

From Chaos to Clarity: Modern SBOM Practices That Actually Work

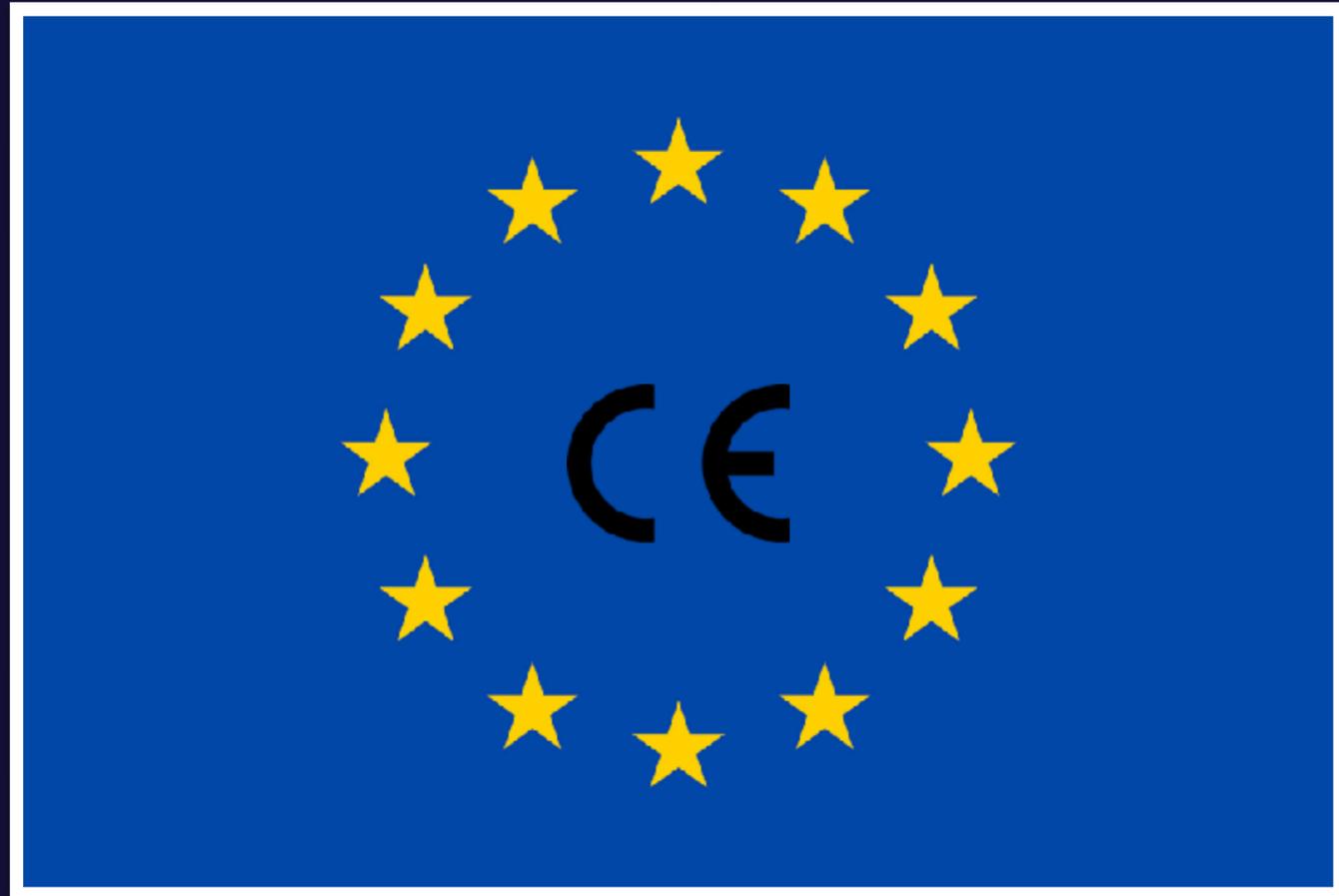
IANAL

\$ whoami

Pre-cap

1. Why you need to care now
2. How to generate high quality SBOMs
3. SBOM life cycle management
4. How to share SBOMs at scale

Why now?

