

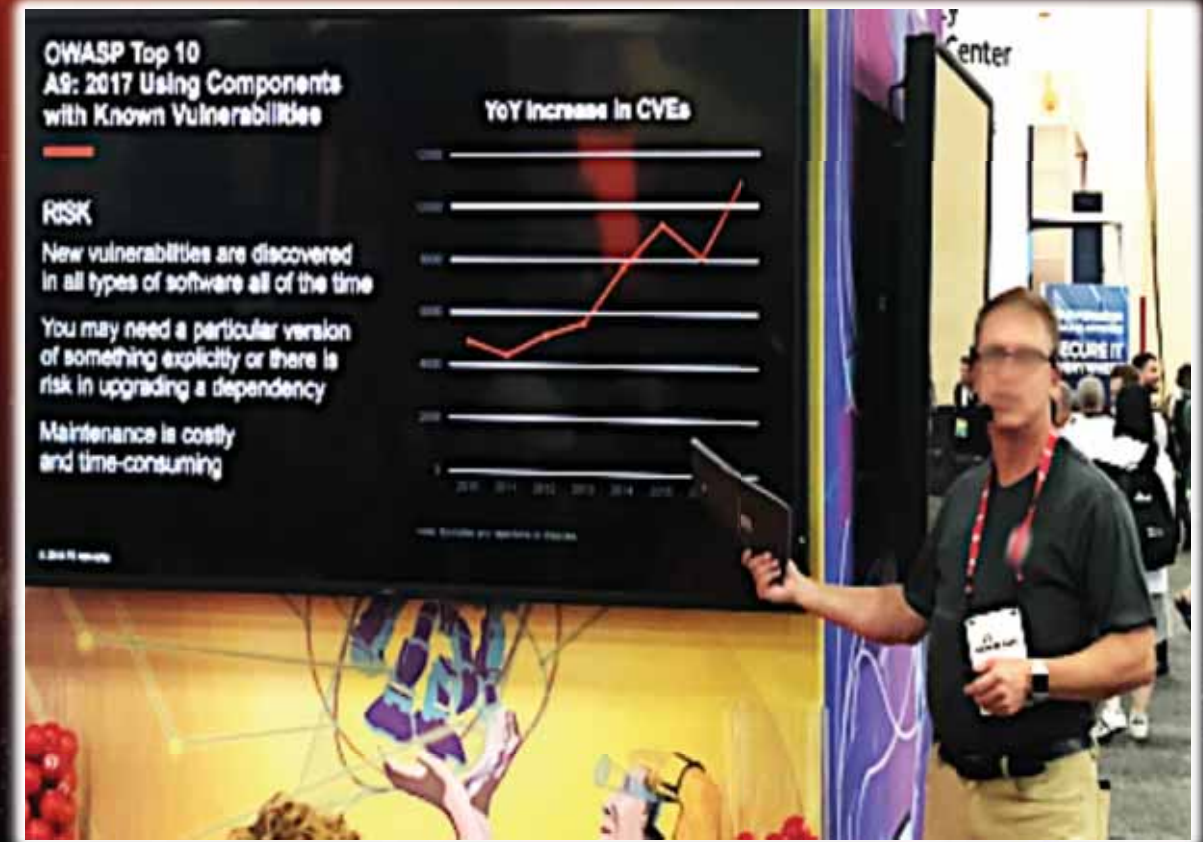
Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) standardization

Robert A. Martin

Sr. Secure Software & Technology Prin. Eng.
Trust & Assurance Cyber Technologies Dept.
Cyber Solutions Technical Center



OMG Technical Meeting | Long Beach, CA



All types of Enterprises are Incorporating SW & SW-Enabled Things...

Medical



Buildings



Temperature,
Humidity,CO2



Motion
Sensor



AC,Chiller



Electric
power



Elevator



Entrance
gate

Aeronautics



Manufacturing



Energy



Shipping



Vehicles

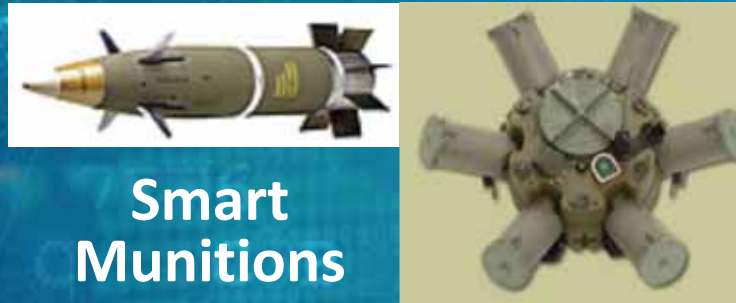


These Changes Go Well beyond Traditional Information Technology...

