



CSAF/VEX: Improved Security Data

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- ▶ 14 years at Red Hat
- ▶ 10 years in Red Hat Product Security
- ▶ Member of CVE AWG, CSAF TC, OpenEoX TC

Evolution of publishing machine-readable security data

- ▶ **Level 0: no data at all**

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- ▶ **Level 3: industry standard for machine-readable vulnerability metadata**

Evolution of publishing machine-readable security data

- ▶ Level 0: no data at all
- ▶ Level 1: free-form text
- ▶ Level 2: custom, machine-readable format
- ▶ Level 3: industry standard for machine-readable vulnerability metadata
- ▶ **Level 4: AI patches all vulnerabilities** 🤖(ツ)🤖

Vulnerability Exploitability eXchange (VEX)

- ▶ Used to "assert the status of specific vulnerabilities in a particular product"
- ▶ Example:
 - **libfoo in versions 2.0.0 to 2.5.6 are vulnerable to CVE-2038-0119; version 2.5.7 fixes this vulnerability; versions 1.0.0 to 1.1.7 are not affected**
 - Versions must be comparable
 - Ranges (or range bounds) must be explicitly specified
 - Affectedness status must be standardized
 - Component and vulnerability must be identified

CSAF VEX

- ▶ **VEX is a profile in the Common Security Advisory Format (CSAF 2.0) that defines required fields and values to provide vulnerability affectedness statements**
- ▶ Notable features:
 - Identifying products by CPEs (among other product identifiers)
 - Allows correlation of components to products via tree-based definitions
 - Components by PURL
 - Vulnerabilities by CVE IDs
 - Linking to SBOMs

Red Hat's VEX implementation

- ▶ Single CSAF file per product version released through a security advisory:
 - `advisories/2022/rhsa-2022_7777.json`
- ▶ Single CSAF file per published vulnerability (identified by a CVE):
 - `vex/2023/cve-2023-1111.json`

Motivation:

- ▶ Red Hat has a large variety of products, some with 1000s of components
- ▶ A single vulnerability may affect a large number of products/components
- ▶ Example: RHEL vs Ansible vs OpenShift

Product composition

- ▶ Product and component definitions are defined in a `product_tree` element, and contain references to CPEs and purls that are consistent across the entire security data set

```
"product_tree": {
  "branches": [
    {
      "branches": [
        {
          "branches": [
            {
              "category": "product_name",
              "name": "Red Hat Build of Quarkus",
              "product": {
                "name": "Red Hat Build of Quarkus 2.13",
                "product_id": "8Base-RHBQ-2.13",
                "product_identification_helper": {
                  "cpe": "cpe:/a:redhat:quarkus:2.13::e18"
                }
              }
            }
          ],
          "category": "product_family",
          "name": "Red Hat build of Quarkus (RHBQ)"
        },
        {
          "branches": [
            {
              "category": "product_version",
              "name": "apache-mime4j-core",
              "product": {
                "name": "apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008",
                "product_id": "apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008",
                "product_identification_helper": {
                  "purl": "pkg:maven/redhat/apache-mime4j-core@0.8.3.redhat-00008?type=jar"
                }
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "category": "vendor",
      "name": "Red Hat"
    }
  ]
}
```

Product-to-component relationships

```
"relationships": [  
  {  
    "category": "default_component_of",  
    "full_product_name": {  
      "name": "apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008 as a component of Red Hat build of Quarkus (RHBQ)",  
      "product_id": "8Base-RHBQ-2.13:apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008"  
    },  
    "product_reference": "apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008",  
    "relates_to_product_reference": "8Base-RHBQ-2.13"  
  }  
]
```

- ▶ Relationships between products and components provide the ability to assert the affectedness of both