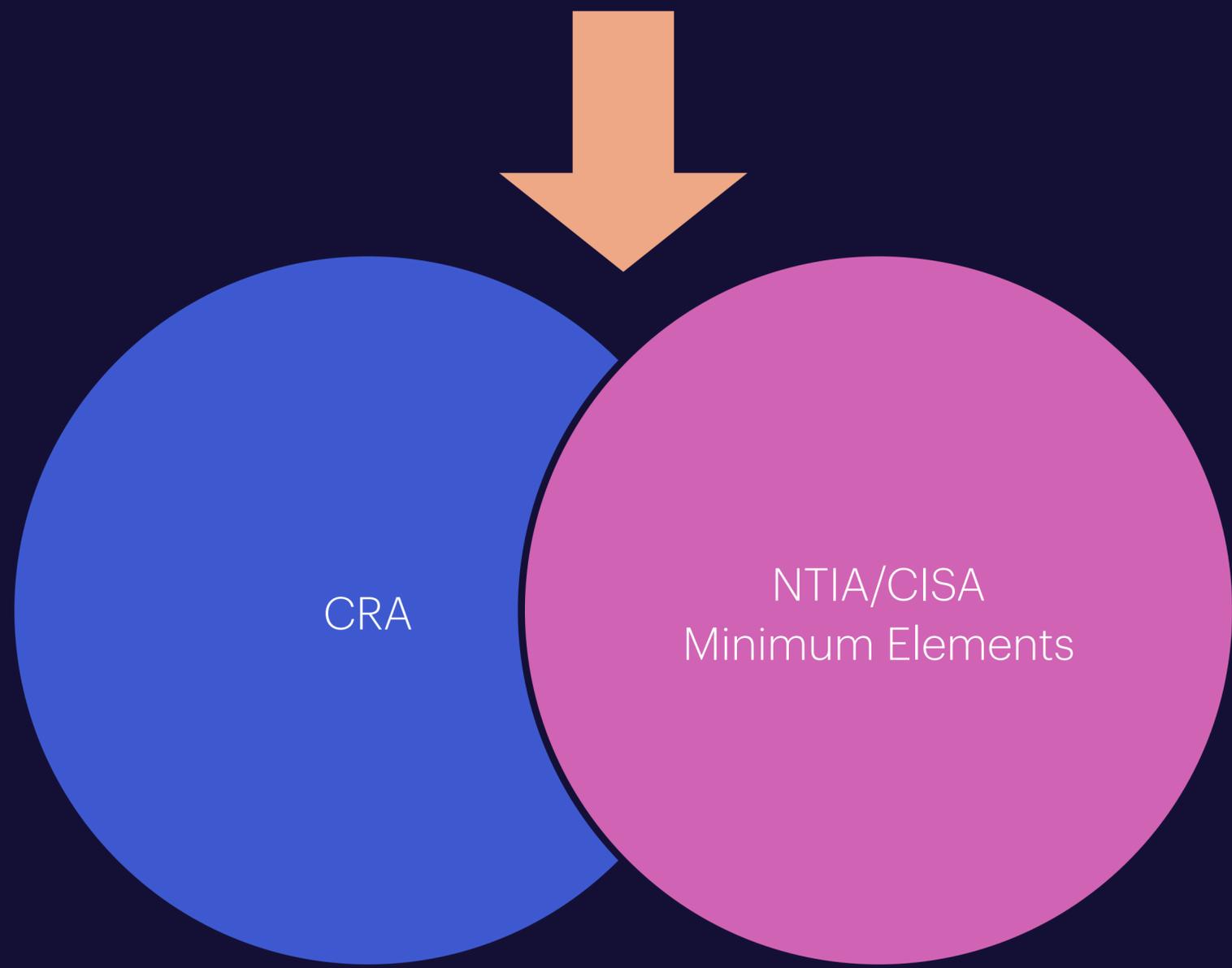


EU Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)

Obligations start **September 11, 2026**
with full force on **December 11, 2027**

This is just the
start.

