





















splunk>







cloud-native software supply chain security: the hard truth







Software Supply Chain

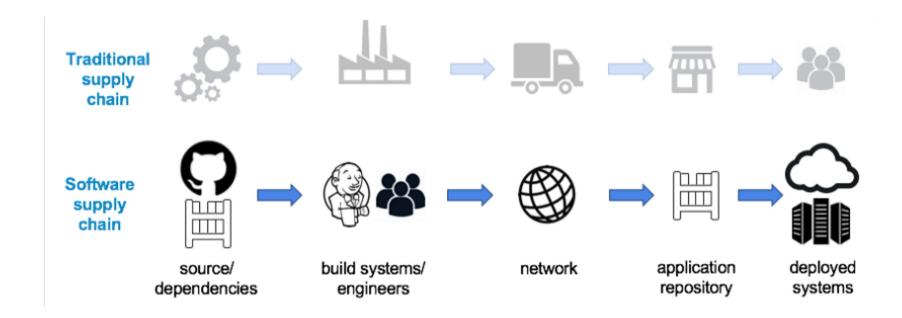


The software supply chain involves a multitude of tools and processes that enable software developers to write, build, and ship applications.

Melara & Bowman, 2022, Intel Labs

CNCF - SSC in a

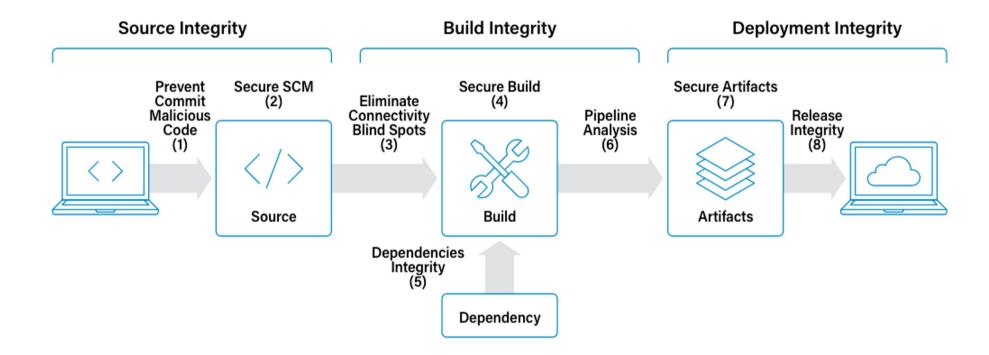




https://github.com/cncf/tag-security/blob/main/supply-chain-security/supply-chain-security-paper/CNCF_SSCP_v1.pdf

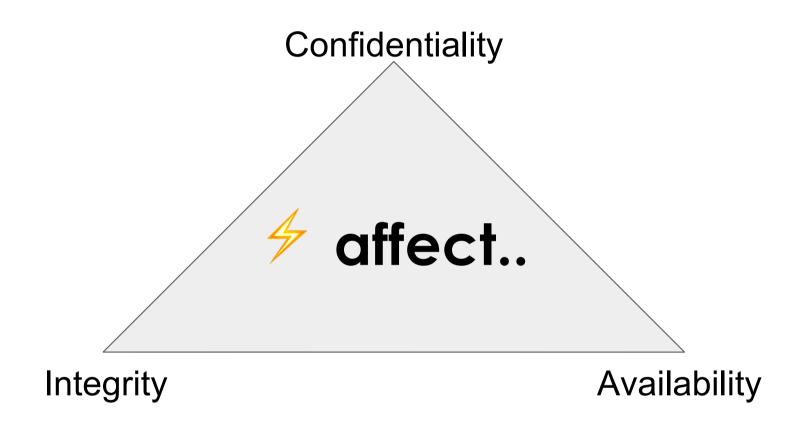
CIS - SSC \neq in a \bigcirc





https://www.cisecurity.org/insights/white-papers/cis-software-supply-chain-security-guide









Stages of the SSC





- Code
- Dependencies
- Build
- Artifacts & Distribution/Deployment
- (Runtime)



Stage: Code

code content

code management



Stage: Code - code content





- malicious code

- license

solutions

🔍 - scanning

- testing

- policies



Stage: Code - code management







_ deletion



- accessRBACCodeownerssignaturesMFA

- repo config push policies



Stage: Dependencies

packages, libraries, ...