Vulnerability

- ▶ One object identified by a single CVE ID along with its metadata:
 - Textual descriptions
 - Mitigation statements
 - CVSS ratings
 - Impact
 - External references
 - ...

```
"vulnerabilities": [  
  {  
    "cve": "CVE-2022-45787",  
    "cwe": {  
      "id": "CWE-787",  
      "name": "Out-of-bounds Write"  
    },  
    "discovery_date": "2023-01-06T00:00:00Z",  
    "ids": [  
      {  
        "system_name": "Red Hat Bugzilla",  
        "text": "https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=2158916"  
      }  
    ],  
    "notes": [  
      {  
        "category": "description",  
        "text": "A flaw was found in Apache James's Mime4j ..."  
        "title": "Vulnerability description"  
      },  
      {  
        "category": "summary",  
        "text": "Temporary File Information Disclosure in...",  
        "title": "Vulnerability summary"  
      }  
    ]  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

Vulnerability product statuses

```

"product_status": {
  "known_affected": [
    "8Base-RHBQ-2.13:apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008"
  ]
},
"remediations": [
  {
    "category": "none_available",
    "details": "The fix for this vulnerability is not yet available.",
    "product_ids": [
      "8Base-RHBQ-2.13:apache-mime4j-core:0.8.3.redhat-00008"
    ]
  }
]

```

first_affected	known_not_affected
first_fixed	last_affected
fixed	recommended
known_affected	under_investigation