Water Treatment



Status & Health Monitoring



Smart Munitions



Remote Management

Oil & Gas



Hydro Power & Dam Mngt



Secure Behavior

Reliable Behavior

Safe Behavior

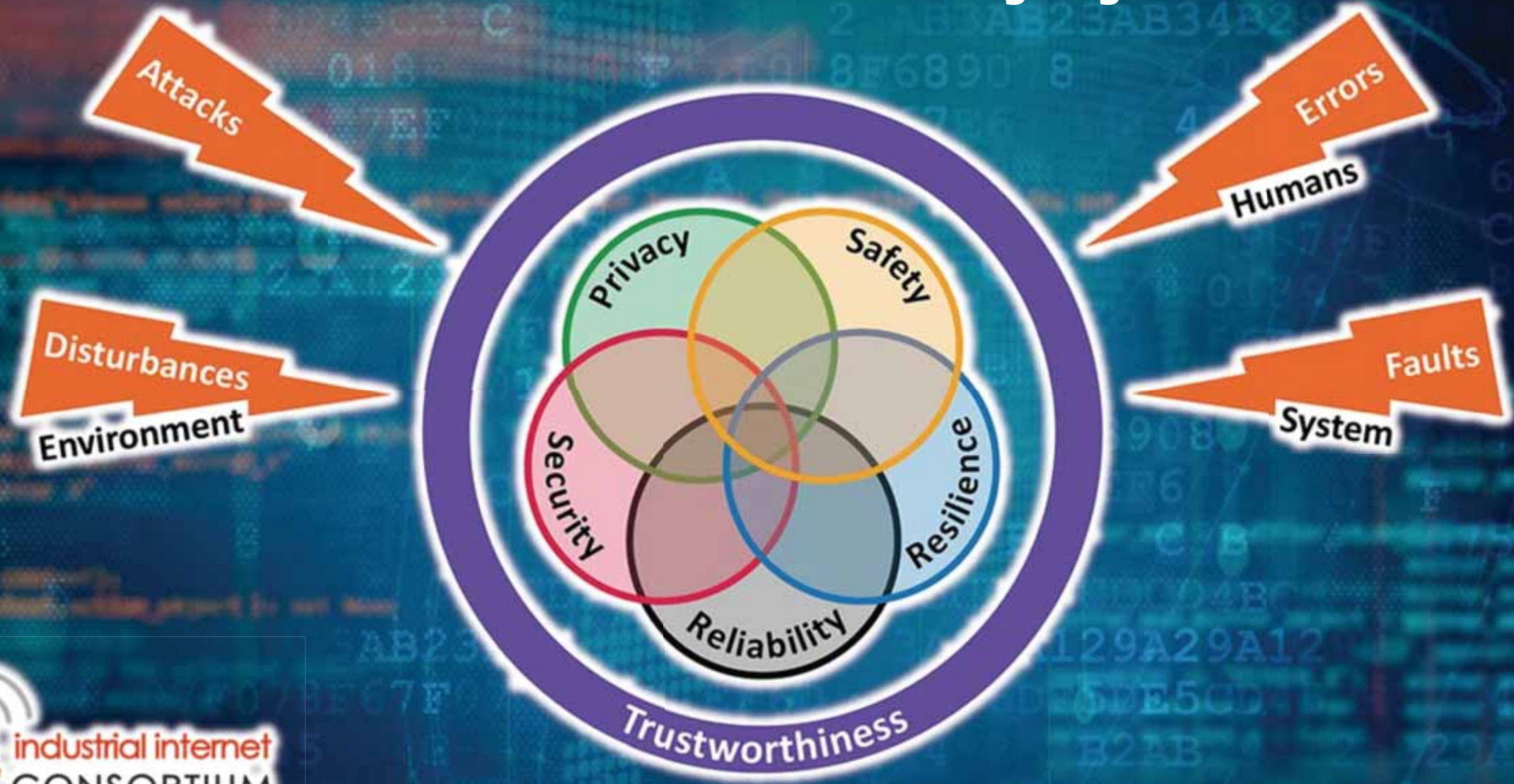
MIND THE GAP

Resilient Behavior

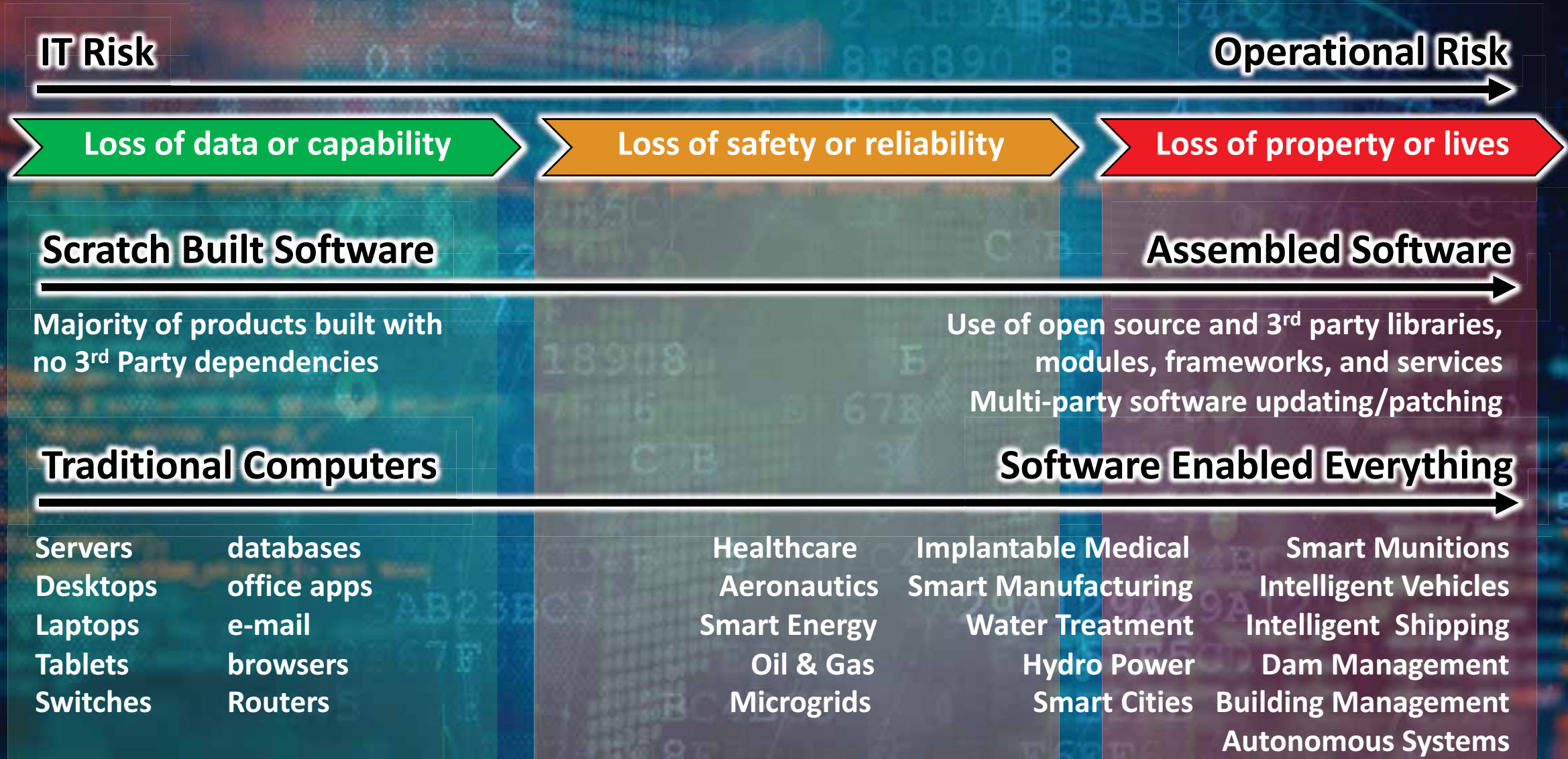
Privacy Expectations



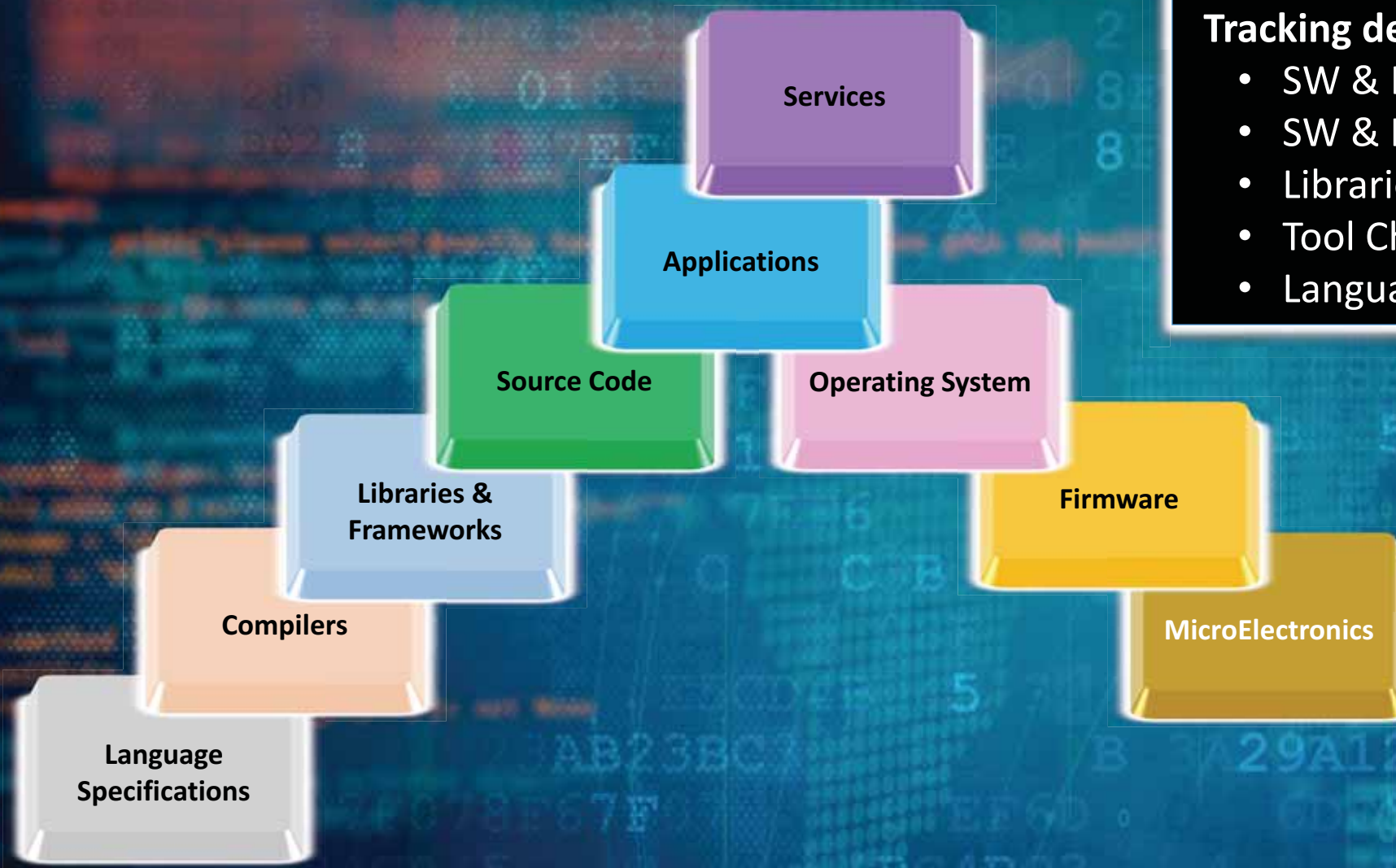
- Need Assurance of More Than Security - Need Assured Trustworthy Systems



Pervasiveness of connected SW & SW-enabled capabilities requires supply chain security skills / new awareness of SW risks



