

The Chain



Image [Source](#)



— HELLO!

CRob, n, adj, and v

Pronunciation: U.S. (K-rowb)

43rd level Dungeon Master

26th level Securityologist

Pirate-enthusiast & hat-owner



— **There is an invisible chain....**

You may never see it, but it binds us all together in a circle that goes around the globe, touching virtually every person.

“Listen to the wind blow, watch the sun rise.”

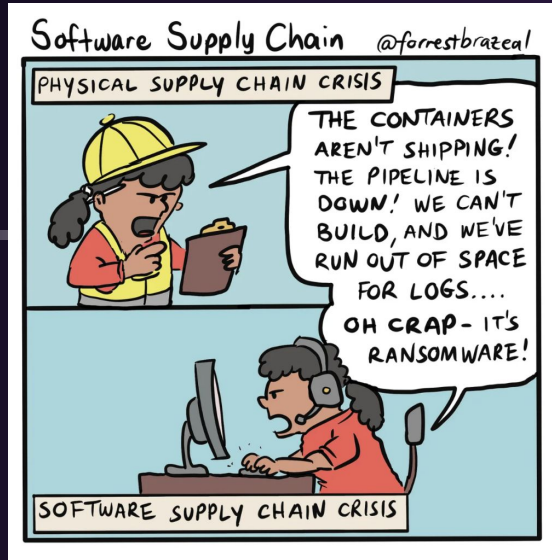
BIG CONCEPT



Image [Source](#)

So what the HECK ***IS*** a software supply chain?

WAT is software supply chain?



Anything and everything that touches software spanning the whole SDLC, from development all the way to consumption and maintenance.

Image Source

"Reality is a question of perspective; the further you get from the past, the more concrete and plausible it seems – but as you approach the present, it inevitably seems incredible."

Salman Rushdie – Midnight's Children, March 12, 1981

"I am not a supplier"

Thomas Depierre
Expert Open Source Developer



I am not a supplier

31 Dec 2022 - Thomas Depierre

For the past few years, we have seen a lot of discussions around the concept of the Software Supply Chain. These discussions started around the time of LeftPad and escalated with multiple incidents in the past few years. The problem of all the work in this domain is that it forgets a fundamental point.

Before we get there, I am going to define what is usually meant by Supply Chain and suppliers, why we are applying to software. And then why attempts at bringing FOSS under that definition are deeply misguided.

<https://www.softwaremaxims.com/blog/not-a-supplier>

TL/DR: Open Source
Software is provided "As Is"
with no warranty or support;
OSS devs have no relationship
with or obligation to
downstream consumers

Dan Appelquist
Open Source Standards Expert



DEVSECOPS | OPEN SOURCE

When software isn't a "supply"



Daniel Appelquist
February 10, 2023

Editor's note: The following think piece, written by Snyk's Open Source and Open Standards Strategy Director, Daniel Appelquist, examines the origin of the term "supply chain security" and whether it's a good fit for today's open source software development process.

<https://snyk.io/blog/when-software-isnt-a-supply/>

TL/DR: Our words have
meanings; the industry should
redefine our terminology

Dr. David A. Wheeler
Prolithic Open Source Security Expert



Distinguish between supplier and vendor

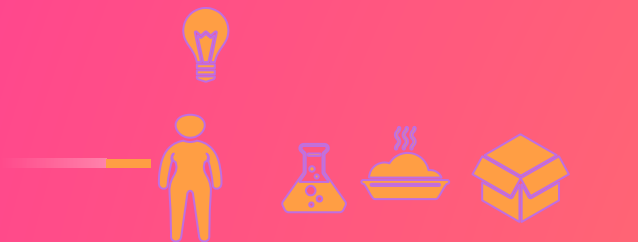
David A. Wheeler, The Linux Foundation, <dwheeler@linuxfoundation dot org>

I think it's important to distinguish the term "**supplier**" (any source of a good or service) from the term "**vendor**" (a supplier who is paid and has a contractual relationship). Here's why.