```

"product_status": {
  "fixed": [
    "8Base-RHBQ-2.13:quarkus-vertx-http:2.13.7.Final-redhat-00003"
  ]
},
"remediations": [
  {
    "category": "vendor_fix",
    "details": "For details on how to apply this update, ..."
    "product_ids": [
      "8Base-RHBQ-2.13:quarkus-vertx-http:2.13.7.Final-redhat-00003"
    ]
  }
]

```

Connecting VEX and SBOM

SBOM

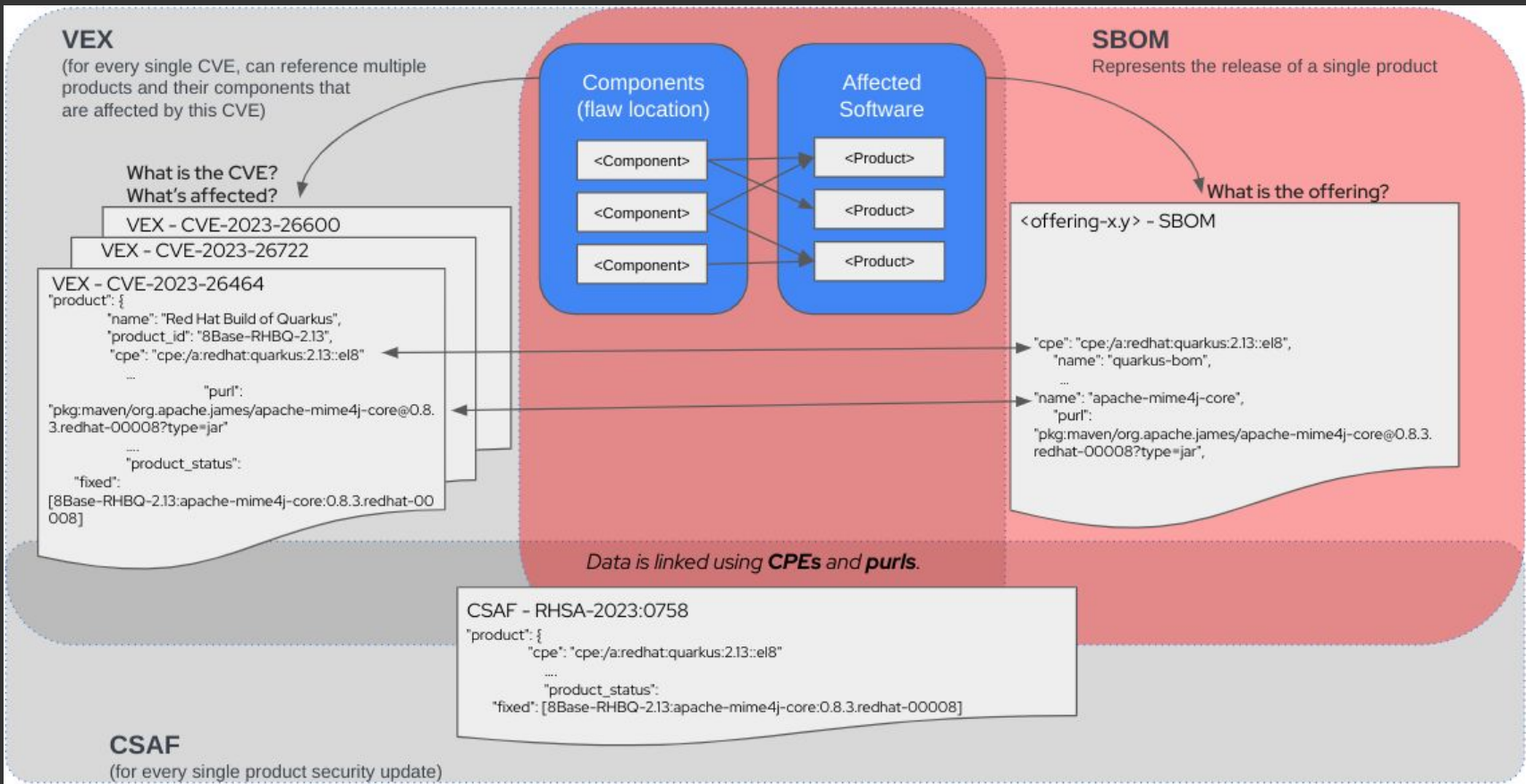
Procurement and Audit

Manifest
Provenance
Licensing

VEX

Risk Management

Vulnerability Management
Exploits
Incident Response



Red Hat Vulnerability Scanner Exchange

Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog | Explore | Products | Solutions | Partners | All | Search Ecosystem Catalog | Contact us | Help

Vulnerability scanners

Collaboratively deliver reliable and accurate container vulnerability scanning of Red Hat products and packages.

Search vulnerability scanners

Aqua Cloud Security Platform

By Aqua Security Software Inc.

The Aqua Platform secures your cloud native applications across the full life cycle

Prisma Cloud

By Palo Alto Networks

Prisma Cloud delivers cloud native security for hosts, containers, and serverless across the DevSecOps lifecycle.

Red Hat Advanced Cluster Security for Kubernetes

By Red Hat, Inc.

Red Hat Advanced Cluster Security for Kubernetes is the pioneering Kubernetes-native security platform, equipping organizations to more securely build, deploy, and run cloud-native applications anywhere.

Snyk Container

By Snyk

Snyk Container provides security and vulnerability detection that guides developers and DevOps to find and fix vulnerabilities in container images throughout the SDLC.

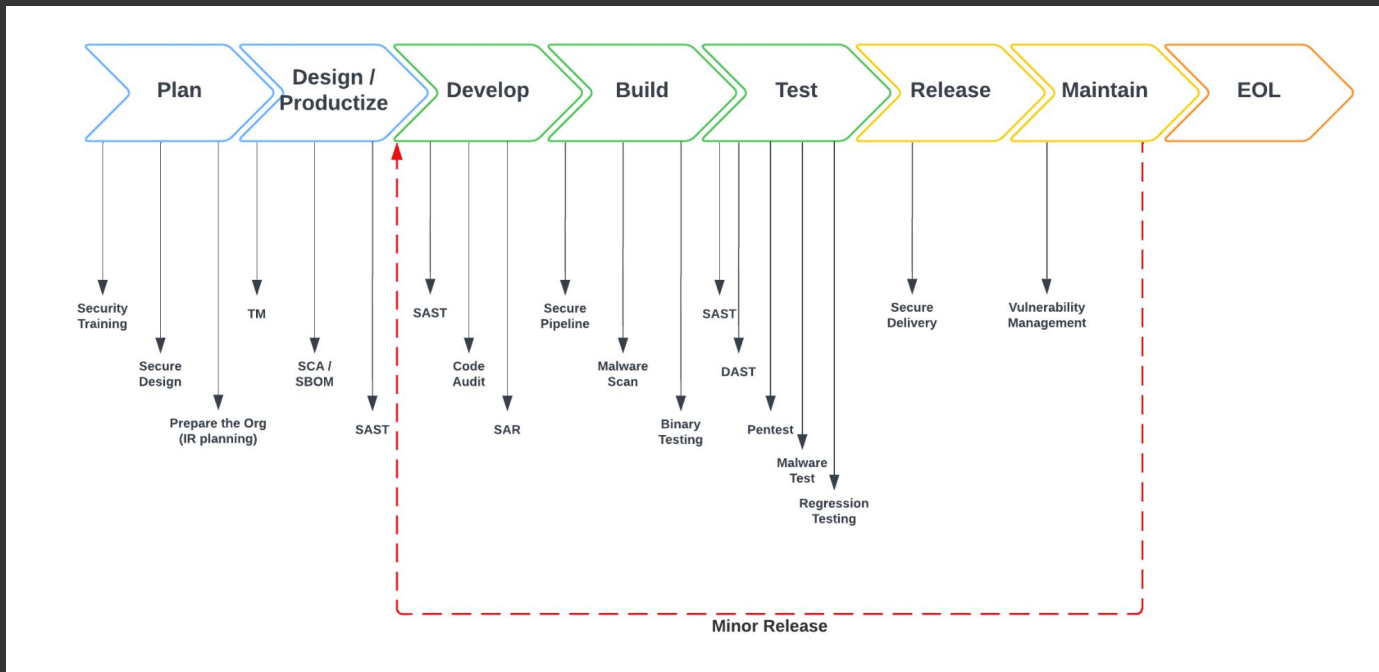
Sysdig VM

By Sysdig

Tenable Nessus Scanner

By Tenable

Producing VEX as part of Secure Development Lifecycle



Producing VEX as part of Secure Development Lifecycle

- ▶ A VEX statement represents the end result of two actions:
 - **Initial analysis of the vulnerability's affectedness to a product/component**
 - Analysis should be done based on data from existing SBOMs
 - Part of the *Maintain* SDL phase