Please use a Package Manager



Stage: Dependencies







- license

% - integrity











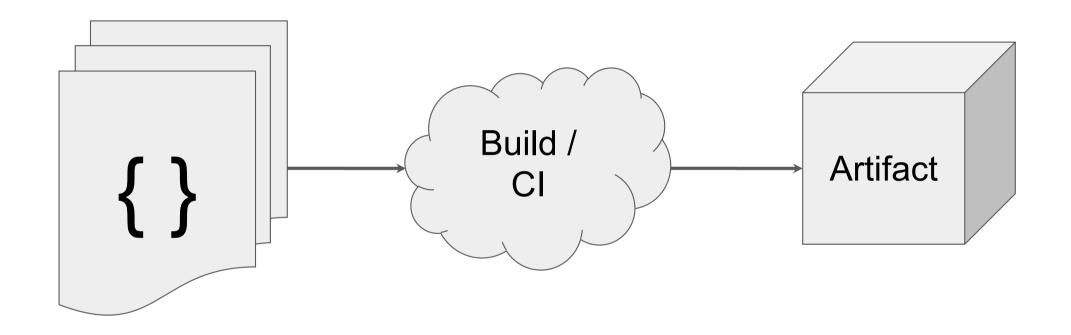




- airgapping















- malicious env





dedicated env



Zero trust



- single use env



- pipelines



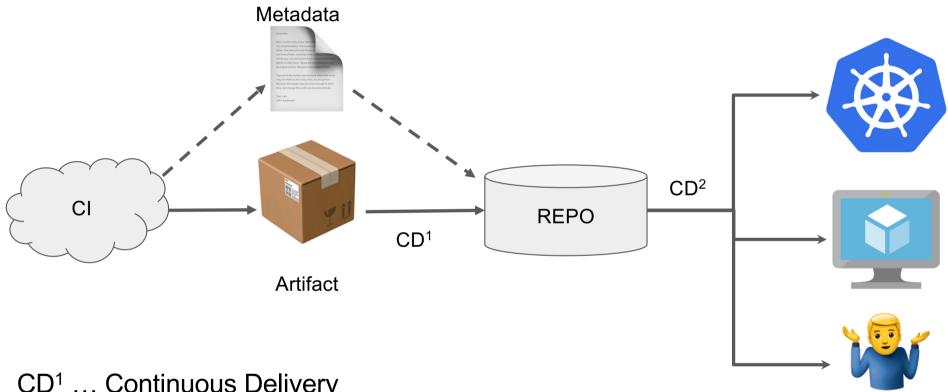
- as code



🐧 - reproducible



Stage: Artifacts & Distribution/Deployment



CD¹ ... Continuous Delivery

CD² ... Continuous Deployment



Stage: Artifacts & Distribution/Deployment







- no transparency

- updates















Bottom Line Message

Software Supply Chain has multiple levels → very different threats $\stackrel{\checkmark}{>}$

Solutions / Mitigations on different levels of effort and complexity





in the real world



Context

consulting experience + master thesis input: "somewhat complete" set of SSCS controls

literature input from..

- CIS Software Supply Chain Security Guide
- CNCF Software Supply Chain Best Practices
- OWASP SCVS Software Component Verification Standard
- SLSA Supply-chain Levels for Software Artifacts
- Microsoft Secure Supply Chain Consumption Framework
- DoD Enterprise DevSecOps Reference Design



Context – research output

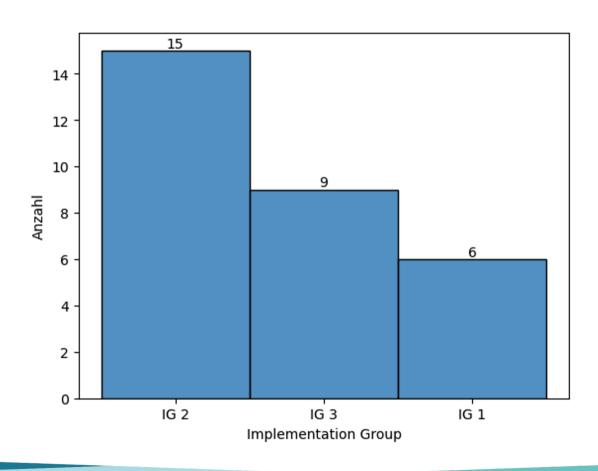
3 Implementation Groups

167 controls6 categories

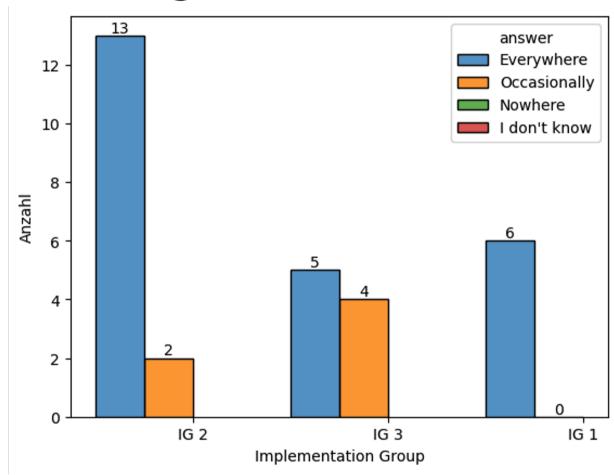
83 questions 4 possible answers 30 companies (DACH)