<https://openssf.org/blog/>

TL/DR: Words matter; OSS
Devs ARE the "source", but not
necessarily "vendors" with
contracts & obligations; there
are means for consumers to
get support of OSS

How software moves from an idea to something everyone can enjoy
a.k.a. “the software supply chain”



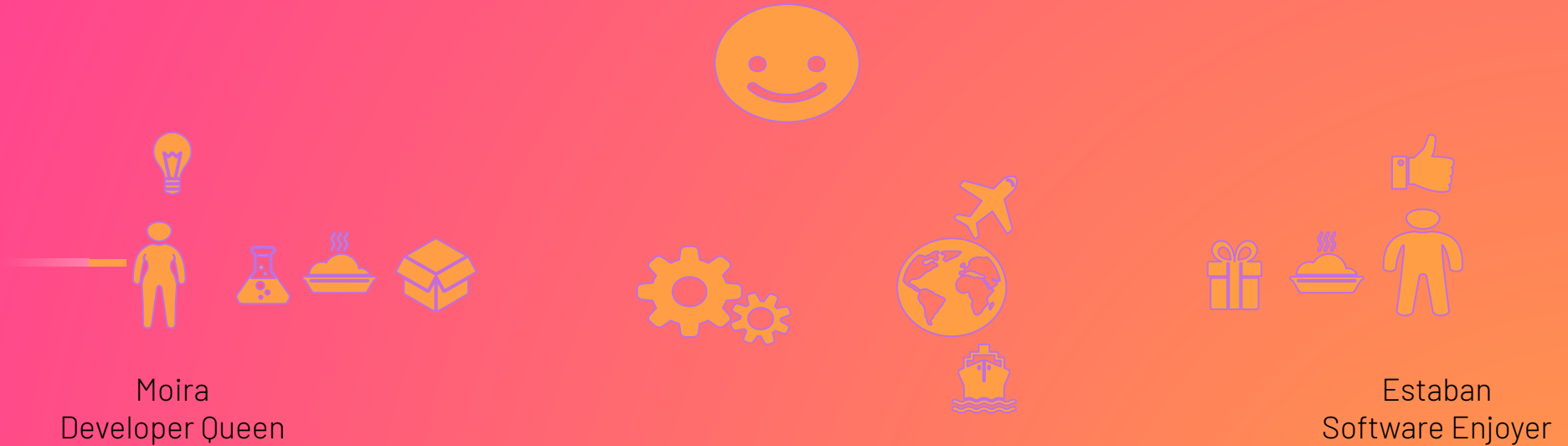
Maira
Developer Queen



Estaban
Software Enjoyer

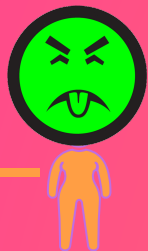


How software moves from an idea to something everyone can enjoy a.k.a. "the software supply chain"



AV-100 - Develop &
Advertise Distinct
Malicious Package from
scratch

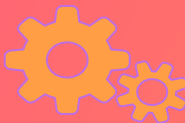
AV500 -Become the
Maintainer



AV-001 -Subvert Legitimate
Package

AV-200 - Create Name
Confusion with Legitimate
Package

AV-403 -Tamper with
Exposed Build System



What could **possibly** go wrong?



AV-701 Exploiting Config Vuln
Counterfeiting
AV-702 Exploiting Software Vuln

AV-302 Contribute as
Maintainer

AV-700 Compromise
Maintainer System



AV-500 -Distribute
Malicious version of
Legitimate Package

...quite a lot, actually

“Listen to the wind blow, down comes the night.”



