - Python byte code / Binary
 - Obfuscators
 - Encryption
- My own solution: dongle/lockup
- Discussion



Goals and Strategies

Goals

- Protect source from being read
- Enforce usage restrictions
- Protect from modification
(e. g., to deactivate license checks)
- Protect from reverse engineering and tampering
- Keep it simple, stupid

Strategies

- Compile, Obfuscate, Encrypt
- Implement license rules and checks
- Sign scripts
(and enforce signatures)
- Implement run-time checks
 - ... for running debuggers
 - ... against tampering



Compile Your Source

... using Python

- It's easy to create .pyc / .pyo from Python source.
- Platform-independent,
but depends on Python version
- Very low level of protection
→ e. g., uncompile6

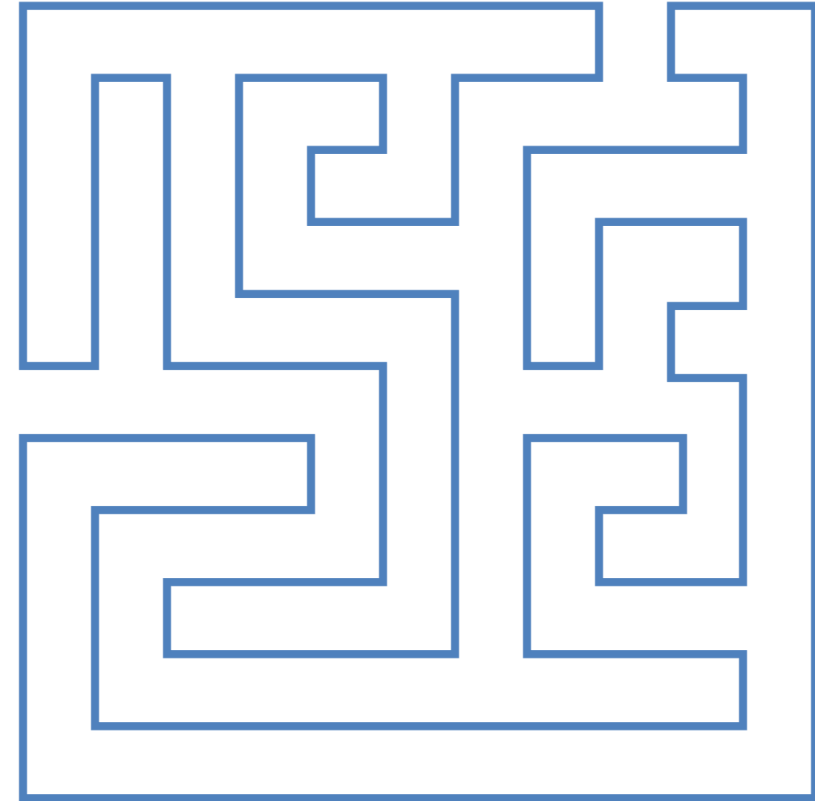
... using Cython, Nuitka

- Still rather easy...
 - (... but I did not test Nuitka yet)
- Less portable, need to build per platform.
- Less debuggable...
- Good protection for low price...
 - ... but depends on compiler –O-level
 - ... but still can be analyzed



