
SBOMs Aren't Enough. Secure Your Software Supply Chain End-To-End

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Bio: @yongjae

- Graduated NYU, soon to be Ph.D. Student @ Purdue Univ.
- Contributor of gittuf

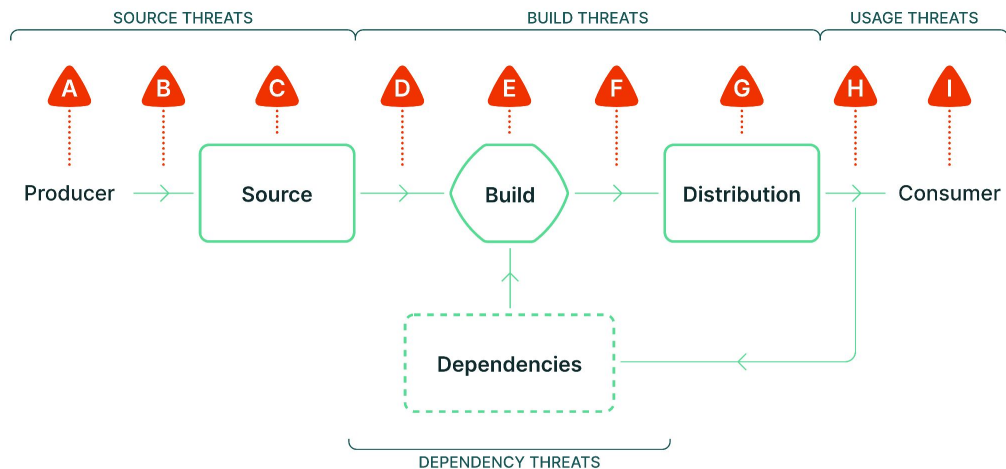


Bio: Justin Cappos

- NYU Professor
- A creator of TUF, in-toto, gittuf, SBOMit, Uptane, etc.
- Heavy collaborator in Linux Foundation efforts



Software Supply Chain



A Producer (entity)
B Authoring & reviewing
C Source code management

D External build parameters
E Build process
F Artifact publication

G Distribution channel
H Package selection
I Usage

Software



Wait!! But I have a SBOM.

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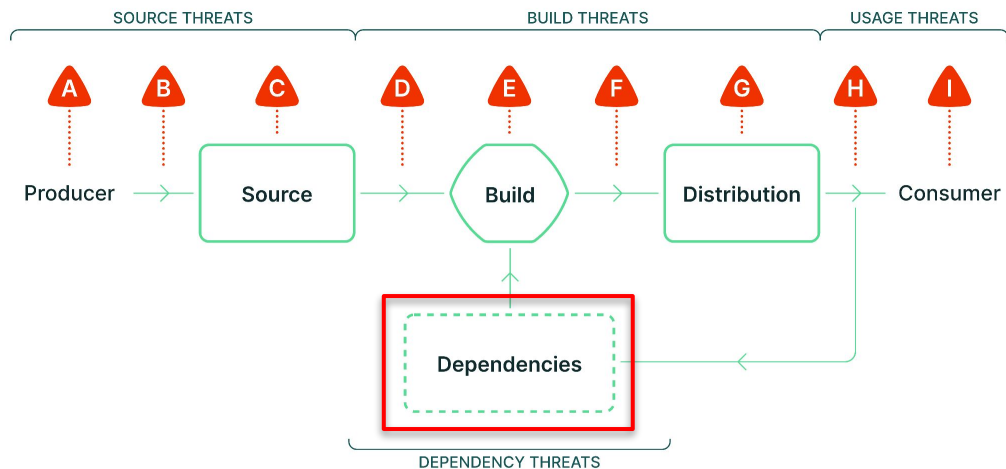
I Usage

Software Bill of Materials (SBOM)

- Often compared to a nutrition label
- An inventory of every component in a piece of software
- Each entry records name, version, supplier, license, and usually a hash or PURL
- Includes transitive dependencies, not just what you declared
- Standard formats: SPDX and CycloneDX

```
{
  "bomFormat": "CycloneDX",
  "specVersion": "1.6",
  "components": [
    {
      "type": "library",
      "name": "log4j-core",
      "version": "2.17.1",
      "purl": "pkg:maven/org.apache.
        logging.log4j/log4j-core@2.17.1",
      "licenses": [{"id": "Apache-2.0"}],
      "hashes": [{"alg": "SHA-256",
        "content": "4d1a3e..."}]
    }
  ]
}
```

What Do SBOMs Do?