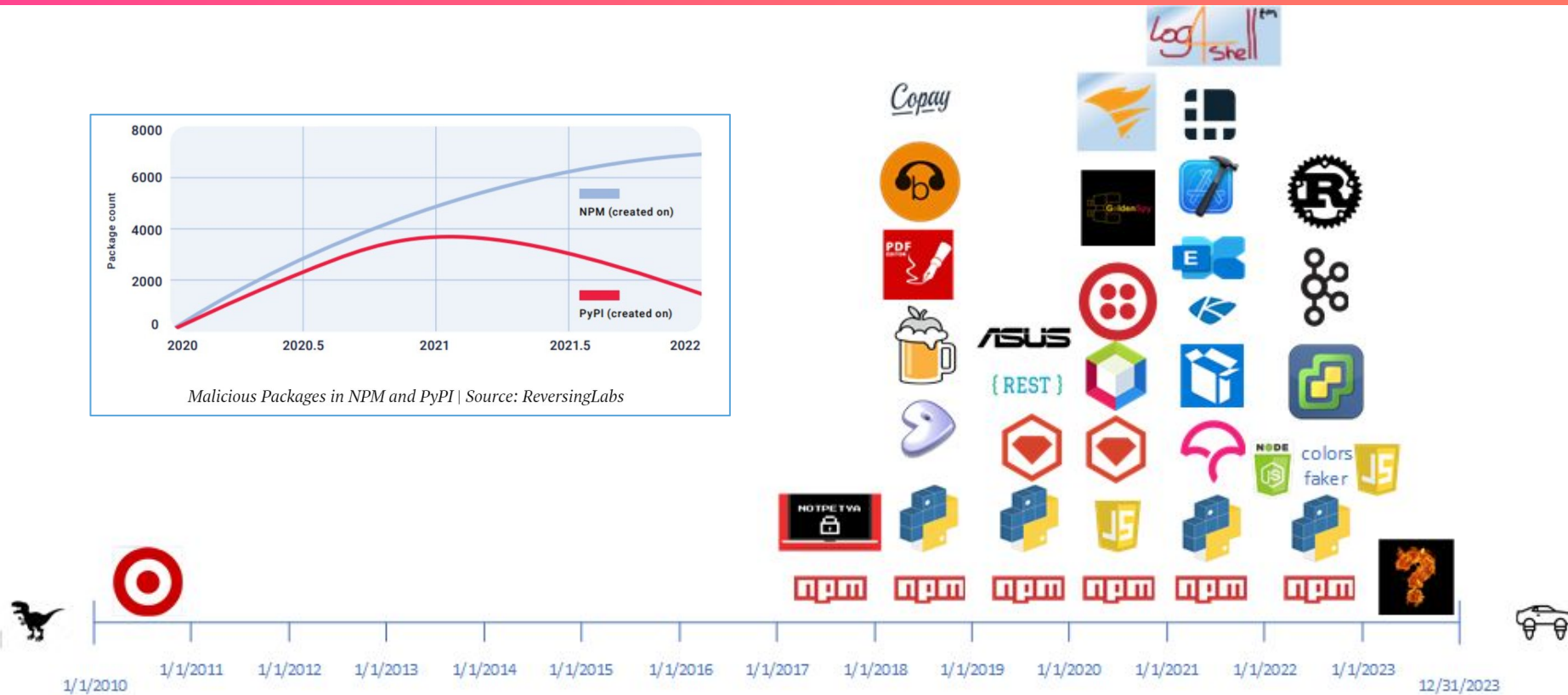
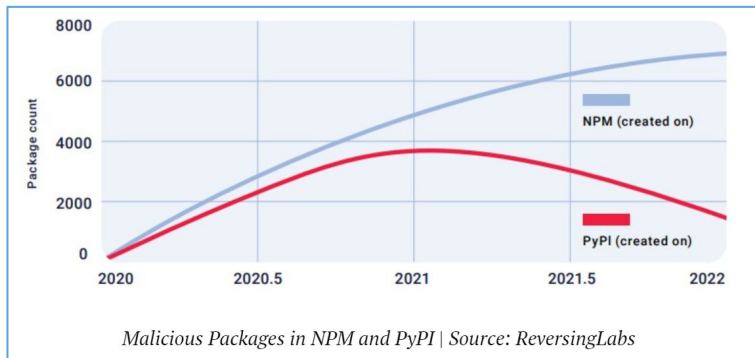
Back in Days of Yore...