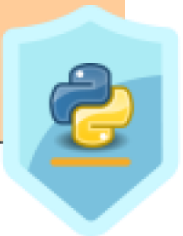
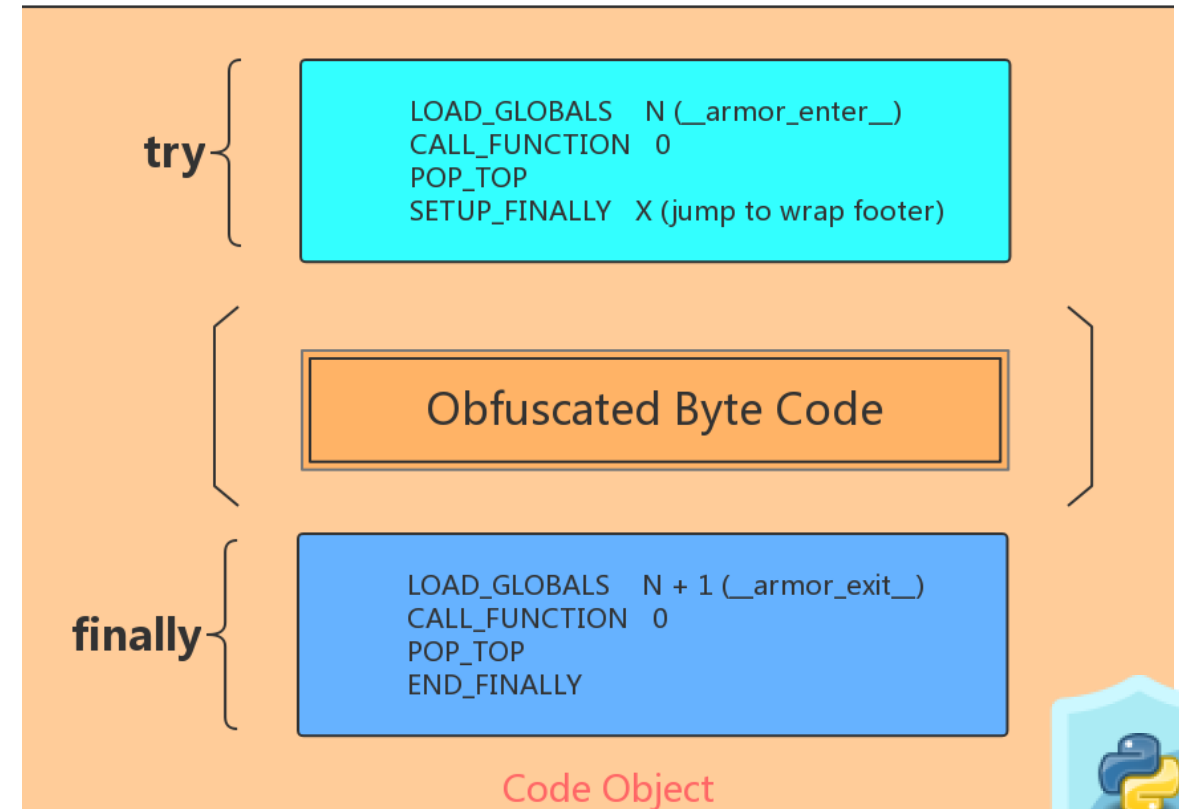
Source Code Obfuscation

- Lots of Open Source solutions available.
- Transform source code...
 - ... add red herrings
 - ... rename variables
 - ... split up lines
 - ... apply transformations (like base64, mono-alphabetic, ...)
 - ...
- Complicates problem resolution.
- Hard to read at first, but easily breakable:
 - Compile to byte code
 - Decompile
 - Run formatter / beautifier



Byte Code Obfuscation using PyArmor

- <https://pyarmor.dashingsoft.com/>
- Interesting approach:
 - Obfuscate byte code!
- Commercial product (but not expensive).
- Requires adapted runtime.
- Includes basic licensing solution.
 - Custom builds required for each license.



Source / Byte Code Encryption

- Several solutions exist...
 - ... Open Source and commercial.
- Different approaches
 - ... without asymmetric encryption
 - ... with and without customer licenses
- Most depend on binary module
 - ... platform dependent
- Some integrate transparently into Python (i. e., custom module loader).
- Other provide custom distributables.
- Only few integrate well with PEP 517.










SOURCEdefender

<https://www.sourcedefender.co.uk/>

- Commercial software (Free Trial available)
- Symmetric encryption of code with AES 256.
- Transparent integration with importer that loads *.pye files.
- Uses binary module available for broad range of platforms
- Basic licensing mechanism:
 - Can set expiration date
 - Tied to *.pye file → new translation each time
- Own distributable builder included

