

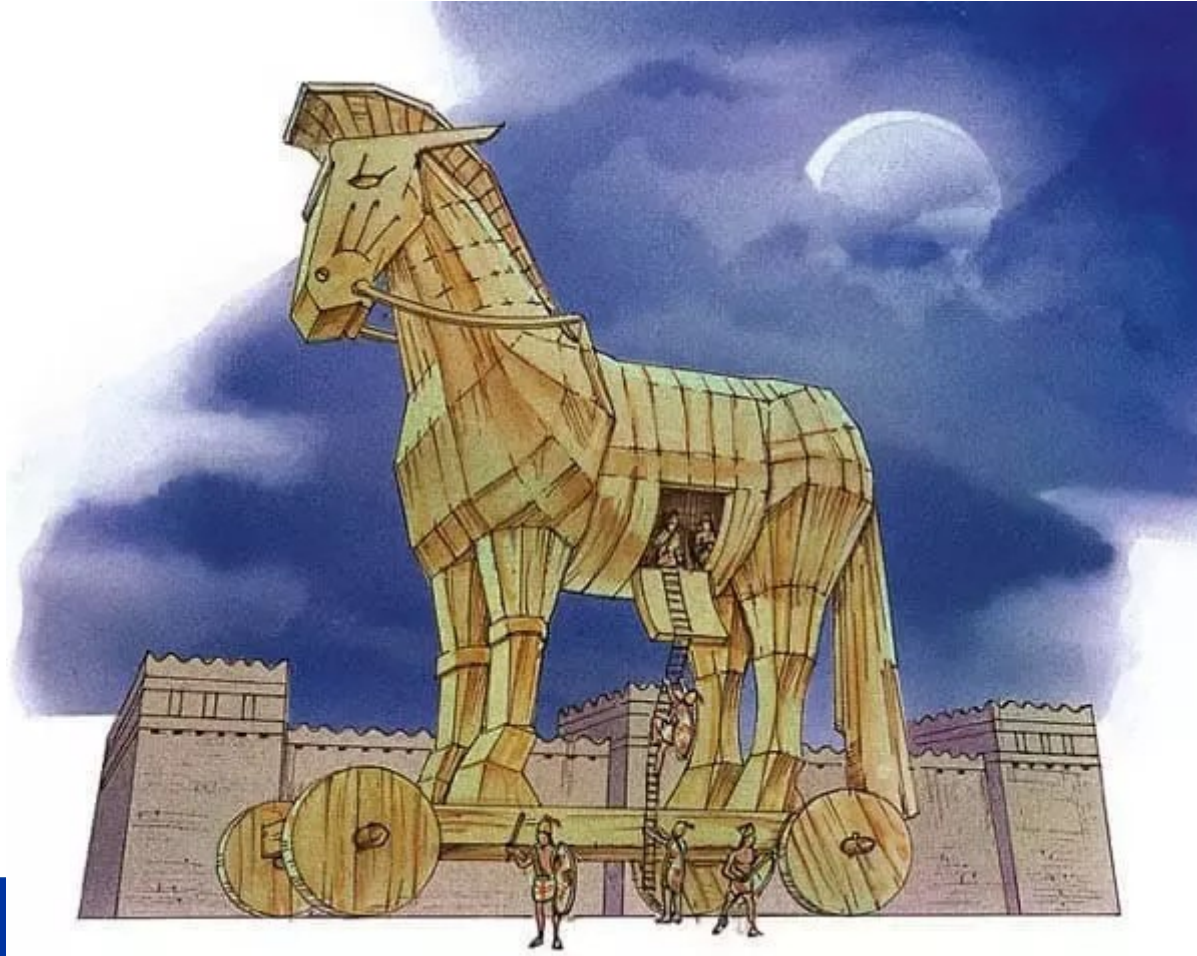
Protecting your controls infrastructure supply chain