People did some stuff and it was "cool"



Image [Source](#)

Semi-complete-ish List of Software Supply Chain "Events" 2010-2023



Sources - Reversing Labs, Sonatype

RIPPED from the headlines

NEWS ANALYSIS

Supply chain attacks increased over 600% this year and companies are falling behind

Most companies believe they are using no open-source software libraries with known vulnerabilities, but new research finds them in 68% of selected enterprise applications.



By **Lucian Constantin**

CSO Senior Writer, CSO | OCT 19, 2022 12:03 PM PDT

CSO Online Oct 19, 2022:

<https://www.csoonline.com/article/3677228/supply-chain-attacks-increased-over-600-this-year-and-companies-are-falling-behind.htm>

How NPM Packages Were Used to Spread Phishing Links



By Yehuda Gelb ■ February 21, 2023



Unveiling the Latest NPM Ecosystem Threat: Thousands of SPAM Packages Flood the Network, A New Discovery by Checkmarx

Checkmarx Blog Feb 21, 2023:

<https://checkmarx.com/blog/how-npm-packages-were-used-to-spread-phishing-links/>

— OSS Licensing “Fun Facts”

Here is a snippet from the Apache 2.0 License, which is broadly used, and very similar to other OSS licenses in these two paragraphs.

As always, *your mileage varies*, read the licenses for the software you consume/use for specifics.

<https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

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"But I don't use open source"

...sure you don't

Heartbleed

April 2014 - Popular open Source cryptographic library. OpenSSL is "just " used in over 12mil public websites

<https://trends.builtwith.com/Server/OpenSSL>

Solarwinds

2019 - Solarwinds Orion is a commercial monitoring package. Approx 18k customers downloaded malicious Sunburst package as part of a routine update. SW Used *compromised OSS package* TeamCity to build their software, which injected the malicious code into packages later signed by S.W.

<https://www.wired.com/story/the-untold-story-of-solarwinds-the-boldest-supply-chain-hack-ever/>

log4shell

Nov 2021 - Popular open source logging package log4j, more widely used than most realized...until the exploit was publicly disclosed.

<https://www.wired.com/story/log4j-log4shell-one-year-later/>

How do you solve a problem like “software supply chain”?

- Open Source Software is in as much as 96% of the software used within Enterprises (1)
- The **majority** of OSS are single-maintainer projects (2)
- Devs have varied reasons to write and share their software (3) YOUR compliance is not one of them

- 1.) [Synopsys](#)
- 2.) [Anchore](#)
- 3.) [Linux Foundation](#)