Features

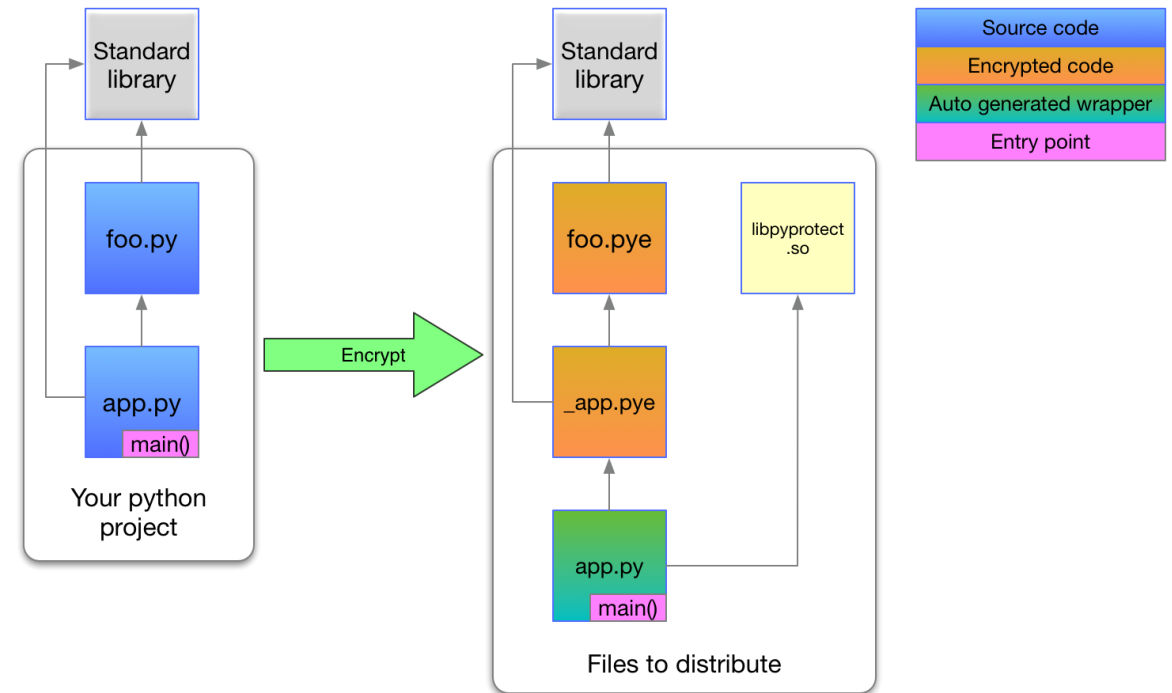
-  No end user device license required
-  Symmetric AES 256-bit encryption
-  Set your own password & salt for encryption
-  No 'Magic Number' problems changing Python version
-  Set an expiration time on encrypted code
-  Encrypted code will load on ANY supported target system
-  Bundle encrypted files or folders into a single executable binary using PyInstaller



pyprotect

<https://github.com/ga0/pyprotect>

- Open Source solution (BSD)
- Based on pybind11
- Comes with custom AES implementation
→ No extra dependencies
- Builds a custom libpyprotect.so with custom importer
- Code is stored in *.pye files (different to SOURCEdefender)
- encrypt.py as simple Interface for building
- No built-in license mechanism