For Software-Enabled IIoT Version Control is Crucial

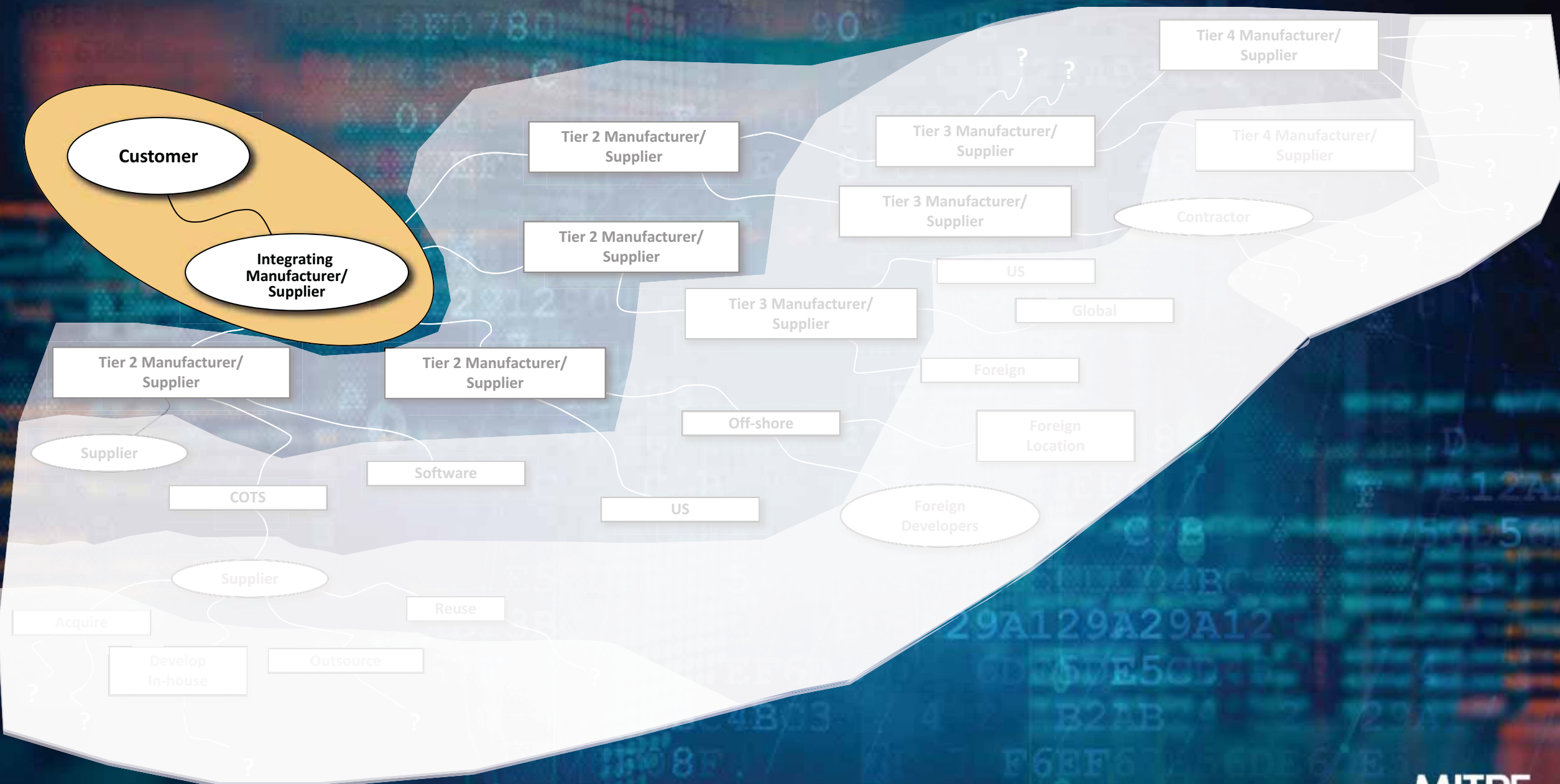


Tracking details for SW & HW components

- SW & HW Part numbers/names
- SW & HW versions
- Libraries & Frameworks Used
- Tool Chain Used/Flags/Options
- Languages & versions used



The Supply Chain for Software-Enabled Capabilities is Opaque



Market Transparency through “Software Bill of Materials”

- **Third party components are a known systemic risk.**
 - Transparency can drive tools and behavior to document risk, support mitigations, and drive better SW development practices.
- **NTIA at Commerce launched an open, community-driven, cross-sector “multistakeholder process” to promote software component transparency.**
 - Understand the problem and define basics of SBOM
 - Develop use cases across sectors on how such data can be used, today and in the future.
 - Guidance on how to use existing standards to implement SBOM
 - Software ID tags (SWID)
 - Software Package Data Exchange (SPDX)
- **First phase deliverable mid-November 2019**
- **More info or to join: afriedman@ntia.doc.gov**



NTIA Transparency Phase 1 Final Products

Framing Software Component Transparency: Establishing a Common Software Bill of Material (SBOM)

NTIA Multistakeholder Process on Software Component Transparency
Framing Working Group
2019-11-12



Eamonn O Muir
<https://lic.kr/p/46dsiz>
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/legalcode>

Roles and Benefits for SBOM Across the Supply Chain NTIA Multistakeholder Process on Software Component Transparency Use Cases and State of Practice Working Group

Introduction

The Software Supply Chain
About this document: Goals and Methodology

Perspective: Produce Software

- Reduce unplanned, unscheduled work
- Reduce code bloat
- Adequately understand dependencies within broader complex projects
- Know and comply with the license obligations
- Monitor components for vulnerabilities
- End-of-life (EOL)
- Make code easier to review
- A blacklist of banned components
- Provide an SBOM to a customer

Perspective: Choose Software

- Identify potentially vulnerable components
- A more targeted security analysis
- Verify the sourcing
- Compliance with policies
- Aware of end-of-life components
- Verify some claims
- Understand the software's integration
- Pre-purchase and pre-installation planning
- Market signal

Perspective: Operate Software

- Organization can quickly evaluate whether it is using the component
- Drive independent mitigations
- Make more informed risk-based decisions
- Alerts about potential end-of-life
- Better support compliance and reporting requirements
- Reduce costs through a more streamlined and efficient administration

Ecosystem, Network Effects, and Public Health Benefits of SBOM

- Accelerated Vulnerability Management

Survey of Existing SBOM Formats and Standards - Version 20191025

Survey of Existing SBOM Formats and Standards



Credi

NTIA Multistakeholder Process on Software Component
Standards and Formats Working Group
Final Version - 20191025

1

SOFTWARE COMPONENT TRANSPARENCY: HEALTHCARE PROOF OF CONCEPT REPORT

*Drafted as part of a process convened by the National
Telecommunications and Information Administration*

October 1, 2019

Lowering Adoption Hurdles for SBOMs



- Agriculture and Food
- Energy
- Transportation
- Chemical Industry
- Postal and Shipping

- Water
- Public Health
- Telecommunications
- Banking and Finance
- Key Assets

End Users in Industry, Government, and Commerce

Sectors

- Medical Devices
- Merchandise
- Automobiles
- Trains
- Vessels/Boats
- Building Mngt Sys
- Software



Product & Service Suppliers

Assets/
Capabilities

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTS (IDES)

CLOUD TOOLS

SOURCE CODE & PACKAGE REPOSITORIES

FRAMEWORKS

BUILD CHOREOGRAPHY

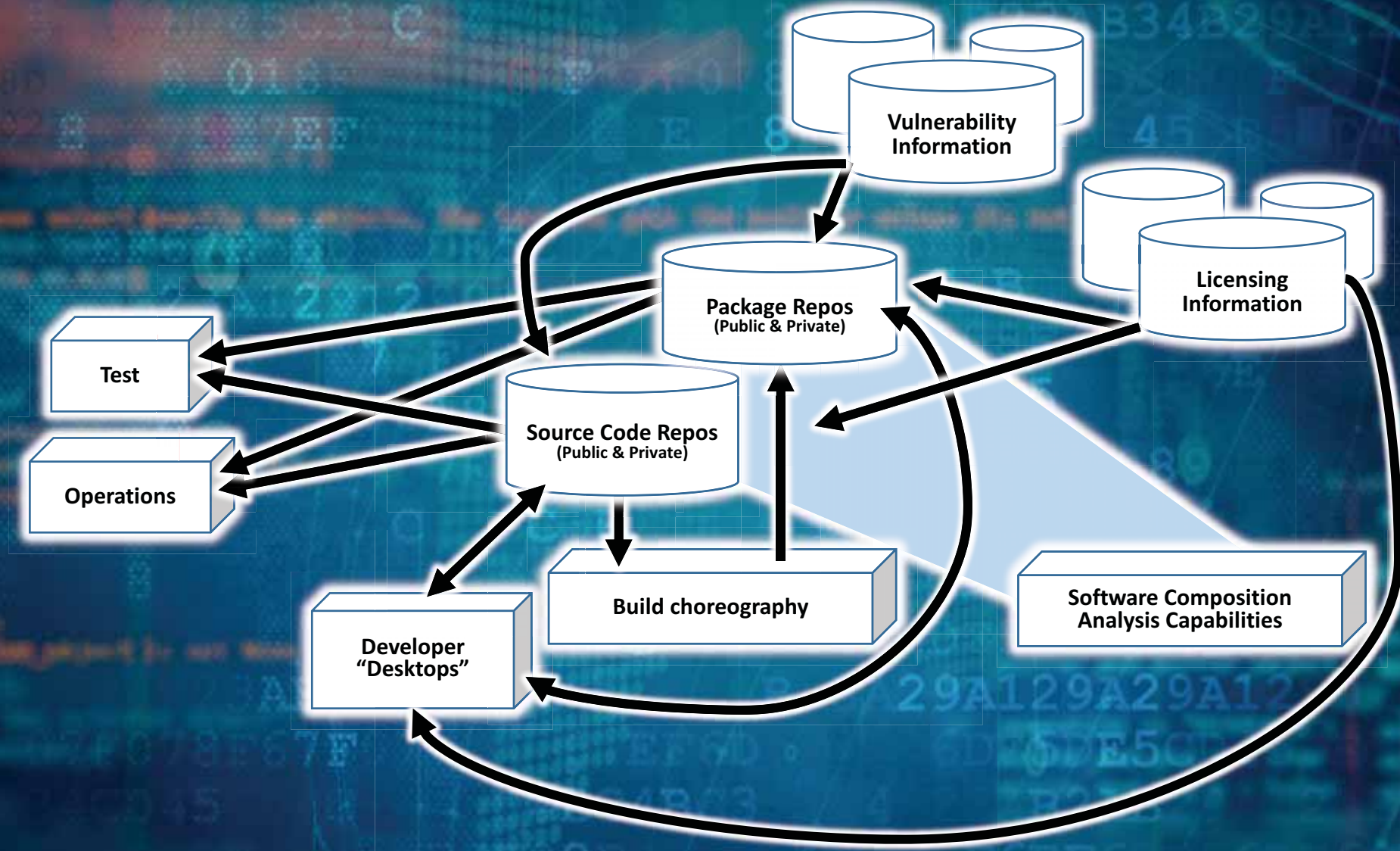
SOFTWARE COMPOSITION ANALYSIS

Tools & Capabilities for Software

Software Ecosystems

Tool-to-Tool SBOM Exchange Standard effort

Ecosystem of SW Development, Integration, and Management Tools



SW Development, Integration, and Management Tools

Source Code & Package Repositories

Amazon ECR, Assembla, Azure Container Registry, Beanstalk, Bitbucket, Codebase, Docker, GitHub, GitLab, Glitch, Google Container Registry, JFrog Artifactory, JFrog Xray, inedo, Kubernetes, Launchpad, Maven, Nexus (Sonatype), Phabricator, ProjectLocker, Repository Hosting, Savannah, SourceForge, SourceRepo, Subversion, and Unfuddle

