

# Secure Software Construction

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AUBURN UNIVERSITY

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Module 1



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# Why is Cyber Security Important

— 2020 ————— 2021 ————— 2022 ————— 2023 —→



[CVE-2021-35211](#)



[CVE-2021-30116](#)



[CVE-2022-21660](#)



[CVE-2023-0669](#)



[CVE-2021-44228](#)



[CVE-2021-45046](#)

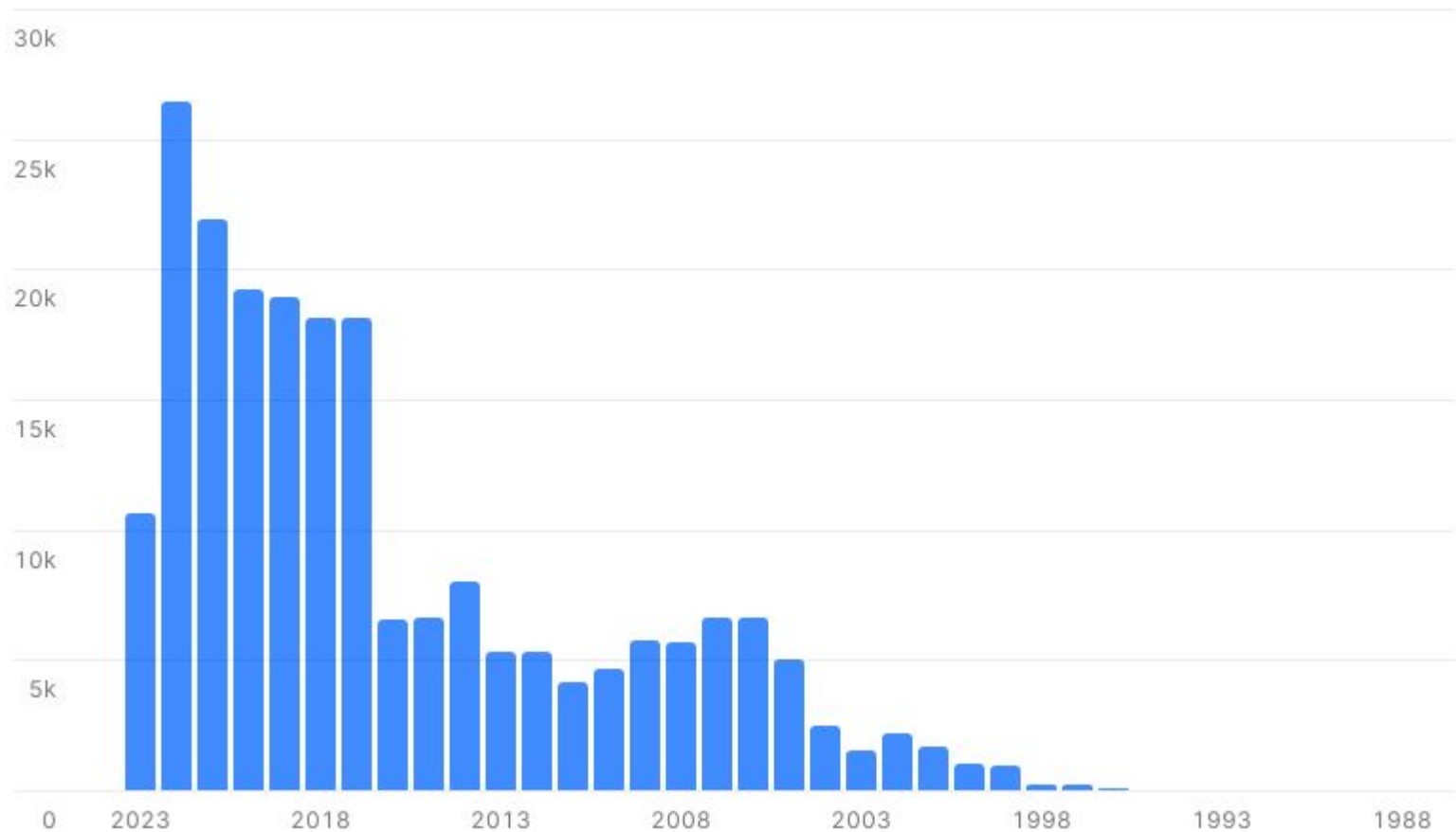


[CVE-2023-34362](#)