pyconcrete

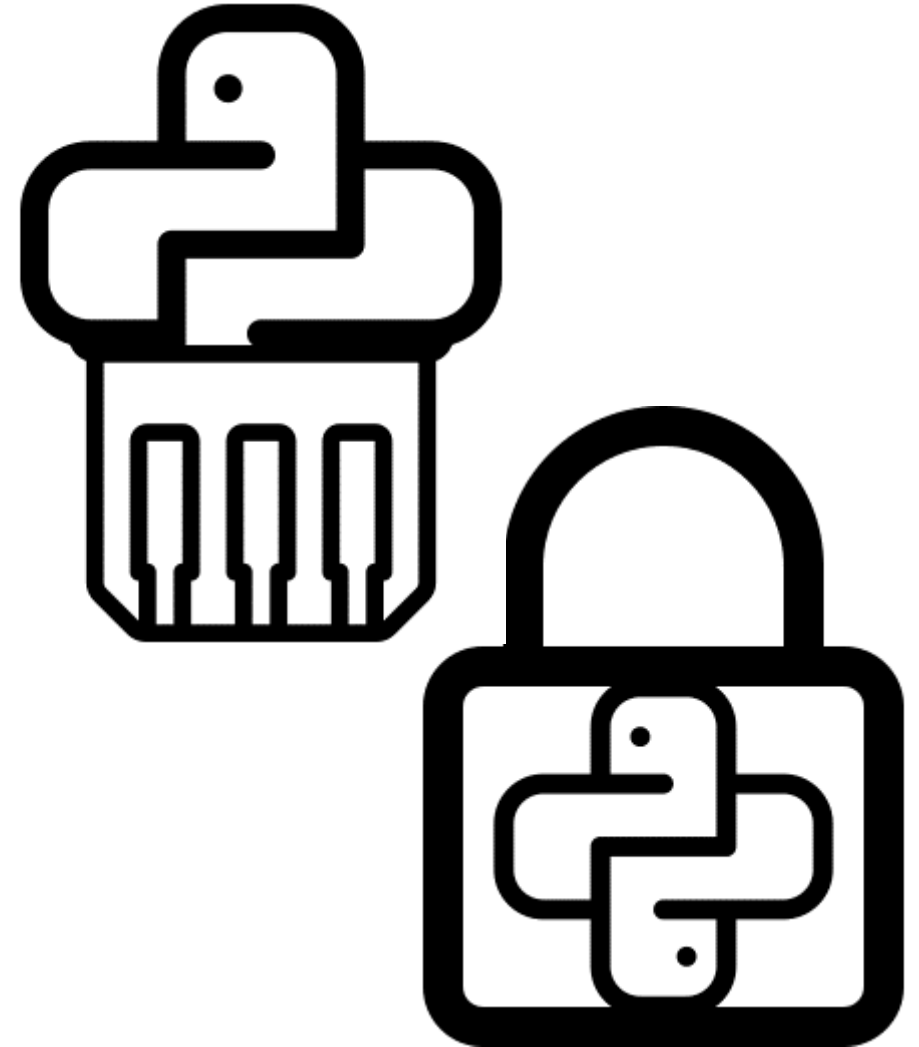
<https://github.com/Falldog/pyconcrete>

- Open Source (Apache 2.0)
 - ... with honest disclaimer
- Uses binary module and still works with 2.7
- Transparent integration
 - Produces yet another „flavor“ of *.pye files
- pyconcrete-admin.py for building encrypted mods
- Key created at installation time
- No built-in license mechanism