- A Producer (entity)
- B Authoring & reviewing
- C Source code management

- D External build parameters
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What Do

**SBOMs are valuable
inventory, but they don't
protect against anything.**

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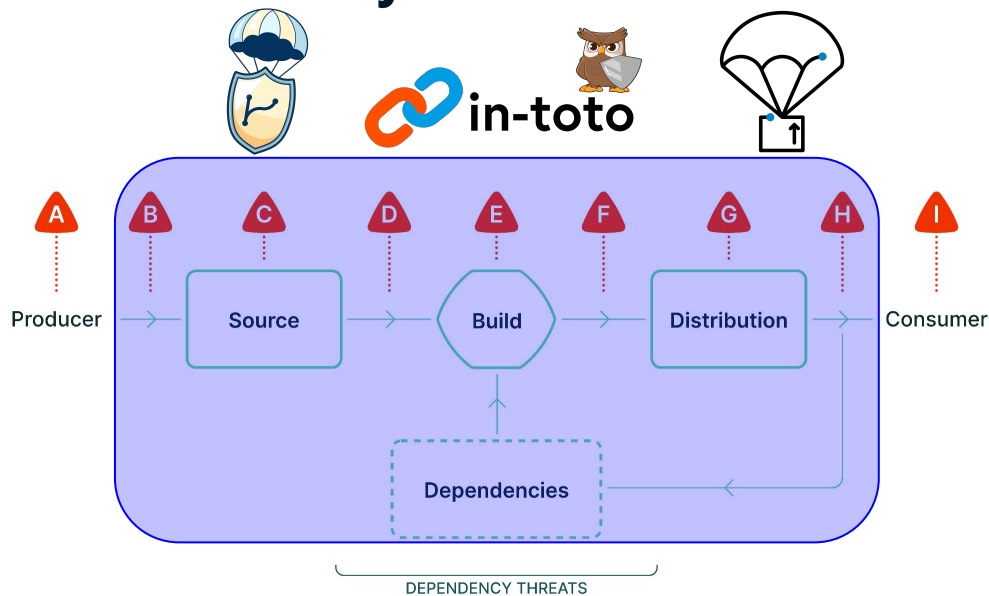
F Artifact publication

G Distribution channel

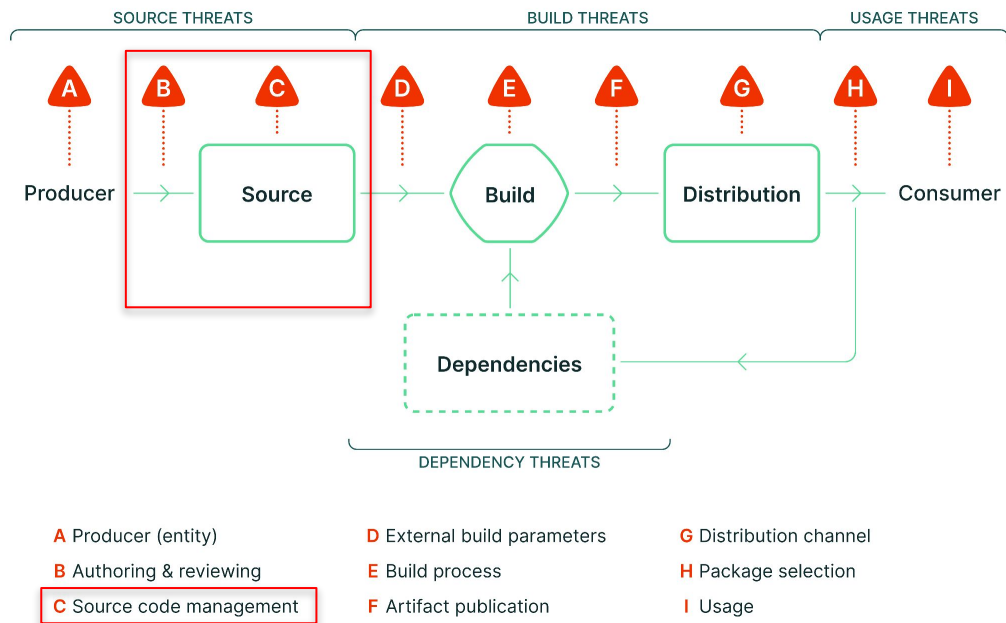
H Package selection

I Usage

What We'll Cover Today



Let's Start from the Top!