There are many motivations/reasons OSS supply chains are tampered with

Semi-Benign

Curiosity/learning

Made a Mistake

Lack of tooling or controls

Unknown/unexpected
dependencies/downstream

Dev retires/quits project

Non-Benign

Hacktivism

Espionage

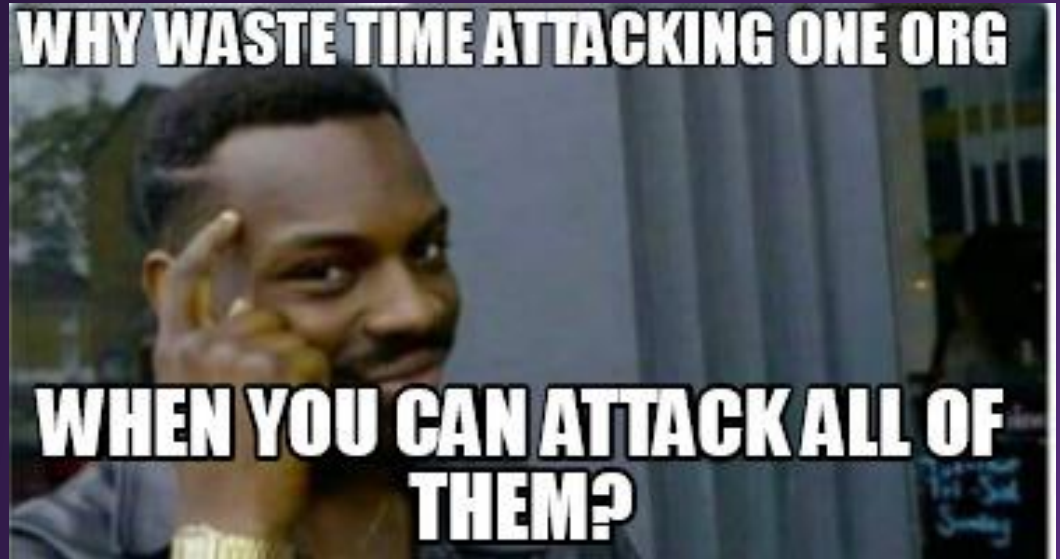
Political Motivation

...

Profit

— Why attack just one organization

When you literally can attack
THOUSANDS at once?





So who
— **CARES**
about all of this?

— WH EO 14028

In May of 2021 and followed-up in January of 2022, the U.S. White House issued guidance for improving cybersecurity.

It speaks **directly** to software supply chain, software bill of materials, and secure software development practices

Want to learn more?

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/05/12/executive-order-on-improving-the-nations-cybersecurity/>

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/01/19/memorandum-on-improving-the-cybersecurity-of-national-security-department-of-defense-and-intelligence-community-systems/>



MAY 12, 2021

Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity



BRIEFING ROOM

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The United States faces persistent and increasingly sophisticated malicious cyber campaigns that threaten the public sector, the private sector, and ultimately the American people's security and privacy. The Federal Government must improve its efforts to identify, deter, protect against, detect, and respond to these actions and actors. The Federal Government must also carefully examine what occurred during any major cyber incident and apply lessons learned. But cybersecurity requires more than government action. Protecting our Nation from malicious cyber actors requires the Federal Government to partner with the private sector. The private sector must adapt to the continuously changing threat environment, ensure its products are built and operate securely, and partner with the Federal Government to foster a more secure cyberspace. In the end, the trust we place in our digital infrastructure should be proportional to how trustworthy and transparent that infrastructure is, and to the consequences we will incur if that trust is misplaced.

— This is an issue of GLOBAL concern

EU – ENISA Threat Landscape for Supply Chain Attacks, Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)

Germany – The Law on the Federal Office for Information Security (BSIG) was updated in 2021 and aligns closely with the EU's Cyber Resiliency Act.

ASEAN – the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ten members are targeting 2025 for a set of regulations addressing cybersecurity to be made available.

Japan – Draft Law Concerning Promotion of Ensuring Security through Integrated Economic Measures that narrowly focuses on security-sensitive sectors (energy, water supply, information technology, finance, transportation, etc) procuring overseas software.

Source: Activestate



— Collectively, these mandate things like...

- Transparency & Reporting cybersecurity incidents & vulnerabilities
- Produce Software Bill of Materials (SBOM)
- Evaluate security practices of developers and within supply chains
- Suppliers must look for and remediate known vulnerabilities
- Education and standards around cyber and development security

— What's Up With That?



[Image Source](#)

- **SBOM – Software Bill of Materials** – an electronic manifest of all the components in a given piece of software
- **SDLC – Software Development Lifecycle** – mature, phased process for developing software
- **SSDF – Secure Software Development Framework** – US NIST guidance on how software lifecycles should be managed
- **CVD – Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure** – Practice of disclosing security bugs to affected parties in a managed manner
- **VEX – Vulnerability EXchange** – security advisory format that allows maintainers to express the affectedness of their software to a security issue

***"I can still hear you saying
You would never break the chain."***

So is *anyone* **DOING** anything about this?

A wise man once said:

"I've found it is the small things, everyday deeds of ordinary folk that keeps the darkness at bay.