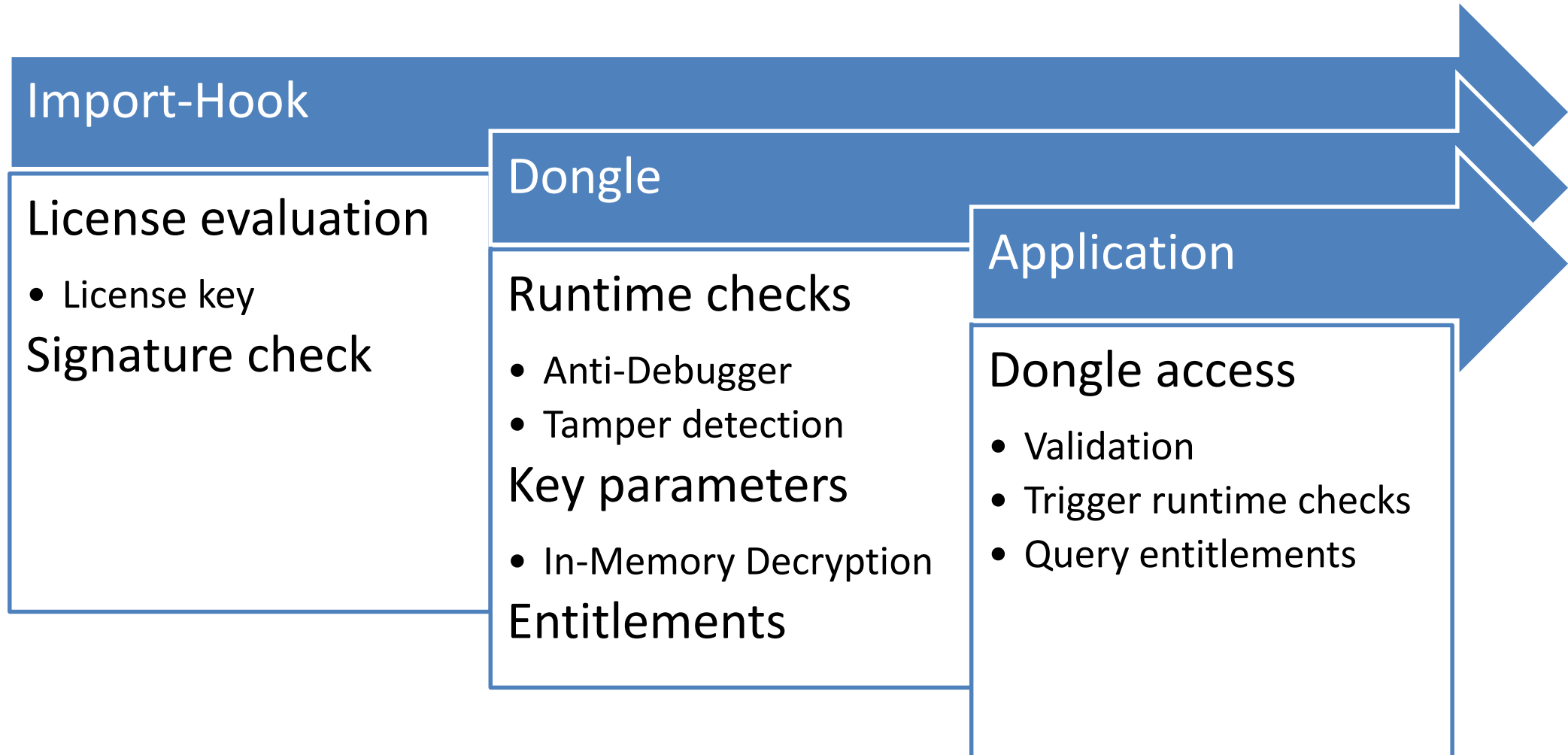


dongle/lockup

- Custom solution for DLR Technology Marketing
- Encrypted and/or signed modules
 - Possibly fully self-contained and transparent
 - License, independent of distributable
 - Implements different type of checks (extensible)
 - License conditions (node lock, expiration)
 - Environment (anti-debug, time tampering)
 - „Pure“ Python implementation (depends on „Cryptography“ package, though)
- Two parts:
 - dongle → Runtime: signed, Open Source (tbp)
 - lockup → Builder: licensed, Closed Source
 - Protected by ... dongle ;)