Build & Build Choreography Capabilities

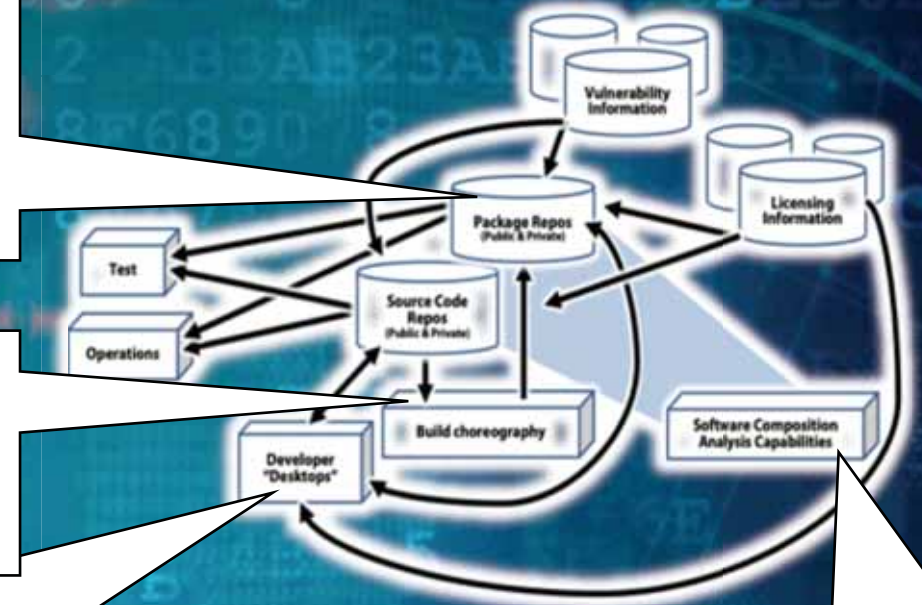
Ansible, Autorabit, Bamboo, Bitrise, Buildkite, Buildroot, CircleCI, CMake, CruiseControl, Final builder, GCC, Gitlab CI, GoCD, Integrity, Jenkins, Strider CD, TeamCity, Terraform, Travis CI, Urbancode, and Vagrant

Developer Desktops (Embedded, Web, Cloud, Desktops/Servers)

IDEs: Android Studio, AppCode, Atom, BlueJ, CLion, Cloud9 IDE, Code Blocks, CodeCharge Studio, CodeLobster, CodePen, DataGrip, Eclipse, GoLand, IDLE, IntelliJ IDEA, LINX, Microsoft Visual Studio, MPLAB, NetBeans, PhpStorm, Pycharm, Rider, RubyMine, Spiralogs Application Architecture, WebStorm, Xcode, and Zend Studio

Frameworks: .NET, Angular, Ansible, Apache Spark, ASP.NET, Bootstrap, Chef, Cordova, CryEngine, Django, Drupal, Express, Flask, Flutter, Hadoop, HTML5 Builder, Laravel, Node.js, Pandas, Puppet, React Native, React.js, Ruby on Rails, Spring, TensorFlow, Torch/PyTorch, Unity D, Unreal Engine, Visual Online, Vue.js, and Xamarin

Cloud Tools: Azure, AWS CodeBuild, Cloud Foundry, Google Cloud Build, Kwater, Pivotal, and Red Hat



Software Composition Analysis:

Black Duck Software Composition Analysis (Synopsys), CAST Highlight (CAST Software), Finate State, FlexNet Code Insite (Flexera), Ion Channel, Insignary, SourceClear, Sonatype, Snyk, and WhiteSource

Usage Scenarios for Tool-to-Tool SBoM

Refer, Transfer or Purchase
(definition of what it is)

Proper and Legal
(conditions about its use)

Pedigree
(history of how it was produced)

Known Sw Vulns
(known fixes are applied to it)

Provenance
(chain of custody of it)

Assurance
(safe-secure-resilient)

Integrity
(cryptographic basis of unalteredness)

SBoM of a SW Service
(SBoM of sw delivering service)

Supply Chain Sequence Integrity

Provenance and Pedigree

DEFINITIONS

▶ Provenance*

1. The origin, or source of something
2. The **history of ownership** of a valued object, or work of art, or literature

▶ Pedigree*

1. A register recording a line of ancestors
2. An ancestral line : **lineage**
The origin and the history of something; broadly : **background, history**

CONFUSION

▶ Many use "Provenance" for both meanings.

The provenance of a piece of data is both the custodianship as well as the lineage of processing and/or derivation that led to the piece of data.

**Definitions (from Merriam-Webster.com)*



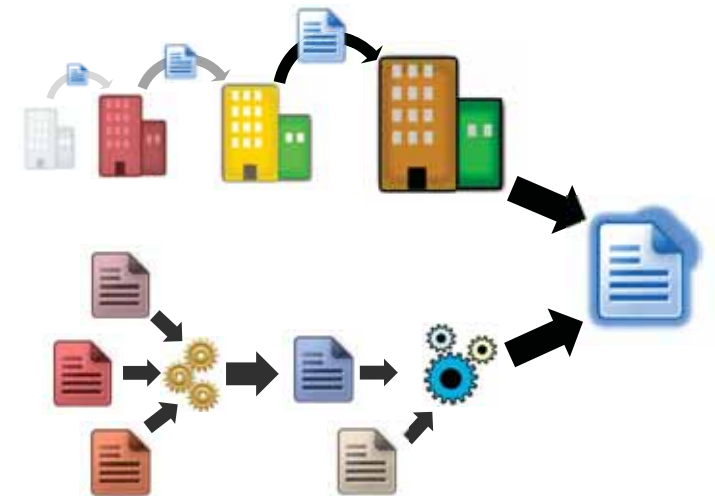
Separating Provenance and Pedigree

Provenance

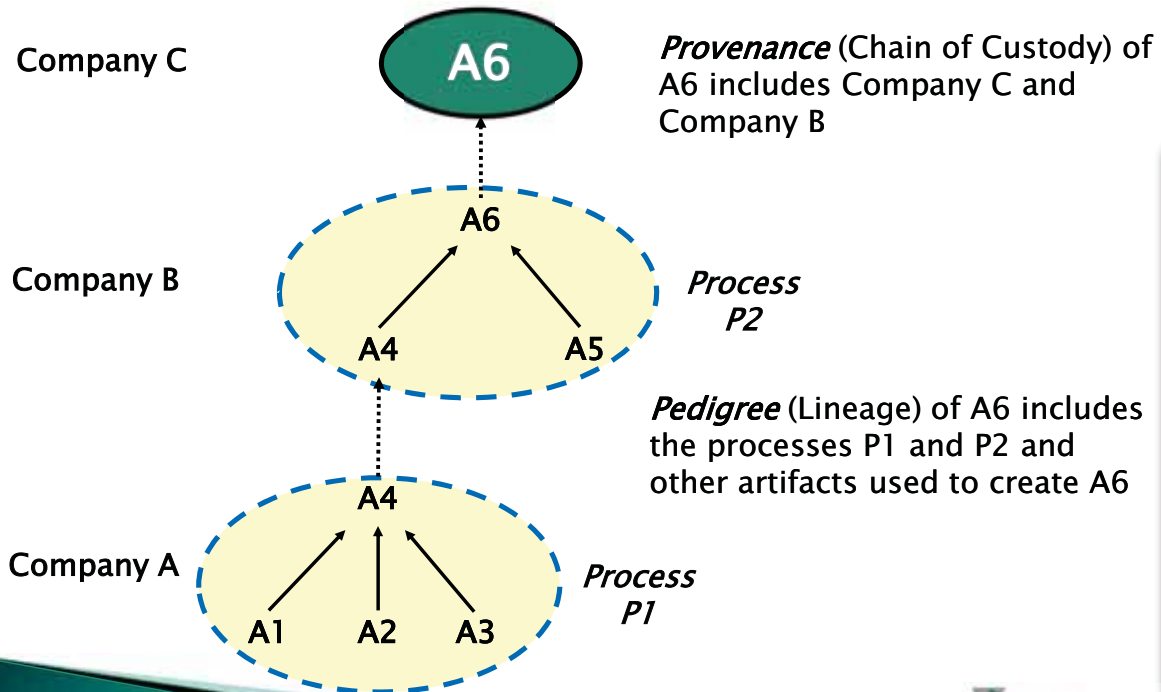
Captures **chain of custody** of an Artifact, Document or Record