Brice Copy – CERN Beams Department

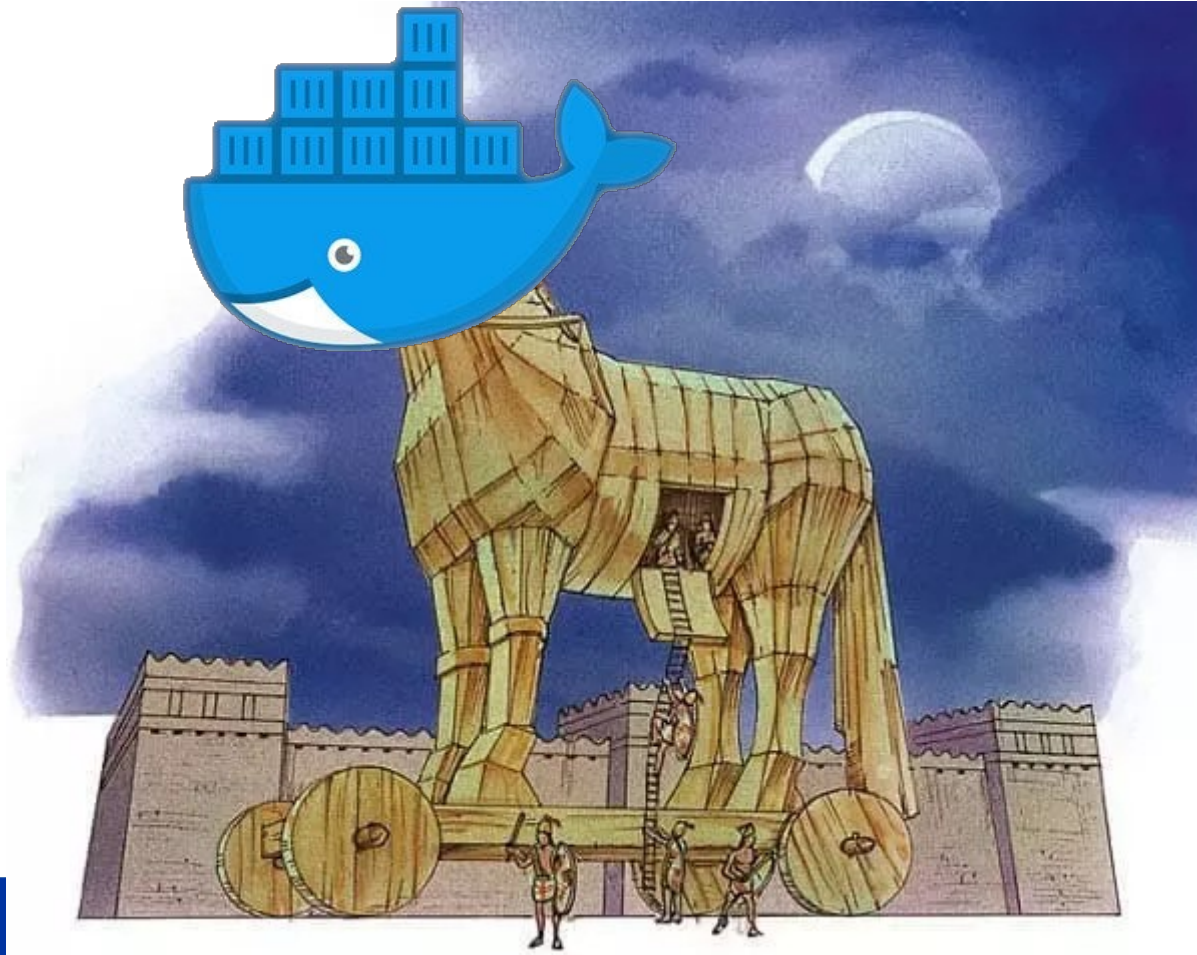
ICALEPCS October 2023



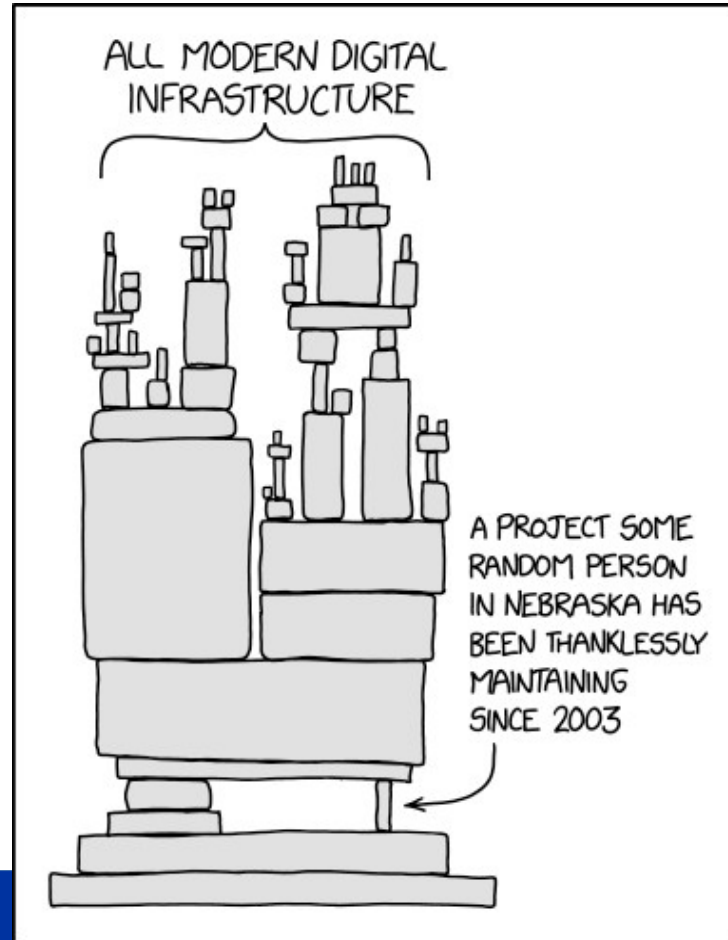
Your infrastructure under attack



Your infrastructure under attack



Modern software architecture



Dependency on open-source in 2022

- **Average software project has 595 dependencies**
 - 200% growth over the past four years
 - 48% of projects carry active documented exploits or remote code execution (RCE) opportunities
- **Open source maintenance on the decline**
 - Percentage of open source projects with dev activity in the past 24 months :
 - 15% in 2018 vs 10% in 2022

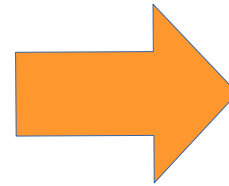
Source : 2023 Open source security and risk analysis report, Synopsis inc.

Dependency on open-source in 2022

- **High risk Vulnerabilities not being fixed sufficiently**
 - On average, 42% more high-risk vulnerabilities than in 2018
 - Some industries more severely hit (e.g. E-commerce = +557%)
- **Most cited reason for not fixing vulnerabilities**
 - Lack of visibility, lack of recognition
 - Lack of agility with regards to production deployment

Source : 2023 Open source security and risk analysis report, Synopsis inc.

More transparency across languages



Software Bill of Material (SBOM)



```
<bom>
  <metadata>
    (...)
  </metadata>
  <components>
    <component type="library" bom-ref="8a30a40b-1f73dbe7">
      (...)
    </component>
  </components>
  <dependencies>
    (...)
  </dependencies>
</bom>
```


Software Bill of Material (SBOM)



<bom>

<metadata>

<timestamp>2023-09-22T12:04:11Z</timestamp>

<component

type="library"

bom-ref="05740efc-a60...b338e">

<name>name-of-the-library</name>

<version>6.2.41</version>

</component>

</metadata>

Software Bill of Material (SBOM)



<bom>

<components>

<component type="library" bom-ref="290b...b-5647f300">

<group>com.netflix.ribbon</group>

<name>ribbon-core</name>

<version>2.7.18</version>

<hashes>

<hash alg="MD5">ca095fe37....369bb85cef6</hash>

<hash alg="SHA-256">4557efbb....9bba705</hash>

(...)