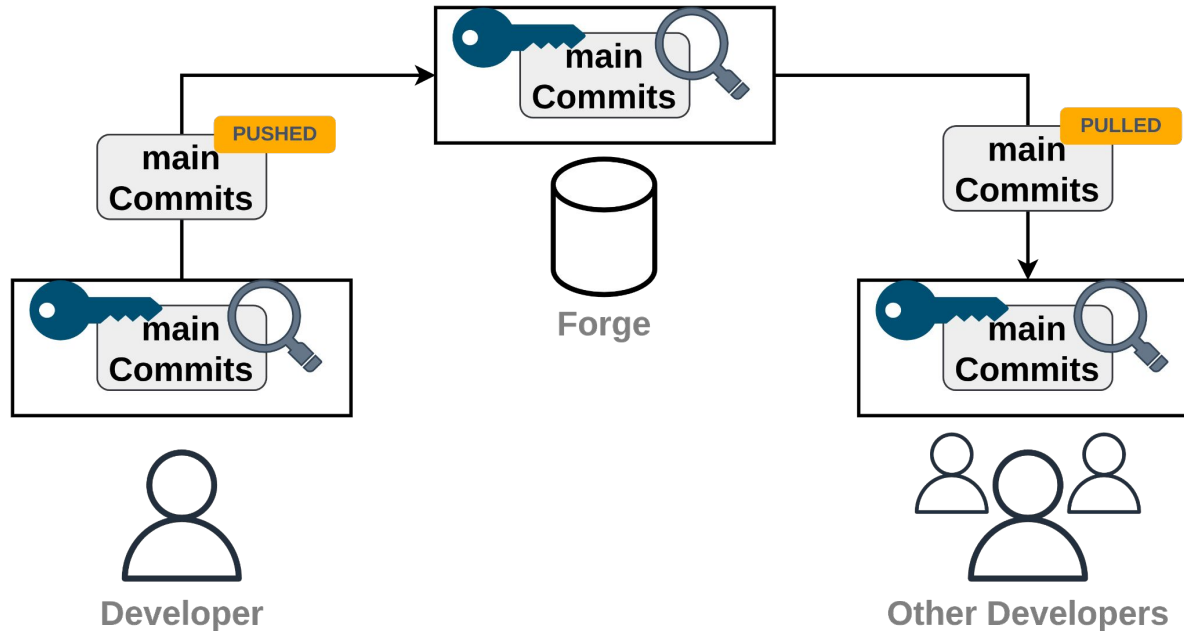


gittuf

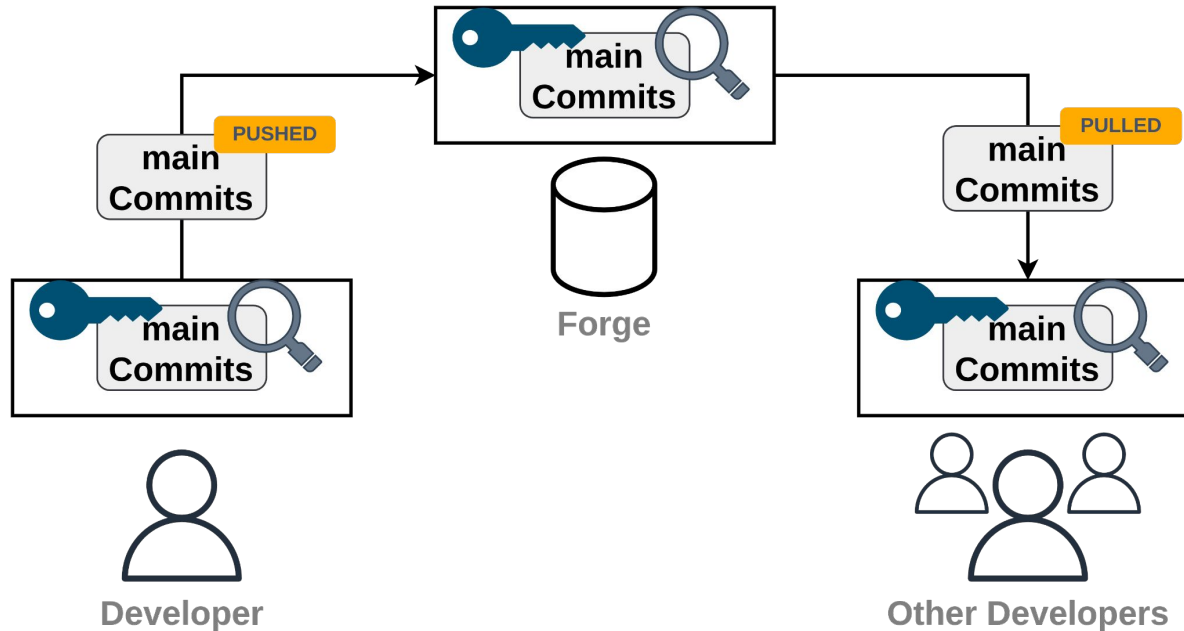
A Security Layer for Git Repositories



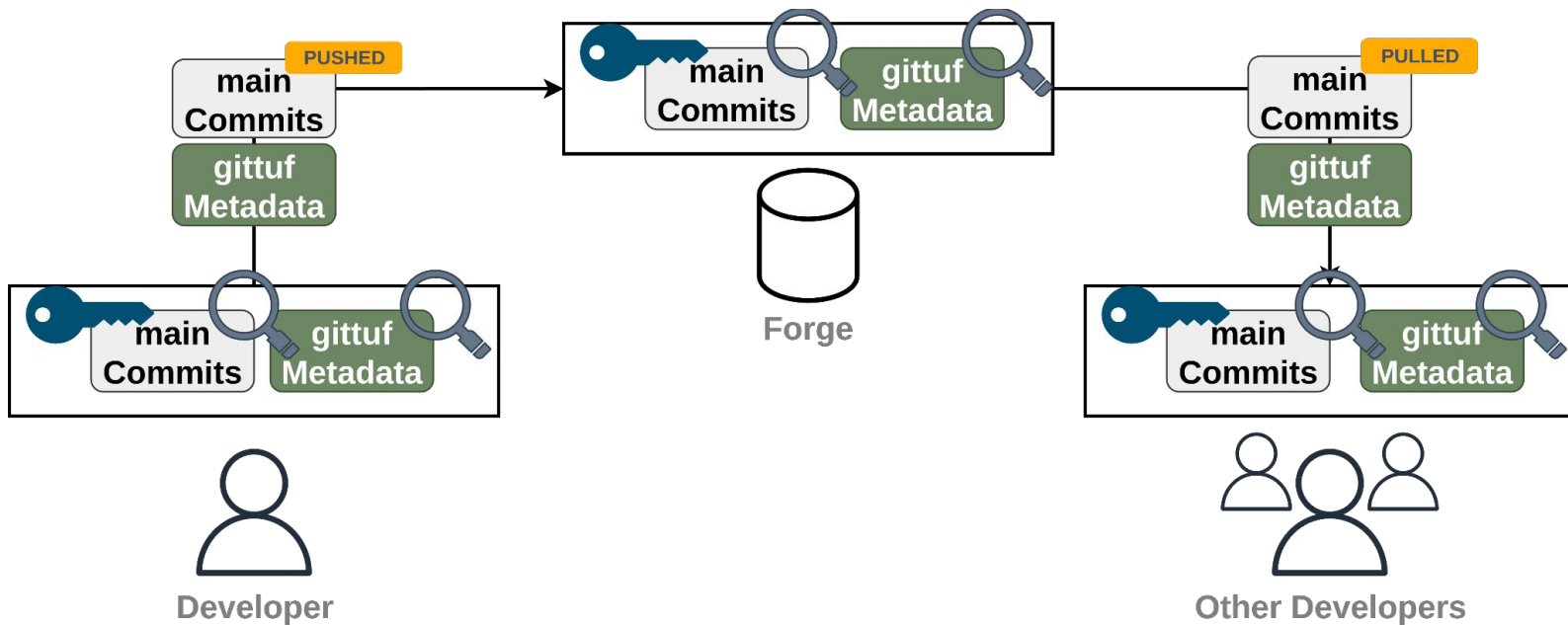
The Problem with Source Code Management



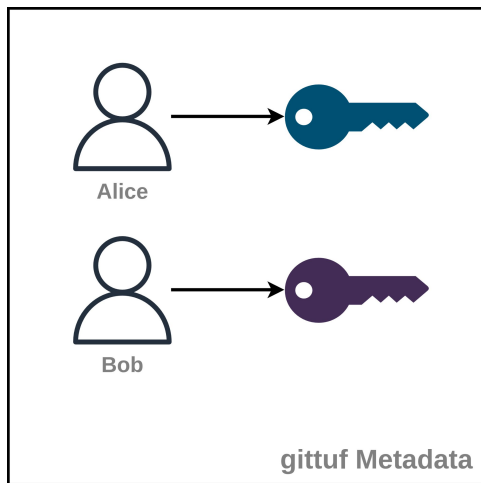
The Problem with Source Code Management



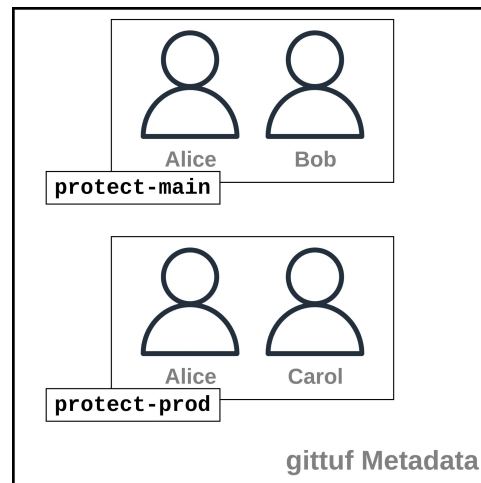
gittuf: In Action



gittuf's Role



Distribute Keys

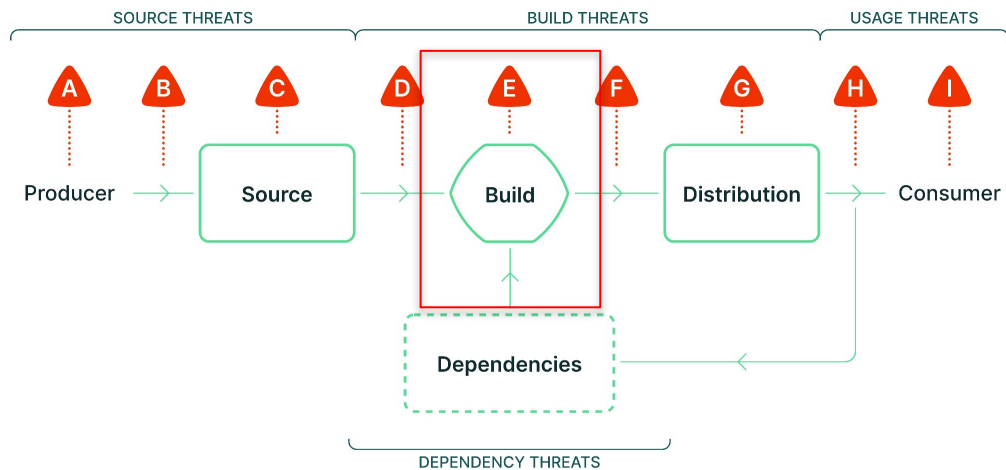


Define Policy

gittuf: Example Policies

- **Branch and Tag Protection:**
 - Only Alice, Bob, and Carol can merge to `main` and create release tags
 - All changes to `main` must be reviewed by at least two of Alice, Bob, and Carol
 - No one can force push to `main`
- **File/folder Protection:**
 - Only the `cryptography` team can make changes to the `signatures` package
 - In our monorepo, each project must be managed by the team responsible for it

What's next?