Pedigree

Captures the **history** of how an Artifact or Document was **produced or derived**

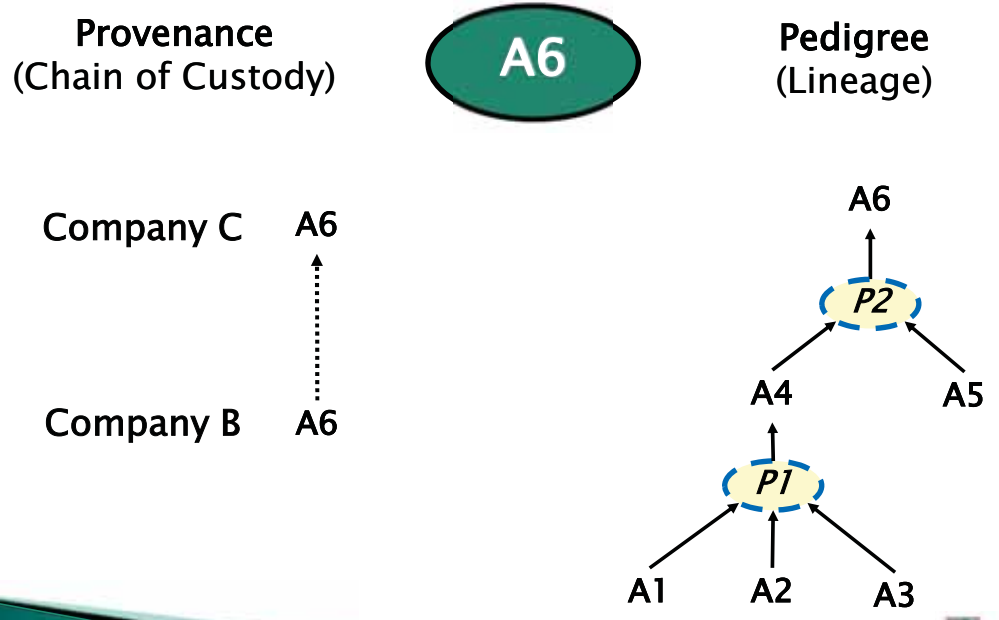


Combined Pedigree & Provenance



Separating Pedigree & Provenance

Provenance and *Pedigree* provide a basis on which to reason about the *trustworthiness* of an artifact or document



The Path to Code Provenance at Uber

April 17, 2019

Uber

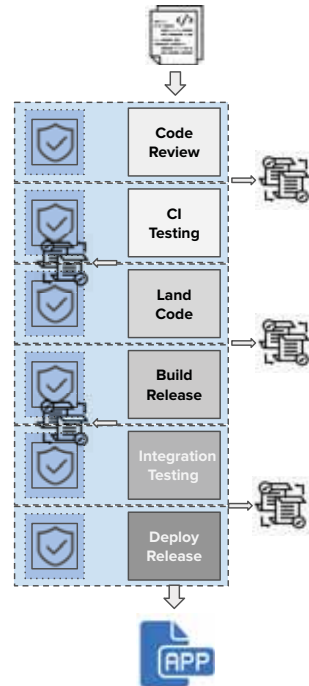
Code Provenance

Ensuring we have a **verifiable attestation** of the **origin of all code** running in production so that we can have a **root of trust** as we move forward to **defining** and **enforcing** a collection of **policies** throughout the different stages of the **software development process**.

Code Provenance

What do we get out of all this?

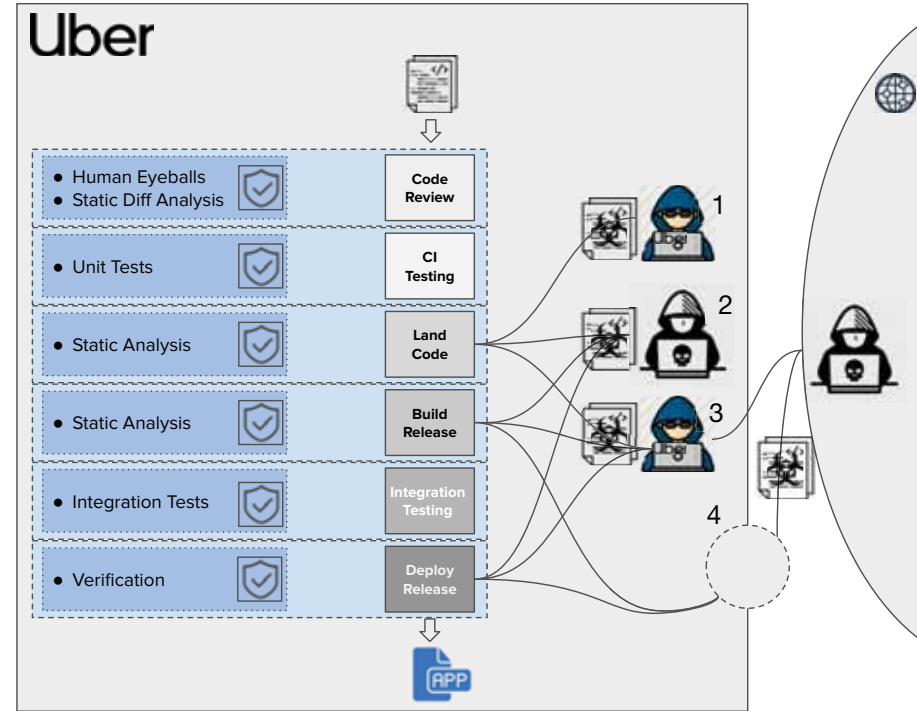
- “Chain of custody” for all code landing in production releases
- Enabling response in the event that anything goes awry
- Flexible, enforced policies for what code is allowed to land in production releases



Code Provenance

What are we protecting against?

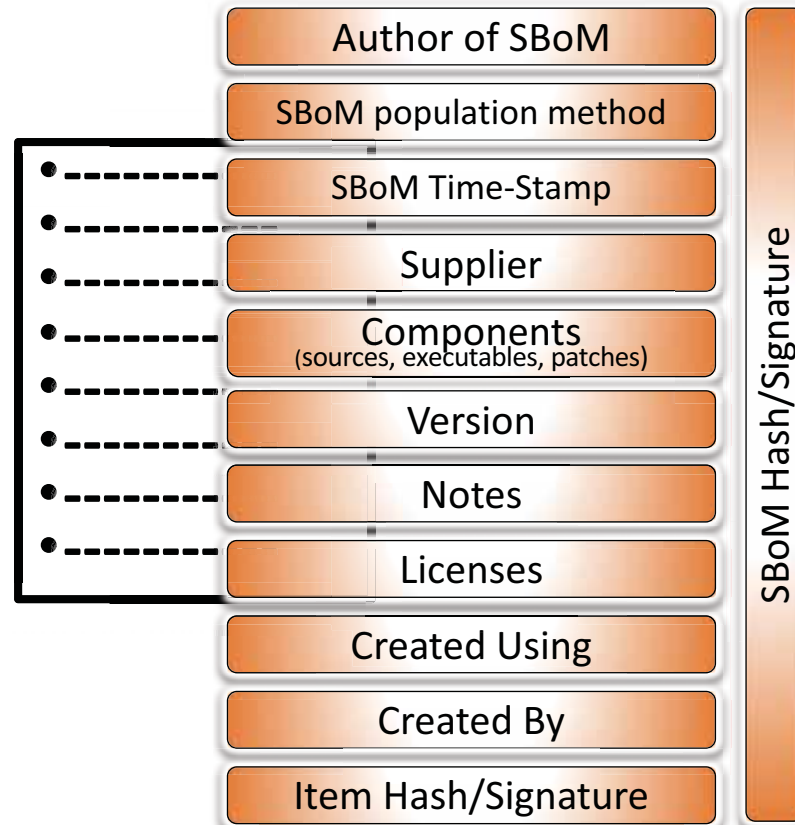
1. Lazy / shortcutting insider
2. Malicious insider
3. Engineer laptop controlled by malicious outsider
4. Build / deploy infrastructure attacked by malicious outsider



Usages

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- 5 Intellectual Property Constraints
- 6 Known SW Vulns
(known fixes are applied to it)
- 7 Assurance
(secure-safe-resilient)
- 8 SBOM of a SW Service
(SBOM of sw delivering service)
- 9 Supply Chain Sequence Integrity