</hashes>

Software Bill of Material (SBOM)



```
<component ...>
  <licenses>
    <license><id>Apache-2.0</id></license>
  </licenses>
  <purl>pkg:maven/com.netflix.ribbon/ribbon-core@2.7.18?type=jar</purl>
  <externalReferences>
    <reference type="vcs">
      <url>scm:https://github.com/Netflix/ribbon.git</url>
    </reference>
  </externalReferences>
</component>
```


Software Bill of Material (SBOM)



```
<dependencies>
```

```
  <dependency ref="05740efc...-a60ccfeb338e" />
```

```
  <dependency ref="8a30a40b-...1f73d63a8be7">
```

```
    <dependency ref="17029bb....-1f5553170" />
```

```
    (...)
```

```
  </dependency>
```

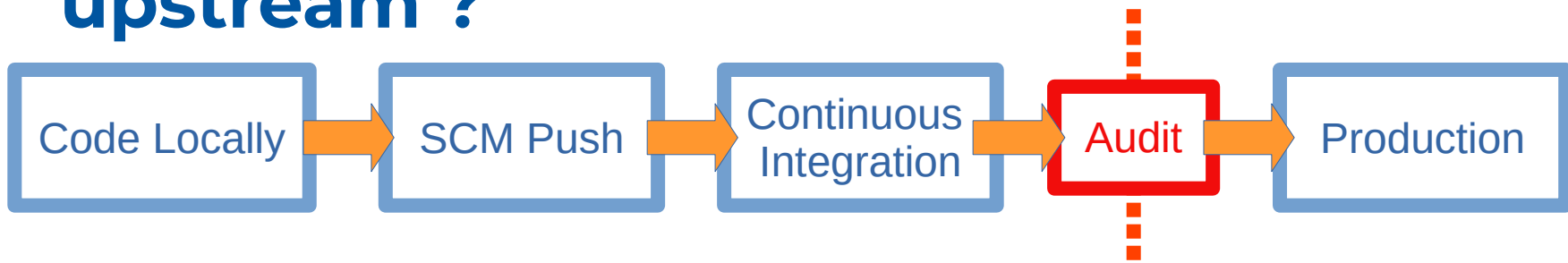
```
  <dependency ref="21326a45ad634a9f" />
```

```
  (...)
```

```
</dependencies>
```