Even the smallest person can change the course of the future."



Image [Source](#)

— The Rising Tide lifting all boats

- The OpenSSF is a cross-industry collaboration that brings together leaders to improve the security of open source software (OSS) by building a broader community, targeted initiatives, and best practices
- The OpenSSF brings together open source security initiatives under one foundation to accelerate work through cross-industry support. This is beginning with the Core Infrastructure Initiative and the Open Source Security Coalition, and will include new working groups that address vulnerability disclosures, security tooling and more.
- OpenSSF is committed to collaboration and working both upstream and with existing communities to advance open source security for all.



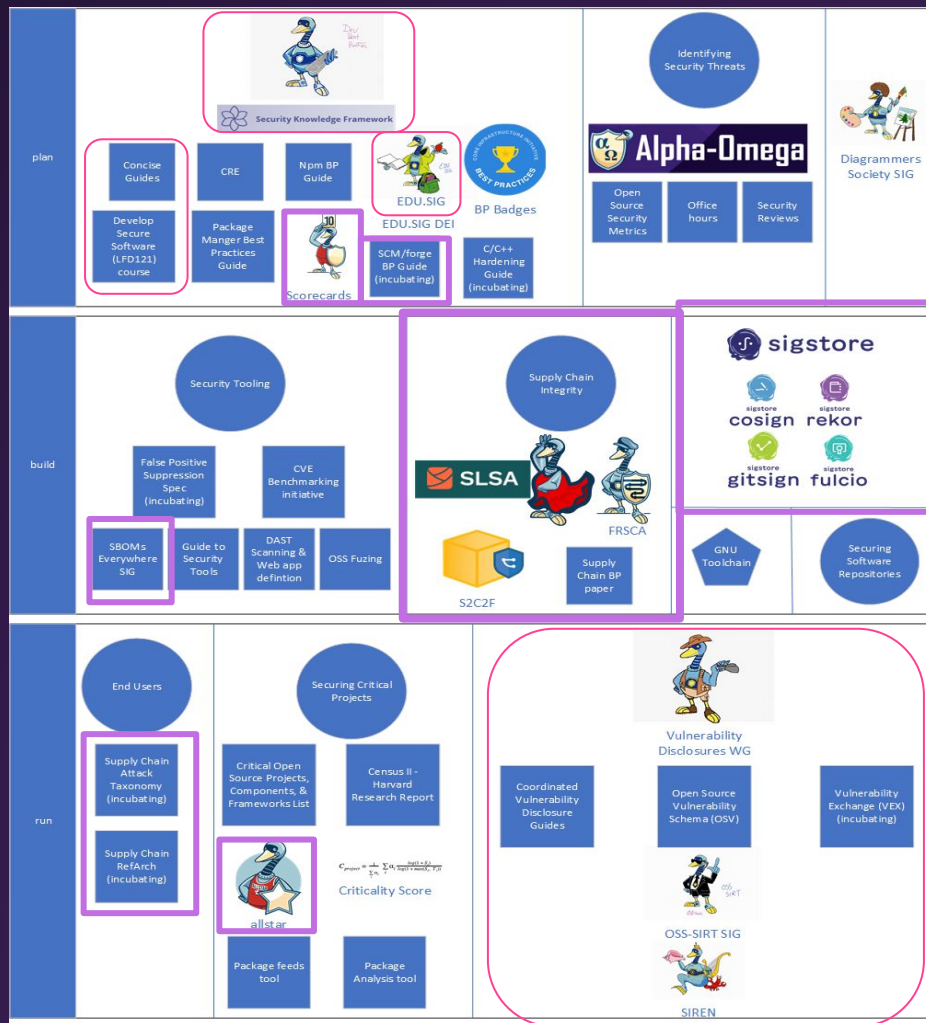
<https://openssf.org/>

A Gaggle of Geese!



I'm focused on Supply chain!

I'm focused on appsec/SDLC or CVD!



