

How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the SBOM

OVE Tagung, 6.10.2022 Vienna



Software Bill of Material

- “formal record containing the details and supply chain relationships of various components used in building software”
(US legislation)
- “a formal record containing details and supply chain relationships of components included in the software elements of a product with digital elements
(EU legislation)

A sample BOM is shown below:

Component	Version	Vulnerabilities - CVEs	Notes
jQuery	1.4.4	CVE-2011-4969	
libxml2	2.9.4	CVE-2016-5131	To be fixed

Providing a SBOM becomes an obligation

- Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity
 - Sec. 4. Enhancing Software Supply Chain Security
 - Such guidance shall include standards, procedures, or criteria regarding [...] providing a purchaser a Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) for each product directly or by publishing it on a public website
- Draft of EU Cyber Security Act
 - „identify and document vulnerabilities and components contained in the
 - product, including by drawing up a software bill of materials in a commonly
 - used and machine-readable format covering at the very least the top-level
 - dependencies of the product“

and also helps to comply with IEC 62443-4-1

- SM-9: Security Requirements For Externally Provided Components
 - A process shall be employed to identify and manage the security risks of all externally provided components used within the product
 - receive and/or monitor notifications about security-related issues from the component supplier
 - It is recommended that there be an inventory of components from third party suppliers in order to facilitate defect management

- SM-6: File integrity
 - A process shall be employed to provide an integrity verification mechanism for all scripts, executables and other important files included in a product.

Challenges SBOMs help to resolve

- Transparency of third-party components, versioning, and known vulnerabilities
- Enables vulnerability and patch management
- Supports licensing compliance

Example: Use Syft to create SBOM

- Syft
 - <https://github.com/anchore/syft>
 - CLI tool and Go library for generating a Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) from container images and filesystems
 - Able to create signed SBOM attestations
 - Convert between SBOM formats, such as CycloneDX, SPDX, and Syft's own format
 - `syft <image> -o <format>`
 - `syft nginx -i cyclonedx-json`



Example: Use Dependency Track to work with SBOM

- OWASP Dependency Track
 - <https://dependencytrack.org/>
 - Component Analysis platform that allows organizations to identify and reduce risk in the software supply chain
 - consumes and analyzes CycloneDX BOMsIdentify and remediate vulnerable components



Example: Use Dependency Track to work with SBOM

Acme Portal 6.4.2

NPM PUBLIC-FACING

13 83 27 19 3

View Details

Overview Components 1360 Audit Vulnerabilities 145 Policy Violations 140

+ Add Component - Remove Component Upload BOM

Search

Component	Version	Group	Internal	License	Risk Score	Vulnerabilities
7zip	0.0.6			GNU LGPL	0	0
abbrev	1.1.1			ISC	0	0
accepts	1.3.4			MIT	0	0
acorn	6.0.7			MIT	8	1
acorn-dynamic-import	3.0.0			MIT	0	0
agent-base	4.2.1			MIT	0	0
ajv	6.8.1			MIT	0	0
ajv-keywords	3.2.0			MIT	0	0
alphanum-sort	1.0.2			MIT	0	0
amdefine	1.0.1			BSD-3-Clause OR MIT	0	0

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How to evaluate open source software?

- Unmitigated known vulnerabilities
- Security Documentation
- Active Community
- Evaluation Results
- Do our own security verification and validation testing?

Evaluating Open Source: Security Scorecards

- <https://securityscorecards.dev/>
- Part of the Open Source Security Foundation
- Security Scorecards assesses open source projects for security risks through a series of automated checks
- Security Scorecards can be used in a couple of different ways:
 - Run automatically on code you own **using the GitHub Action**
 - Run manually on your (or somebody else's) project **via the Command Line**
- Security Scorecards checks for vulnerabilities affecting different parts of the software supply chain including **source code, build, dependencies, testing,** and project **maintenance.**



Evaluating Open Source: other options

- Coverity Scan
 - Free static code analysis for open source, public results
 - <https://scan.coverity.com/projects>
- Sonar Cloud
 - Free static code analysis for open source, public results
 - <https://sonarcloud.io/explore/projects>
- Collection of further resources:
 - https://owasp.org/www-community/Free_for_Open_Source_Application_Security_Tools

Other examples of how to make suppliers part of your processes

- Supplier qualification
 - Process to evaluate the supplier (not the deliverable)
 - Focus on processes and capabilities
 - e.g. certifications, questionnaire about secure development activities and quality management
- Security requirements for the deliverables
 - Technical requirements, e.g. two factor authentication, supported ciphers, ...
 - Maintenance requirements, e.g. how long will security updates be available? For open source: is there an active community? Are there regular commits?
- Verification of deliverables
 - Test cases for deliverables
 - Can the suppliers do the tests themselves?



- Why we love the SBOM
 - Transparency in the supply chain
 - Security and OSS license managing
 - Evolving tooling
 - Regulations require it if we love it or not



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