dongle Runtime Architecture



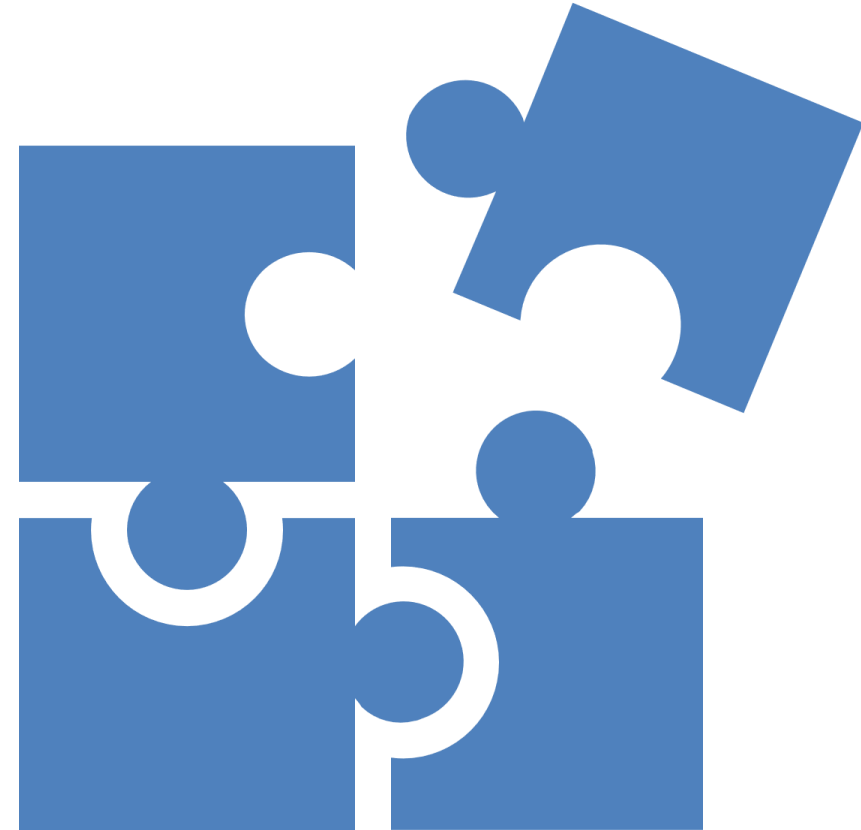
dongle Runtime

- Public key based with ECC
 - Symmetric encryption with AES
 - Using Cryptography / OpenSSL
- License independent from distributable (using a tagging system)
 - Fully offline licensing possible
 - Enforce different rules in licenses
 - Selective package licensing
- Basic mechanisms to protect access to lower layer
- Fully transparent usage possible (*.py files)
- No build tools included



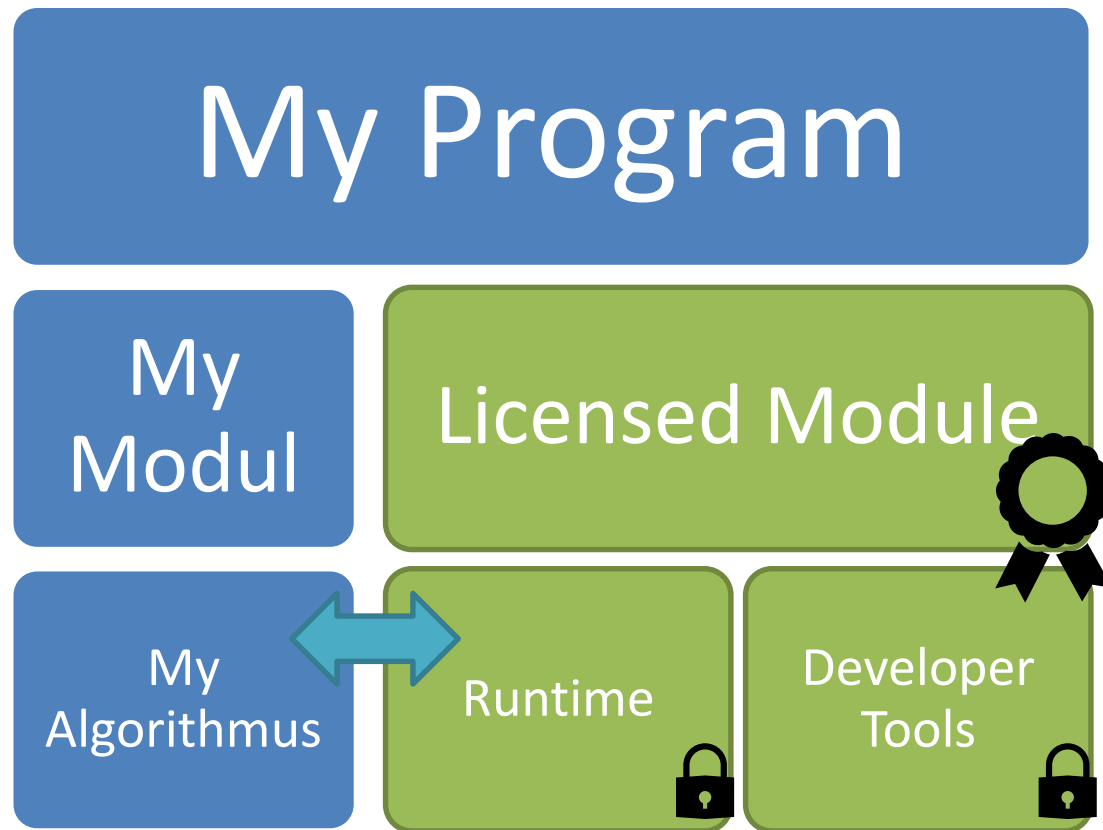
lockup License Manager

- The „missing piece“ ...
- PEP 517 build system
 - drop-in replacement for setuptools
 - (WIP for poetry-based drop-in)
- License manager to generate licenses (CLI)
- Additional checks
 - Debugger detection
 - ...
 - Sub-licensable (WIP)