# CVE Logged By Year

CVE Total by Year





# White House Drives Legislation

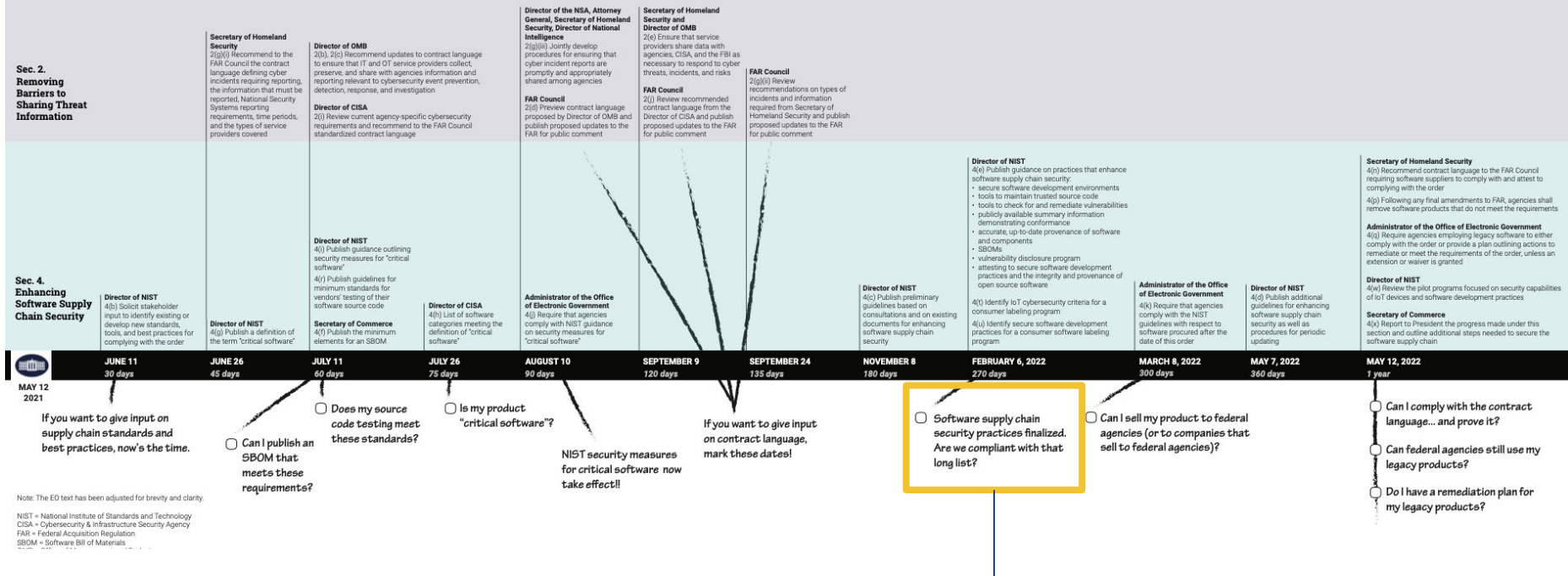
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- [Executive Order \(EO\) 14028](#) - May 12, 2021
  - “Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity” requiring the government to only purchase software that is developed securely.
  - Sec. 4 - *“Enhancing Software Supply Chain Security”* - **The development of commercial software often lacks transparency, sufficient focus on the ability of the software to resist attack, and adequate controls to prevent tampering by malicious actors.** There is a pressing need to implement more rigorous and predictable mechanisms for ensuring that products function securely, and as intended.
- July 28, 2021 - [National Security Memorandum](#) on Improving Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure Control Systems
- [Memorandum M-21-30](#) - Aug 10, 2021 - Protecting Critical Software Through Enhanced Security Measures
  - Software that controls access to data, cloud-based and hybrid software, software development tools, such as code repository systems, testing software, integration software, packaging software, and deployment software, software components in operational technology (OT).

# White House Drives Legislation

## Timeline of Executive Order 14028: Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity V2

Removing Barriers to Sharing Threat Information  
Enhancing Software Supply Chain Security



Improve Software Supply Chain Security



# White House Drives Legislation

## **Director of NIST**

4(e) Publish guidance on practices that enhance software supply chain security:

- secure software development environments
- tools to maintain trusted source code
- tools to check for and remediate vulnerabilities
- publicly available summary information demonstrating conformance
- accurate, up-to-date provenance of software and components
- SBOMs
- vulnerability disclosure program
- attesting to secure software development practices and the integrity and provenance of open source software

4(t) Identify IoT cybersecurity criteria for a consumer labeling program

4(u) Identify secure software development practices for a consumer software labeling program

**FEBRUARY 6, 2022**

*270 days*



# Improve Software Supply Chain Security

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- Establish baseline security standards for development of software sold to the government, including requiring developers to maintain greater visibility into their software and making security data publicly available.
- Establishes concurrent public-private process to develop new and innovative approaches to secure software development and uses the power of Federal procurement to incentivize the market
- Creates a pilot program to create “energy star” type of label so government and public at large can quickly determine whether software was developed securely.
- Focuses on the using the purchasing power of the Federal Government to drive the market to build security into all software from the ground up.



# Securing Software Dev Environments

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- Separate build environments with administrative controls
- Regular audits of access controls; implement advanced authentication mechanisms (multi factor).
- Employ data encryption
- Employing automated tools with access to trusted source code supply chains, thereby maintaining code integrity
- Automated tools to check for known and potential vulnerabilities to support quick action for remediation or risk mitigation.
- Provide proof of origin of software code or components and controls on internal and 3rd party software components, tools, and services present during development process.
- Perform audits on effectiveness of controls on a recurring basis.
- Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) - what does your software contain?