SBoM elements

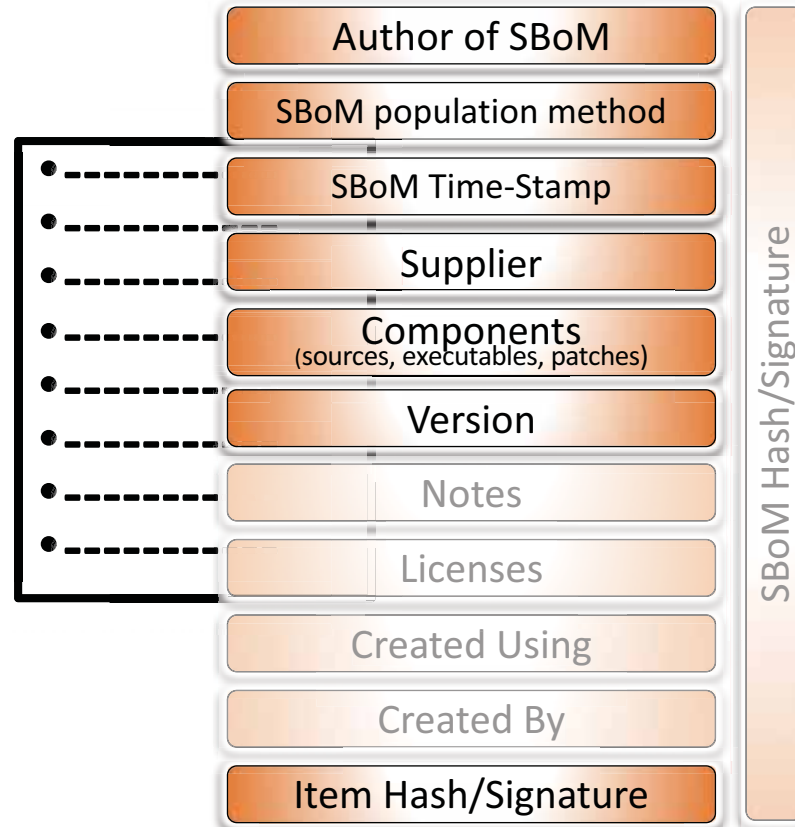


Correlated Info

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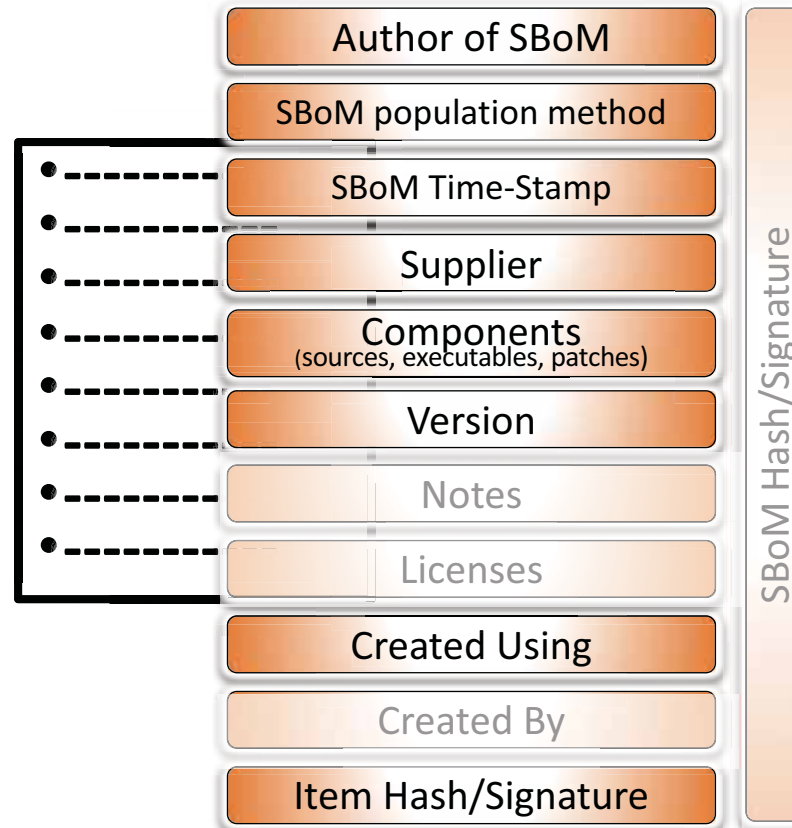
Correlated Info