Producing VEX as part of Secure Development Lifecycle

- ▶ A VEX statement represents the end result of two actions:
 - Initial analysis of the vulnerability's affectedness to a product/component
 - Analysis should be done based on data from existing SBOMs
 - Part of the *Maintain* SDL phase
 - **A publication of a fix for an affected product/component**
 - A security advisory is published that asserts that a fix was made to a new version of a product/component; VEX statement is updated
 - SBOM for the new product is published with new versions matching those noted in the security advisory
 - Part of the *Release* SDL phase

Mapping vulnerability metadata to product support models

- ▶ **Assertions of affectedness must be aware of product versions**
 - Example: a vulnerability fixed in Red Hat OpenShift 4.15 (latest version) is assumed to be fixed in all future releases
 - Example: a vulnerability fixed in Red Hat OpenShift 4.15 is applicable only to that one product version, while OpenShift 4.13 or 4.14 (supported versions) are still considered as affected

Mapping vulnerability metadata to product support models

- ▶ **Machine-readable product support life cycle**
 - <https://openeox.org/>

Challenges & Improvements

- ▶ **Enforcing consistent vulnerability remediation data capture at organizational level**

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- ▶ **Ambiguity in security data standards**
 - pkg:rpm/**rhel**/audit-libs@3.0.7-5.el8?arch=x86_64&distro=**rhel-8.9**
 - pkg:rpm/**redhat**/audit-libs@3.0.7-5.el8?arch=x86_64distro=**rhel-8**

Challenges & Improvements

- ▶ Enforcing consistent vulnerability remediation data capture at organizational level
- ▶ Ambiguity in security data standards
 - `pkg:rpm/rhel/audit-libs@3.0.7-5.el8?arch=x86_64&distro=rhel-8.9`
 - `pkg:rpm/redhat/audit-libs@3.0.7-5.el8?arch=x86_64distro=rhel-8`
- ▶ **Expressing assumed affectedness**
 - CVE-1234-5678 affects the Windows kernel, do I need to publish a VEX statement asserting that the Linux kernel is not affected?

Q&A

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