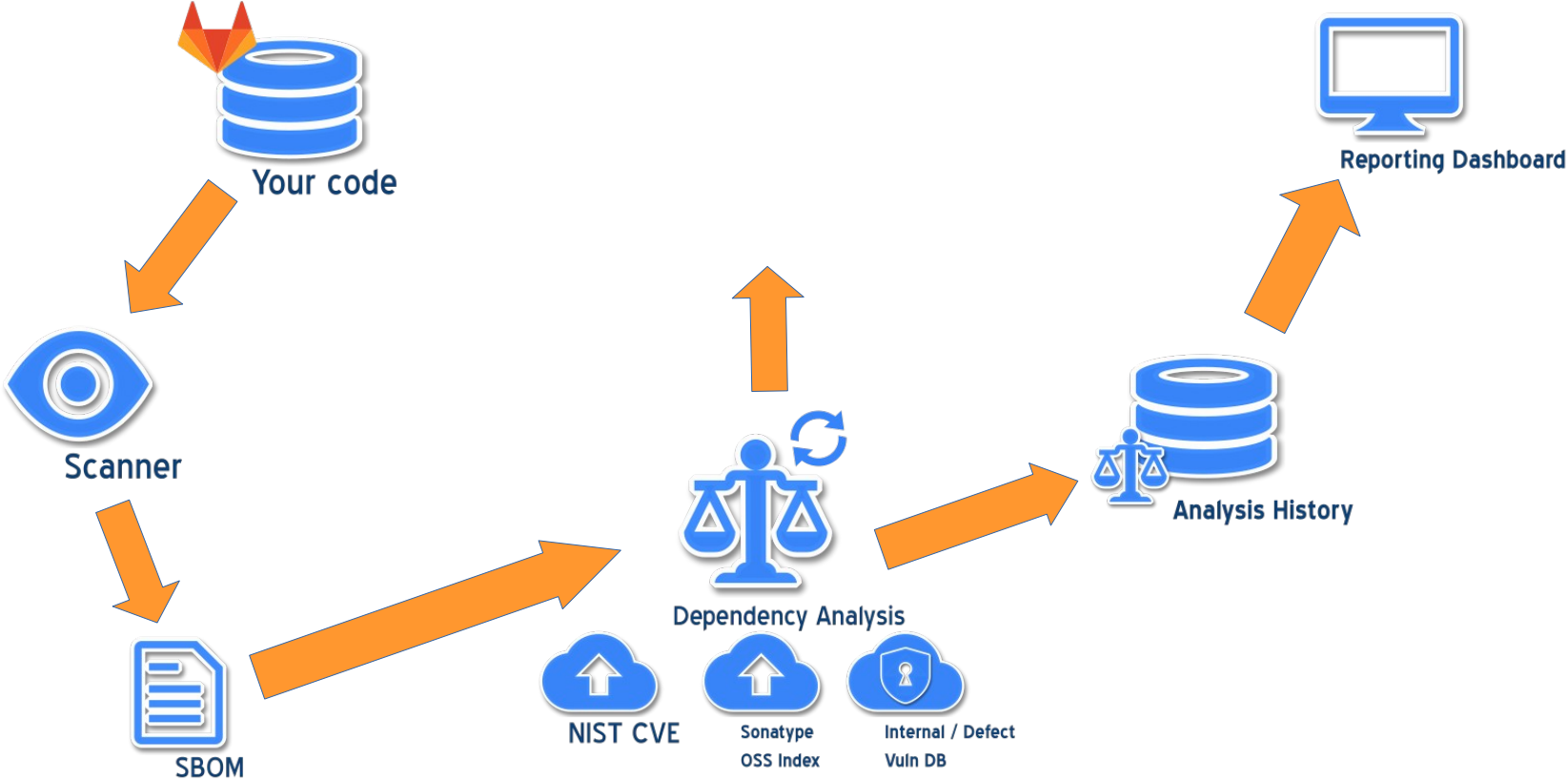
Dependency on open-source in 2022

- **Most cited role responsible for addressing vulnerabilities (82% of respondents) :**
 - Application Developers
- **How do we shift the onus of secure code upstream ?**