None

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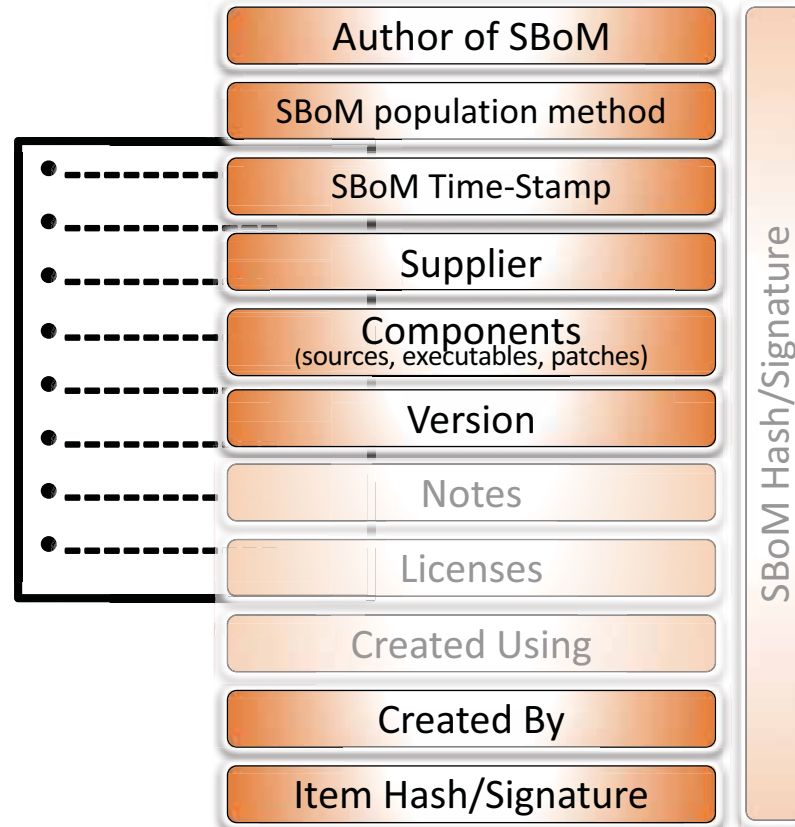
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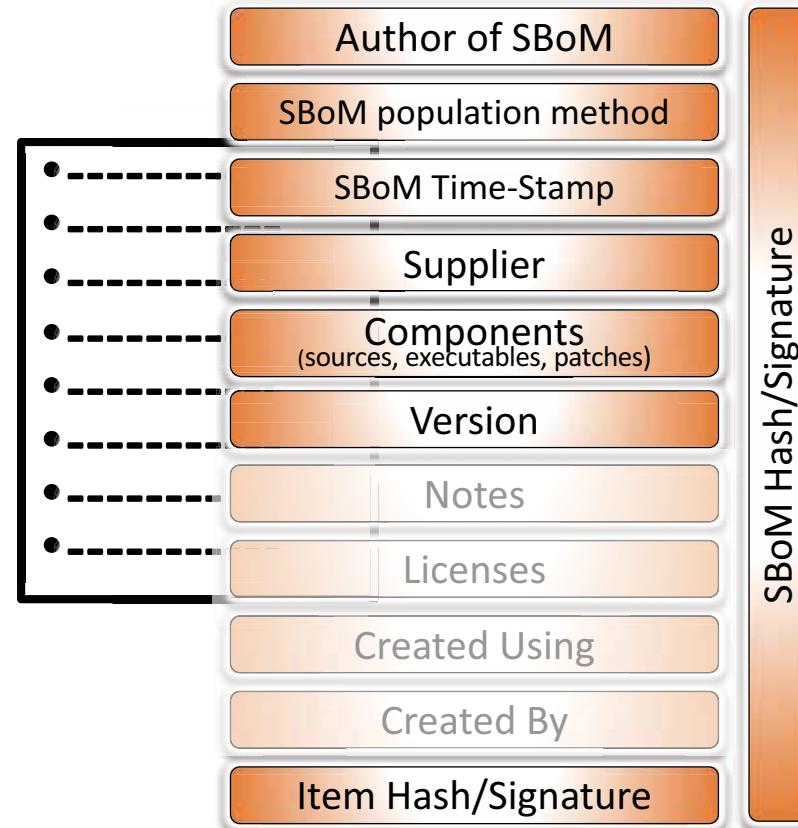
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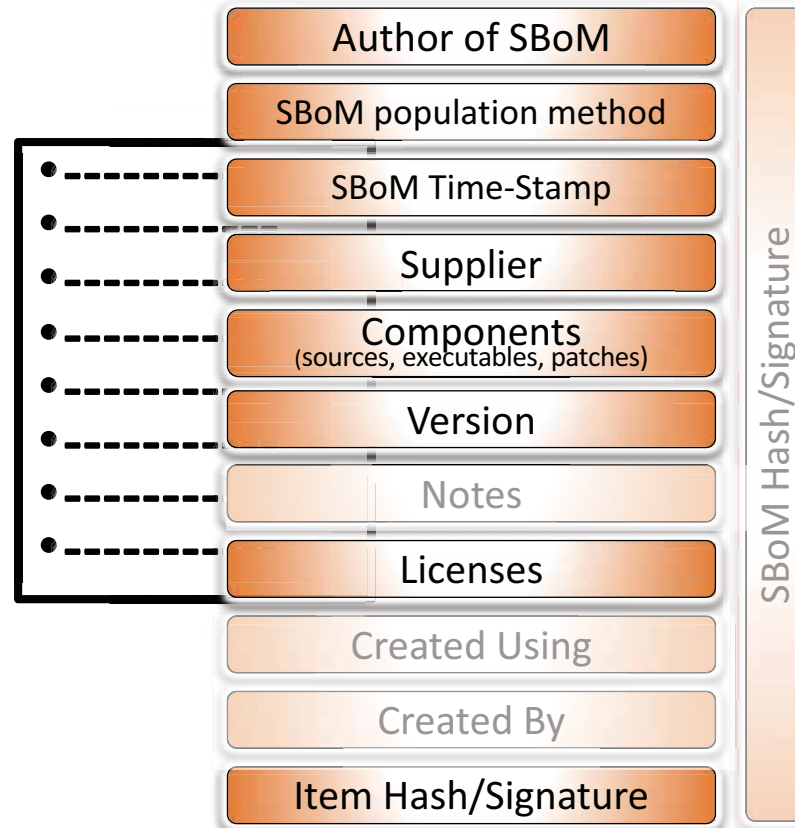
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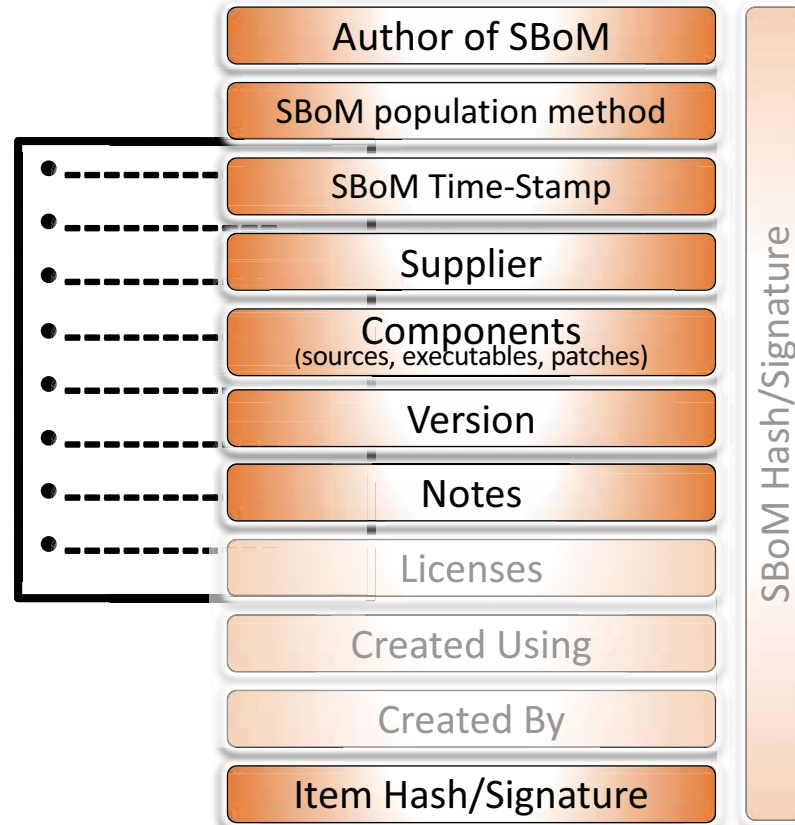
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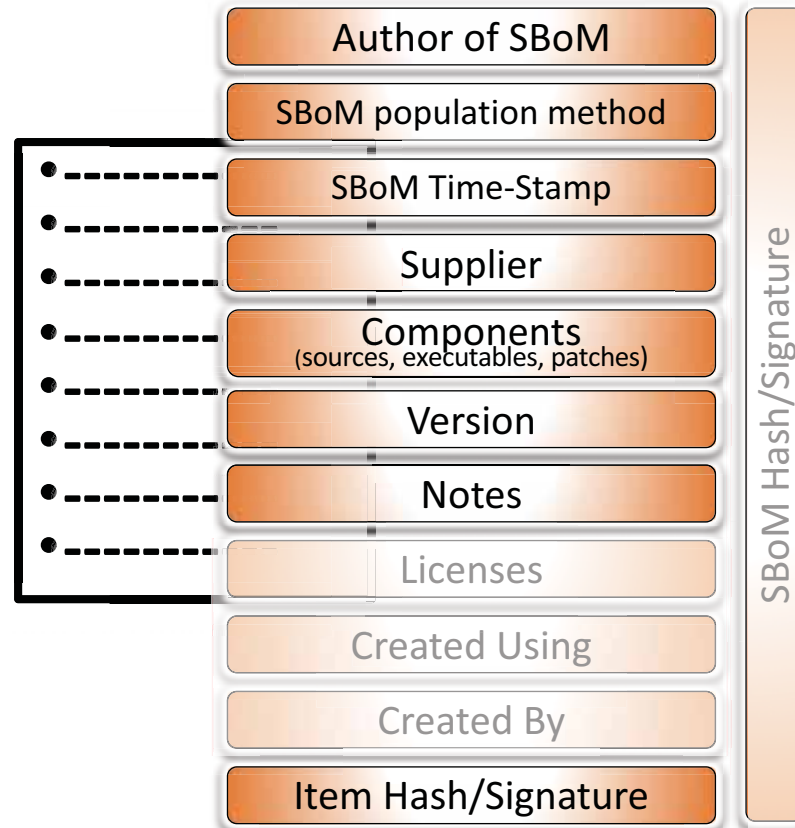
Correlated Info

Vulnerability Knowledge Bases
Vulnerability Management Systems

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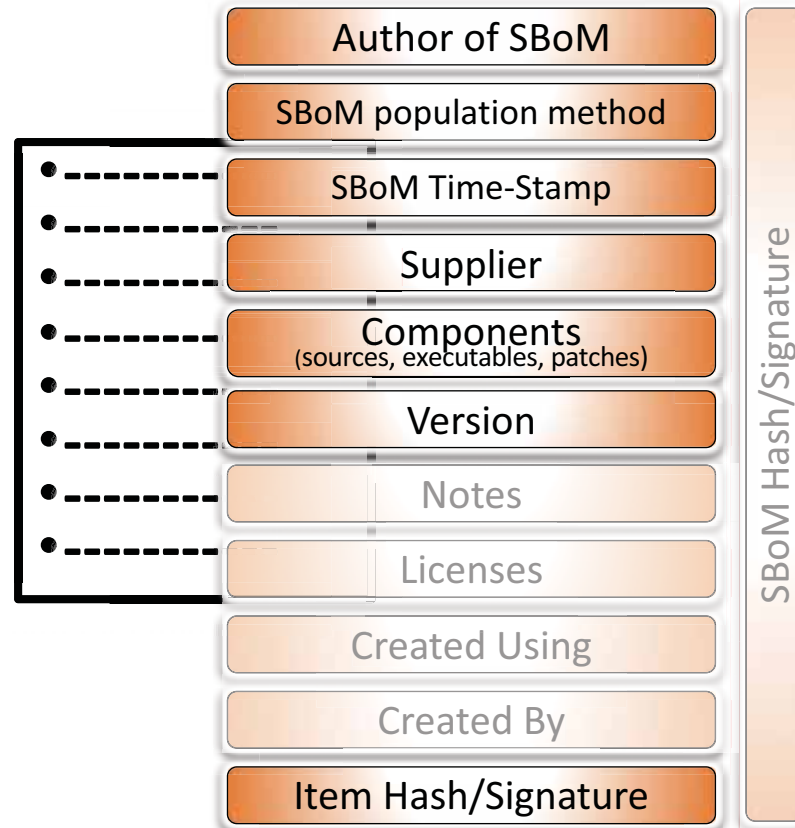
Correlated Info

- Notes on exploitability of vulns
- Vulnerability Knowledge Bases
- Weakness Knowledge Bases
- Assessment Results
- Design Review
- Code Review
- Attack Surface Analysis
- Static Analysis
- Dynamic Analysis
- Fuzz Testing
- Pen Testing
- Blue Teaming
- Red Teaming
- Organized as an Assurance Case