Findings - Companies per IP

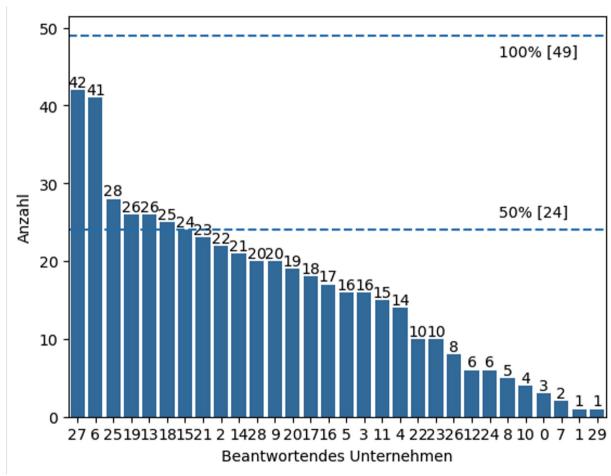


Findings - Using VCS



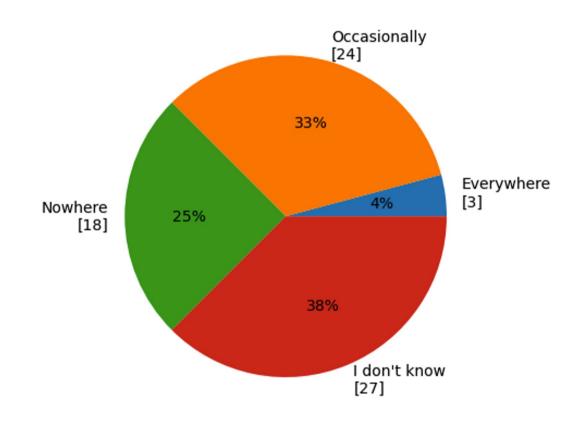


Findings - Implementing all IG1 controls



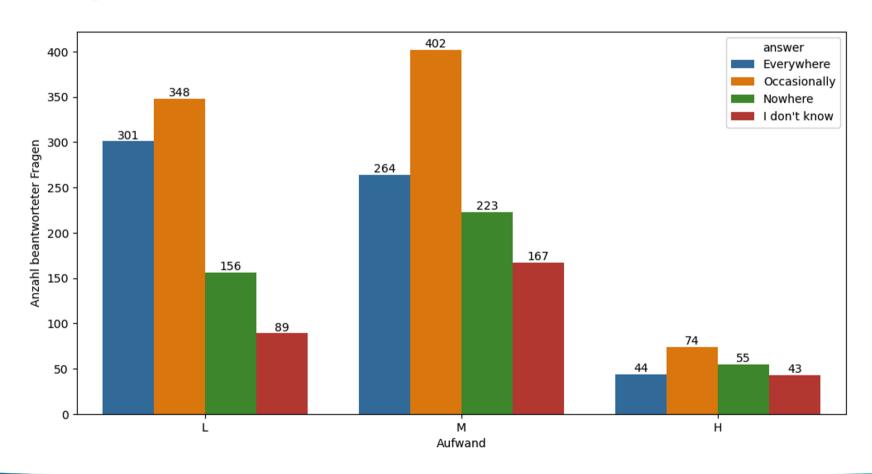


Findings - Implementing IG3 controls





Findings - Controls vs Effort





Lessons Learned

IG / company size
Transparency

~25-50% of controls per group not implemented

scans, tests & checks >> policies

Low hanging **
not reaped



build, SBOM, attestation

automation is (laC, pipelines, testing, PaC, ..)

The Hard Truth





lots of information available

many simple controls not implemented most complex controls not implemented

bigger company = less transparency/adaptation

Daniel Drack

Senior DevOps Engineer @ FullStackS











Organizer / Host CNCG Graz + KCD Austria

- BSC MA MBA
- CK{A/AD}, TFA, VA, GitLab, PSM I, Snyk
- daniel.drack@fullstacks.eu
- https://drackthor.me
- @DrackThor



Code:

- SAST
- (GitLab) Push Rules
- Codeowners
- IaC Scanning Tools
- The Test Pyramid

Dependencies:

- SCA Tools
- SBOM Introduction
- Dependency Track

Build:

- Reproducible Builds
- Zero Trust Paradigm
- container based build

Artifacts, Distribution & Deployment:

- The Update Framework
- In-Toto Attestation
- Sigstore

used Literature (selection):

- CNCF Supply Chain Best Practices
- •CIS Supply Chain Security Guide
- •NIST SSDF
- •SLSA
- •OSSF S2C2F
- OWASP ASVS
- •SSA Secure Software Controls