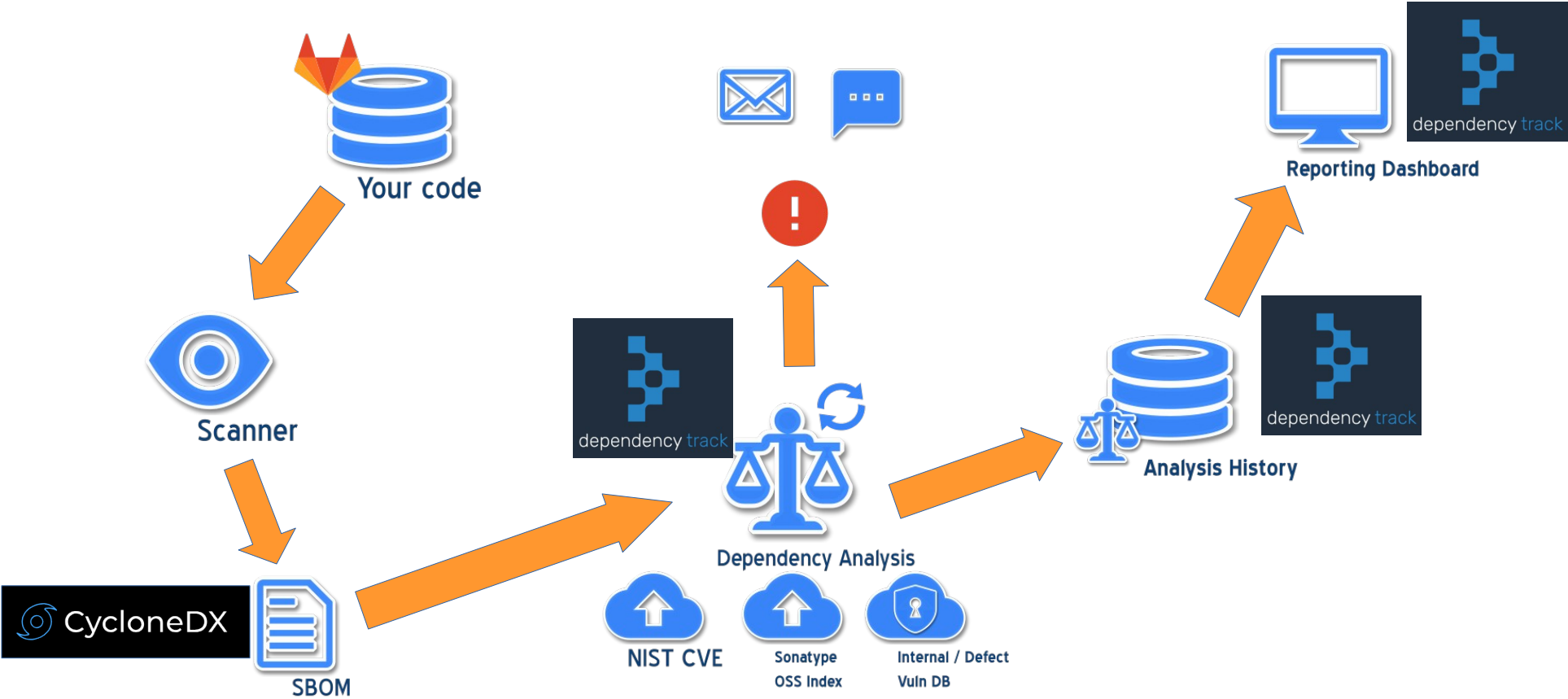


Source : Snyk DevSecops insights survey 2022

SBOM life cycle



SBOM life cycle – in CERN Acc Controls



Dependency Track

Home / Vulnerabilities / 1004841 (NPM)

1004841 (NPM)
NPM Advisories
Advanced Content Filter (ACF) vulnerability allowing to execute JavaScript code using malformed HTML

High Severity

[View Details](#)