- A Producer (entity)
- B Authoring & reviewing
- C Source code management

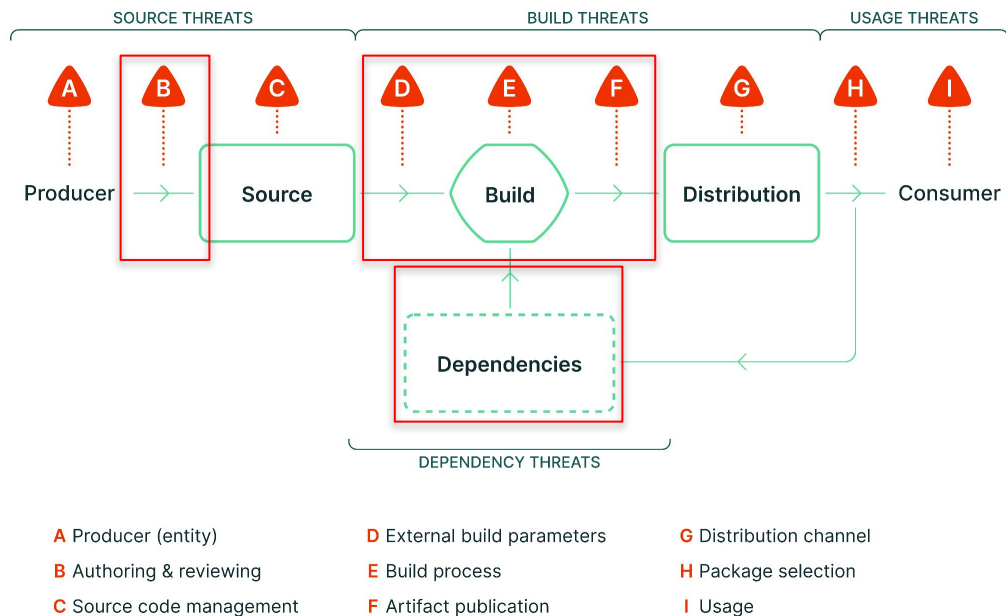
- D External build parameters
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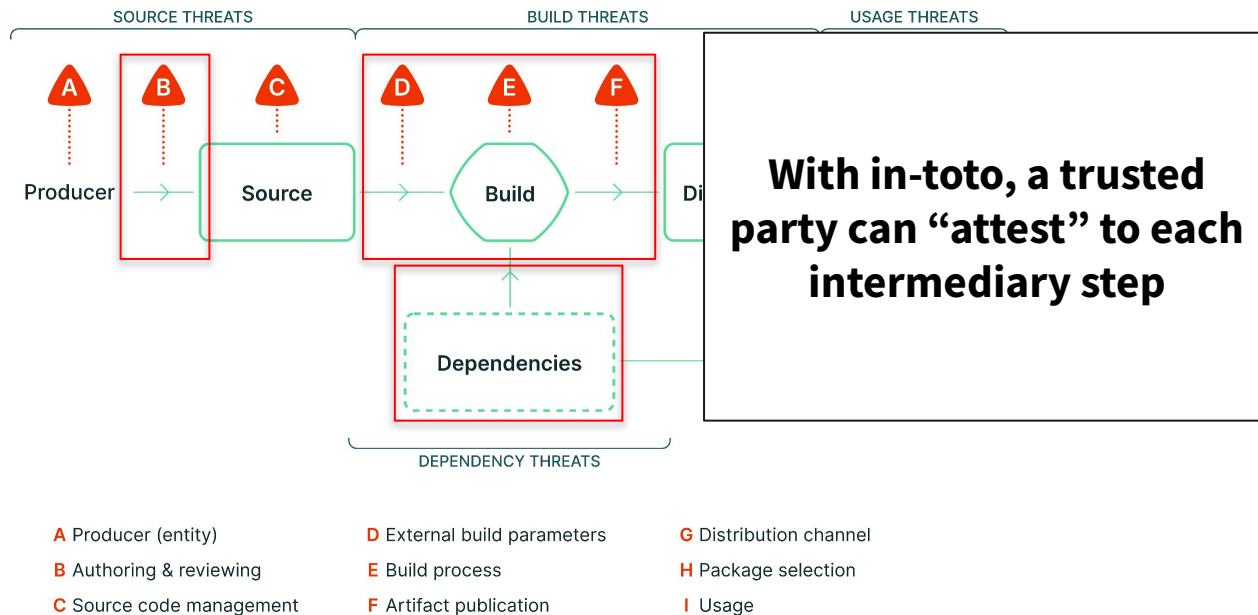