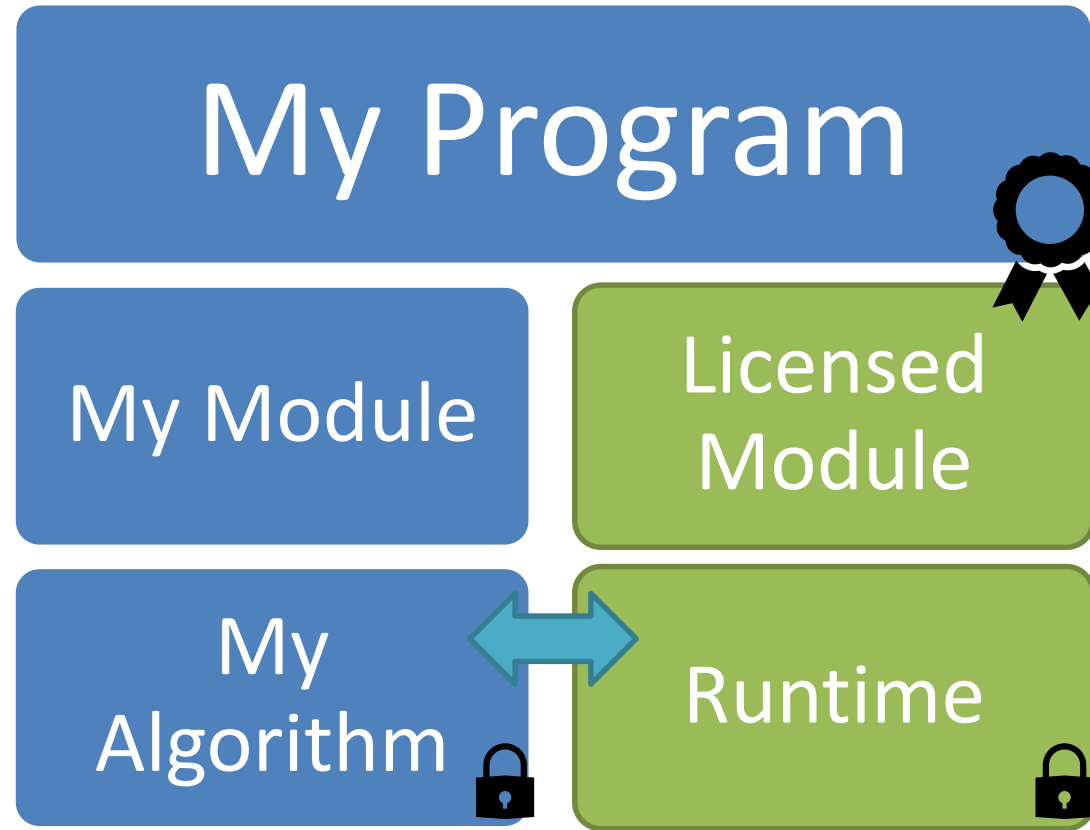


„Sub-Licensing“ Working concept

Development



Customer



Roadmap

- Fix up to make it more PEPish
 - Signed wheels (PEP 491)
 - Resource loading
 - ...
- Documentation
 - User documentation for dongle / lockup
 - Write Master Thesis
(Analysis of the Crypto System)
 - Publish dongle als Open Source (license?)
- Better User Interface for lockup
- Get funding and further users!



Question / Discussion



The Final Slide

- This presentation does not aim to be complete or exhaustive in any way.
- dongle/lockup are developed by me at the German Aerospace Center. If you are interested in this software, feel free to contact me:

Michael Meinel <michael.meinel@dlr.de>

- Image Credit:
 - Chart 11: The logo and block diagram were taken from <https://pyarmor.dashingsoft.com/>
 - Chart 13: The feature list was taken from <https://www.sourcedefender.co.uk/>
 - Chart 14: The block diagram was taken from <https://github.com/ga0/pyprotect>