Published: 17 Nov 2021

[Overview](#) [Affected Projects](#) 0

Overview

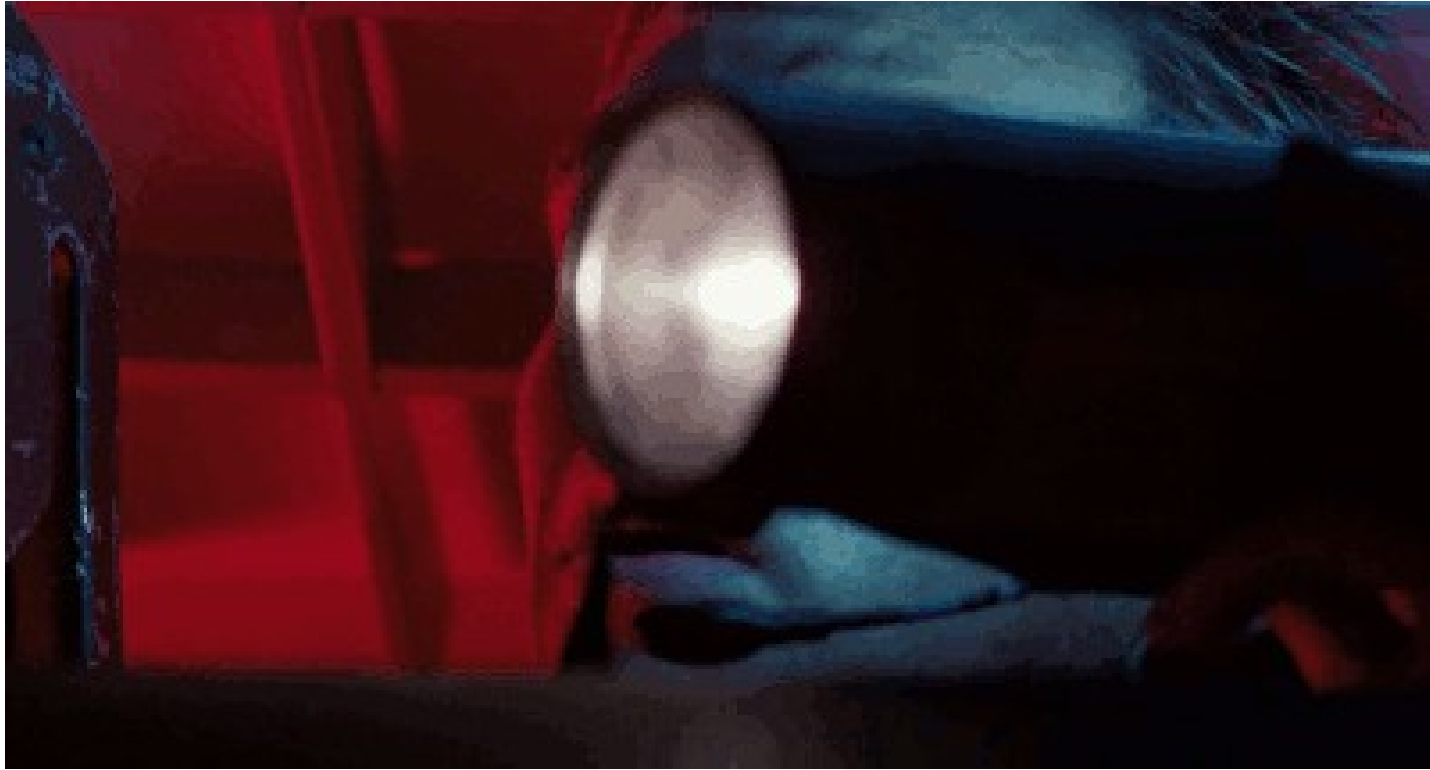
Affected packages

The vulnerability has been discovered in the Advanced Content Filter (ACF) module and may affect all plugins used by CKEditor 4.

Impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sample CERN Acc controls portfolio



Sample CERN Acc controls portfolio

- **6 representative accelerator controls projects**
 - **84** critical vulnerabilities over **1841** dependencies
 - A maximum CVSS of 10 (RCE, DOS, privilege escalation)
 - **22%** of vulnerable dependencies (only)
 - Serialization, authentication are pain points
- **Mitigations**
 - **100%** of critical vulnerabilities could be solved with a version upgrade (not always trivial, not always the case)

How to improve our situation ?

- **Better inventory and coordination**
 - “Who’s going to fix openssl ?”
 - “Who’s responsible for upgrading library XYZ ?”
- **Better communication**
 - “Where are we with the patching of log4j ?”
 - How can we keep track of vulnerabilities that :
 - Do not affect us at all
 - Are not **currently** affecting us

Perspectives at CERN

- **Automate and integrate SBOM into container life cycle**
 - Gitlab CI templates
 - Merge Request triggers and policy enforcement
- **Provide developer portals to tie our inventory to SBOM and vulnerability metrics**
 - Better accountability and visibility

So go ahead !

- **Open source tools are readily available**
 - Simple and free to deploy → run your projects through
 - Centralize SBOM documents and monitor them
- **SBOM Standards can handle more than dependencies**
 - Licensing
 - Digital signatures, Service dependency
 - Vulnerability information exchange etc...



Vulnerability audit cycle



Contents credits

- Slide 1 : DHL Stadium, Cape Town
- Slide 4 : XKCD : Dependency <https://xkcd.com/2347/>
- Other diagrams under CERN Copyright 2023