A framework to secure the integrity of software supply chains

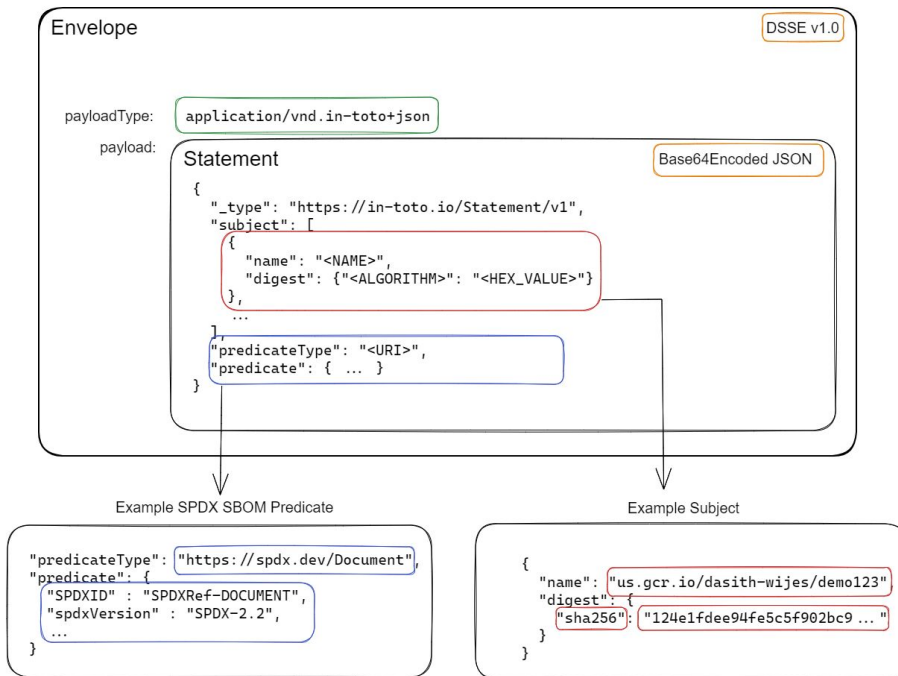
What in-toto Can Cover



What in-toto Can Cover



in-toto Attestation Format



Attestation Predicates

- Release: Details an artifact that is part of a given release version.
- Runtime Traces: Captures runtime traces of software supply chain operations.
- SLSA Provenance: Describes how an artifact or set of artifacts was produced.
- SLSA Verification Summary: SLSA verification decision about a software artifact.
- SPDX2 and SPDX3: SPDX-formatted BOM for software artifacts.
- CycloneDX: CycloneDX BOM for software artifacts.
- VULNS: Defines the metadata to share the results of vulnerability scanning on software artifacts.
- ... and more!

Attestat

- Release: I
- Runtime
- SLSA Pro
- SLSA Ver
- SPDX2 ar
- CycloneD
- VULNS: I
- ... and more!

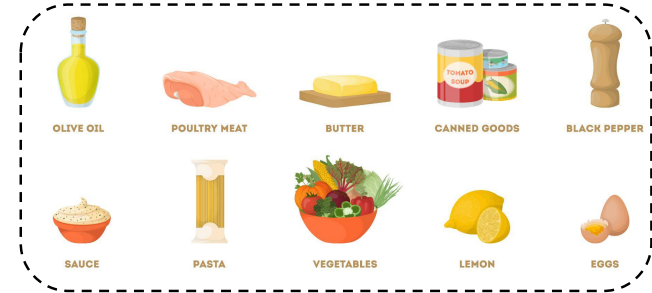
**What else can we do with
attestations?**

ware artifacts.

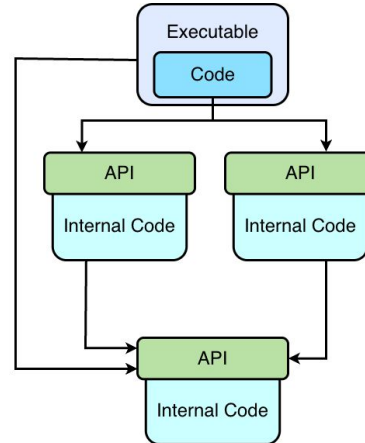


Generate accurate SBOMs directly from in-toto attestations

Do You Trust this Pie?

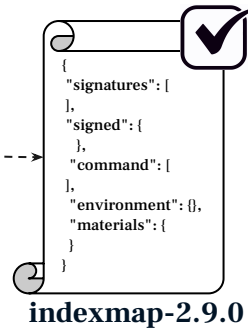
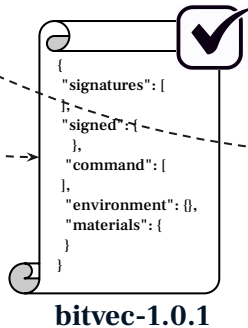
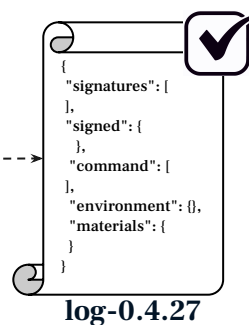
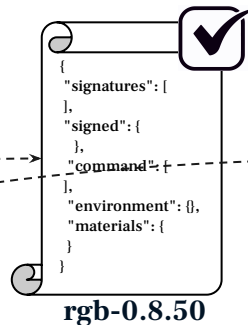
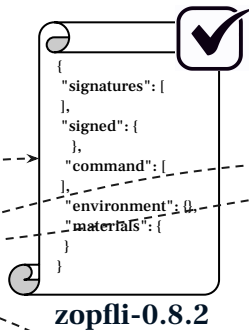
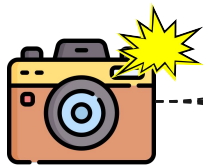