<https://openssf.org/community/openssf-working-groups/>

What's up with all the Geese?

Projects focused on OSS Supply Chain



SLSA – Supply Chain Levels for Software Artifacts

SLSA (pronounced "salsa") is a security framework from source to service, giving anyone working with software a common language for increasing levels of software security and supply chain integrity. It's how you get from safe enough to being as resilient as possible, at any link in the chain.

<https://github.com/slsa-framework/slsa>



S2C2F – Secure Supply Chain Consumption Framework

Outlines and defines how to securely consume Open Source Software (OSS) dependencies into the developer's workflow

<https://github.com/ossf/s2c2f>



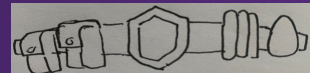
Scorecard

An automated tool that assesses important heuristics ("checks") associated with software security and assigns each check a score of 0-10. Helps to assess the risks that dependencies introduce, and make informed decisions about accepting these risks, evaluating alternative solutions, or working with the maintainers to make improvements.

<https://github.com/ossf/scorecard>

A world where every software package is verifiably trustworthy

The OpenSSF's Security Toolbelt project seeks to tie together people, process, & technology into an understandable reference for all participants within the OSS Supply Chain on how they can implement security practices and tools into the software they make, provide, and consume.



— Regulatory & Compliance concerns...

SSDF attestation

You may not work for the .gov, but that doesn't mean you can't benefit from their requirements **AND** be held to their standards

<https://www.nist.gov/itl/executive-order-improving-nations-cybersecurity/software-supply-chain-security-guidance-1>

SBOM, SBOM, SBOM

CISA, ENISA, UK's NCSC, AU's ACSC, CA's CSE, or ISO (just to name a few) are recommending suppliers provide them, but once you've got them... what do you **DO** with them? And **LAWS** like the CRA will be making their use mandatory

https://www.ntia.doc.gov/files/ntia/publications/sbom_minimum_elements_report.pdf

<https://www.isaca.org/resources/news-and-trends/industry-news/2023/why-are-regulations-demanding-sbom-adoption>

Ripples of the EU's CRA

Focused on protecting EU citizens' cyber-health, the CRA will have global effects as OSS developers, suppliers, and foundations (aka "manufacturers") determine their new legal liabilities and obligations, and possibly pull out of supporting OSS

<https://techcrunch.com/2023/04/18/in-letter-to-european-commission-open-source-bodies-say-cyber-resilience-act-could-have-chilling-effect-on-software-development/>

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/cyber-resilience-act>

— Calls to Action

Understand YOUR chains

- Where do you get your software?
- Who is your downstream that depends on YOU?
- How secure are your suppliers and how secure are YOU?

Secure your chains

- Take steps to ensure you're providing Due Care and taking the right steps to secure the software you consume and produce
- Understand your obligations in the evolving global compliance landscape

Contribute to securing the ecosystem

- Join a WG or SIG: contribute your expertise and make things better for EVERYONE!
- Take secure development classes and follow industry BEST practices
- Use secure tools and techniques to help bolster your downstreams



“Chain keep us together.”

— AWESOME RESOURCES

The Open Source
Security Foundation

<https://www.openssf.org>

The Confidential
Computing Consortium

<https://confidentialcomputing.io>

The Cloud Native
Foundation

<https://www.cncf.io>

open.intel

<https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/developer/topic-technology/open/overview.html>

“The Chain” Lyrics by
Fleetwood Mac

<https://g.co/kgs/P85zUu>



Image [Source](#)

— Thanks!



CRob_at_Intel_dot_com



@SecurityCRob



@SecurityCRob@infosec.exchange



<https://github.com/SecurityCRob>



[The Security Unhappy Hour,
Chips & Salsa](#)



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/darthcrob/>

— CREDITS

Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](https://slidescarnival.com/)
- Photographs by [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/)
- Illustrations by [Pixsellz](https://pixsellz.com/)

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- Titles: Barlow Bold
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