Usages

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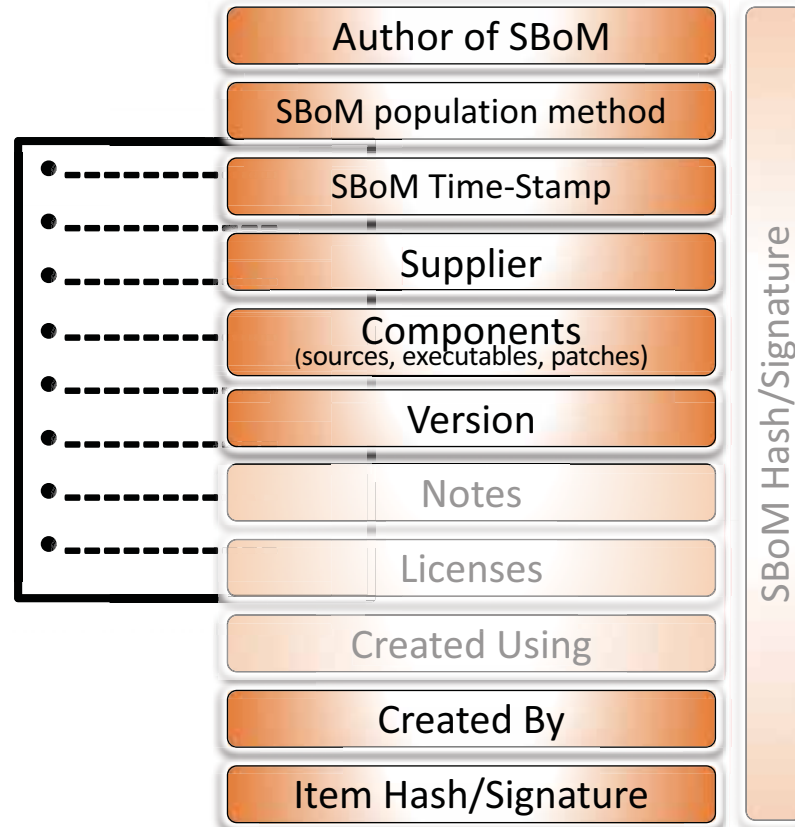
Correlated Info

Logging SBOMs of Services Used

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SBoM elements



Correlated Info

Desired sequence of ordered software supply chain steps, and requirements for each step for a specific project of interest

Launched 24 Sep 2019



STANDARDS | USE CASES | RESOURCES | ABOUT CISQ | ACTIVE PROJECTS

WORKING GROUP

TOOL-TO-TOOL SOFTWARE BILL OF MATERIALS EXCHANGE



OBJECTIVE

This is a joint working group of CISQ and the Object Management Group (OMG). Defining an exchangeable tool-to-tool software bill of materials (SBOM) metamodel is the primary goal of this working group. The work leverages the efforts of the National Telecommunications and Information Agency's (NTIA) Software Component Transparency Initiative but with a focus on the exchange of SBOMs between and among the software development tools that create, revise, manage, synchronize, and/or otherwise manipulate software.

Like a bill of materials for physical items, the SBOM is a comprehensive inventory of the software raw materials, subassemblies, parts and components, needed to create a software product. Typically, an SBOM is hierarchical in nature and multi-level.

With today's software creation processes, many of these subassemblies will take the form of third-party components from open source software or other commercial providers. Concerns about the origin and chain of custody can also be captured and conveyed with an SBOM, along with relevant information about the processes and choices that the software creation activity underwent that can influence the customer's acceptance and confidence in the software's quality and appropriateness for the intended use by the customer.

TIMETABLE

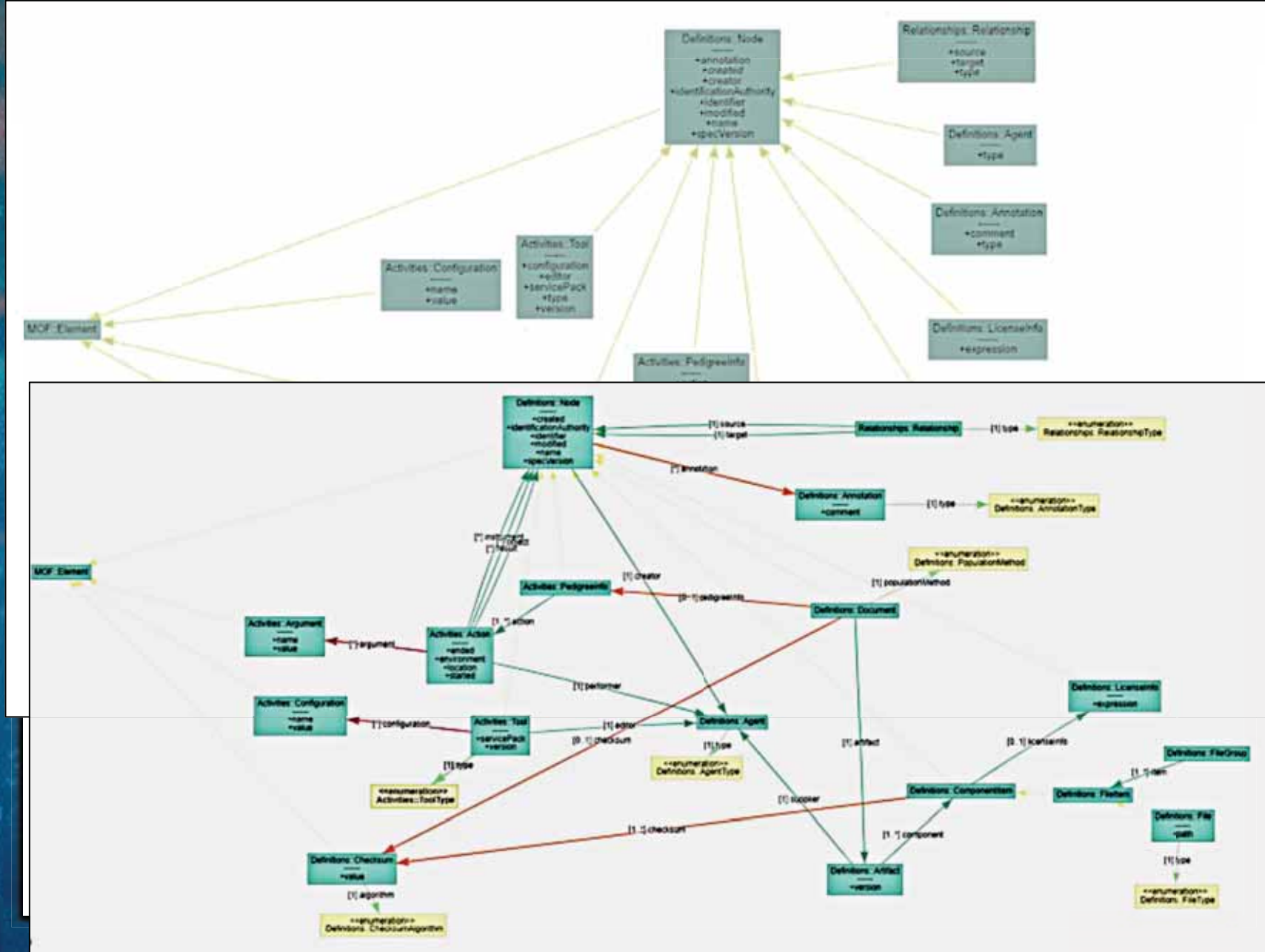
The kick-off of this effort was 24 September 2019 with a three-day workshop on the concept and ideas for a tool-to-tool focused initiative.

CHAIRS

- Bob Martin (MITRE)
- Dr. Bill Curtis (CISQ)
- Ray Williams (Microsoft - Azure - CD Foundation)

PARTICIPANTS

- Philippe-Emmanuel Dautelch (CAST)
- Santiago Torres-Arias (in-intoNYE)
- David Nalley (BlackBerry - Apache Foundation)
- William Cox (Black Duck by Synopsys)
- Steve Lasker (Microsoft - Artifact Storage, Open Container Initiative)
- Brian Russell (Google - CD Foundation)
- Nilesh Badhwar (Microsoft - Windows)
- Kite Stewart (Linux Foundation - SPOK)
- William Bartholomew (GHI-Hub)
- David Edelman (IBM - GCC)
- Jason Shaver (Microsoft - Developer Division)
- Fahad Ahmad (Microsoft - Build Systems)
- JC Herz (Jan Channel)
- Adam Baldwin (Open, Inc.)
- Gerald Heidenreich (Microsoft - Cloudfuze)
- Dan Lorenz (Google - CD Foundation)
- Jeffrey Martin (White Source Software)
- Michael Muller (CAST)
- Bryan Sullivan (Microsoft - Security and Compliance)
- Brian Fox (Synopsys)
- Steve Sprungit (OWASP, CycloneDX)
- Fred Stone (CloudBees - Jenkins)
- Ido Green (Frog)
- Gary O'Hara (Source Auditor - SPOK)
- Anna Debenham (Synk)
- Ian Geoghegan (Microsoft - Software Supply Chain Security)
- Duncan Spurrell (Fractal Consulting)



Whitepaper → CISQ → OMG RFC → ISO Std

- Socialize at Mar19 OMG meeting
- Draft SBoM as a Whitepaper in 3-day CISQ SBoM working session at Sep OMG meeting
- Prototype draft format in tool ecosystem, revise and draft RFC based on prototype results
- Co-submit draft RFC w/CISQ to OMG at ~~Dec19~~ or Mar20 meeting
- ~~Mar20~~/Jun20 OMG meeting – charter FTF
- ~~Jun20~~/Sep20 OMG meeting - approve as OMG Standard
- ~~Sep20~~/Dec20 Fast Track to ISO

Questions?