Software



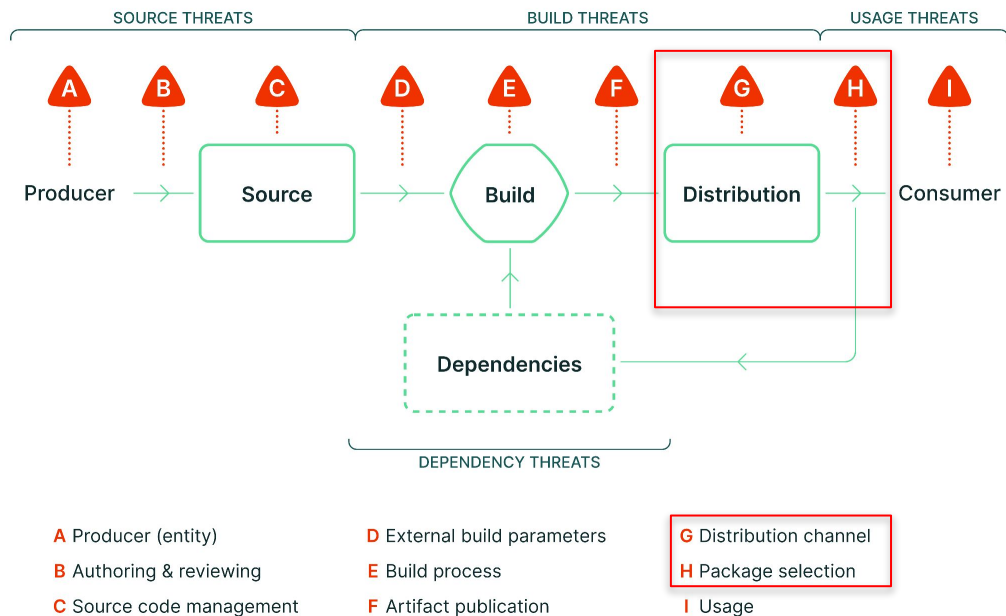


SBOMit = SBOM + in-toto (A kitchen camera 📷 records every step of baking the pie.)



👉 **"Each attestation is a snapshot of a software component"**

Secure Package Distribution



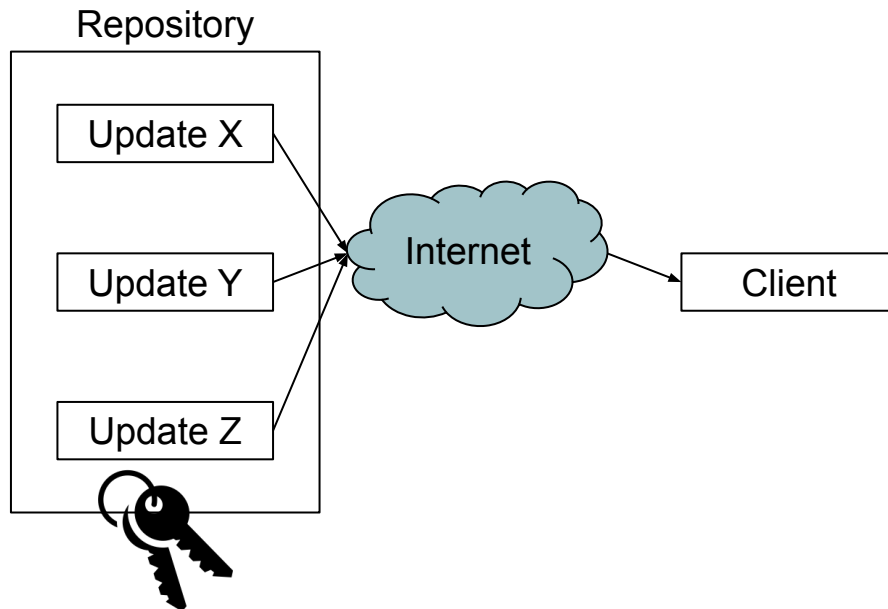
TUF (The Update Framework)

A framework for securing software update systems



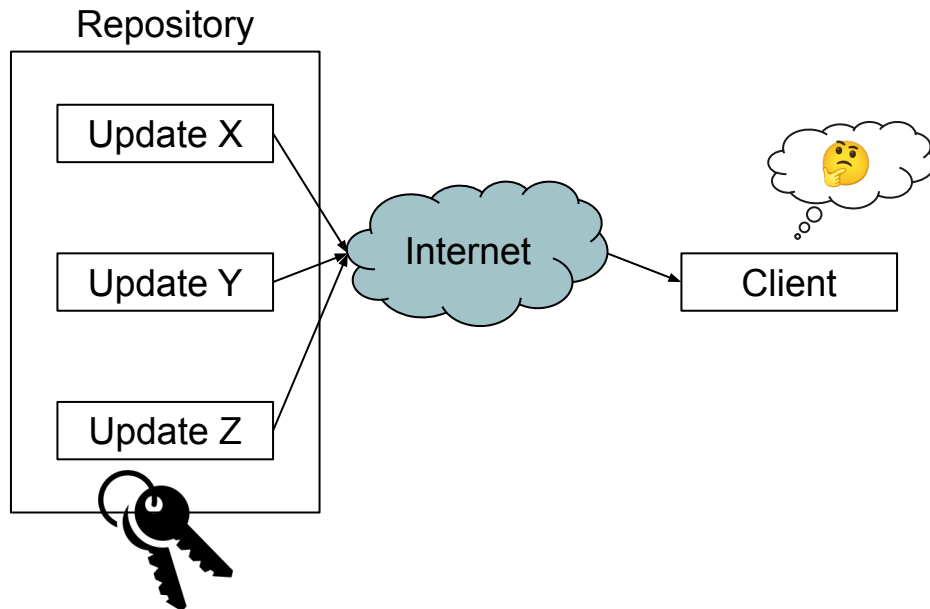
The Build is Secure. What Can Still Go Wrong?

- Package repository or mirror is compromised
- Signing key is stolen
- Client receives an older vulnerable release
- Client downloads a different artifact than intended



What the Client Wants to Know

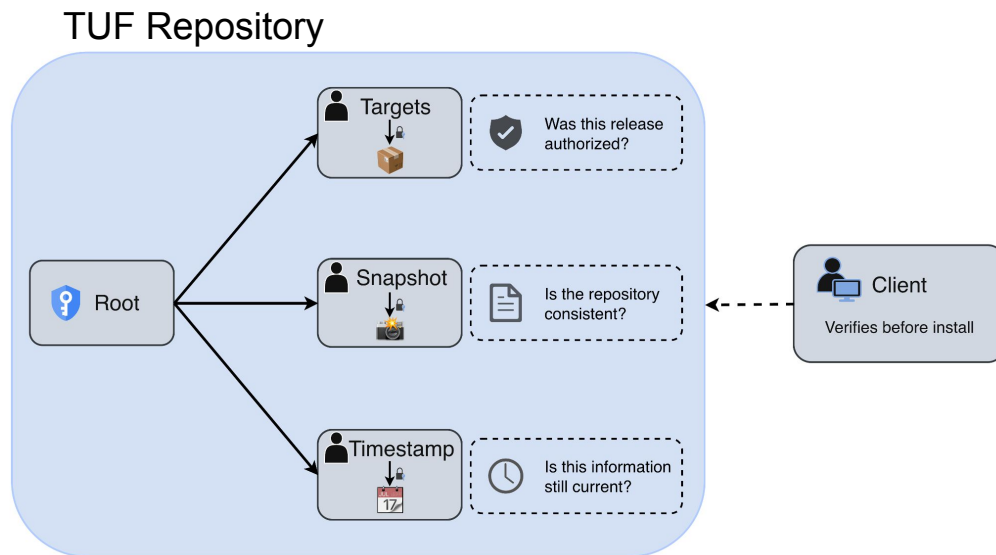
- Was this release authorized?
- Did I receive the authorized bytes?
- Is this information still current?



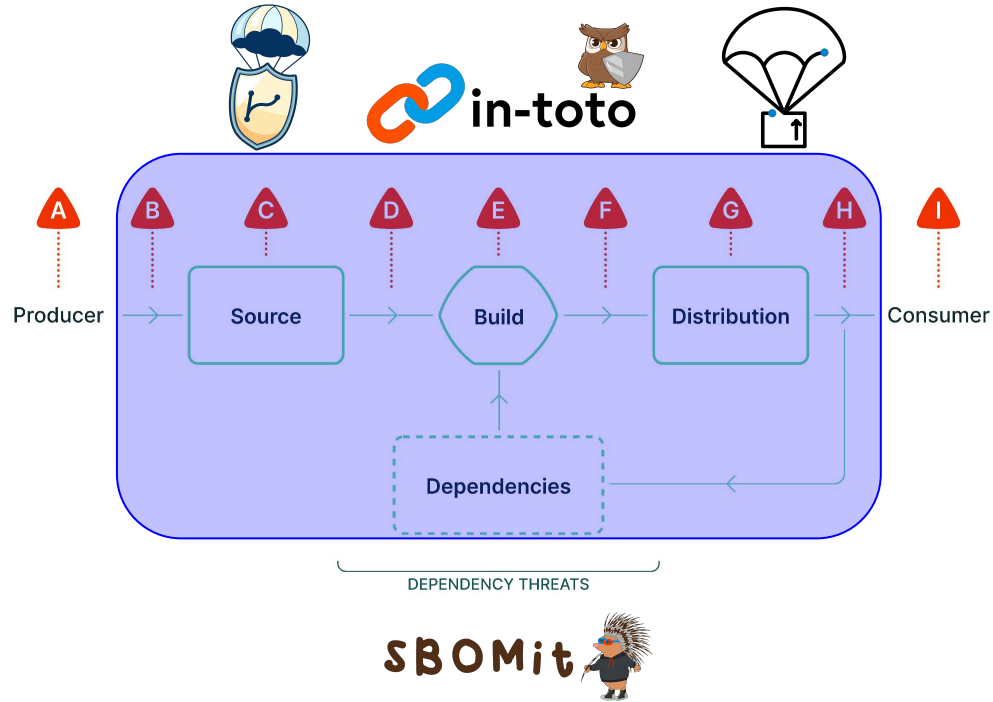
TUF Secures Software Distribution

Responsibility separation to create compromise resilience

Different roles manage different metadata about the released artifact.



Demo



Getting Started



<https://slsa.dev/>



<https://gittuf.dev/quickstart/>



<https://in-toto.io/docs/getting-started/>



<https://witness.dev/docs/>



<https://sbomit.dev/about/>



<https://theupdateframework.io/docs/getting-started/>

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Thank you!