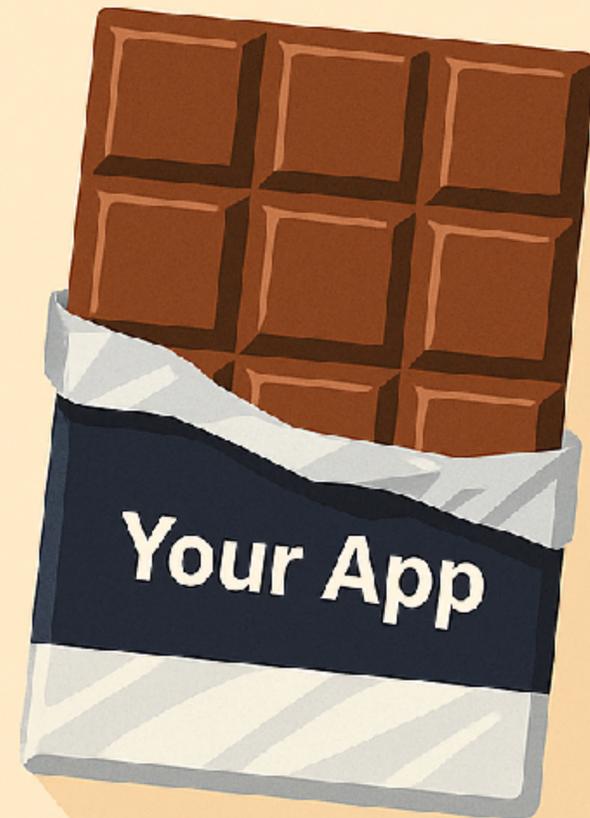




But what is an SBOM?

SBOM explained with a chocolate bar

A Software Bill of Materials is like ingredients
list on the back of a chocolate bar



SBOM ingredients list

- Component A
- Component B
- Component C
- Component D
- Component E
- Component F

What are SBOMs used for?

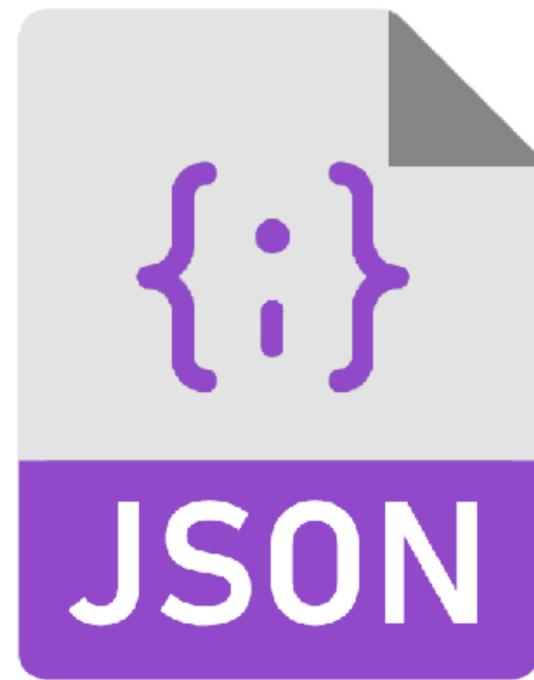
1. Vulnerability management
2. License compliance



SPDX



CycloneDX



HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)



Dictionary

1. Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV)
2. Vulnerability Exploitability eXchange (VEX)
3. Vulnerability Disclosure Report (VDR)

How did I get
here?



Expectation

- Run one of the many tools
 - Get a valid SBOM
 - Move on
- or**
- Download SBOM from GitHub

```
$ some-tool \  
-i requirements.txt \  
-o final.cdx.json
```





Dr. Allan Friedman
"Father of SBOMs"

Formed a Working Group



Wrote a white paper

White Paper: Enhancing Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) Generation

This is a draft version of the “Enhancing Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) Generation” White Paper and is in final review by the community.

This document was drafted in an open process by a community of [Software Bill of Materials \(SBOM\)](#) experts, facilitated by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). CISA did not draft and is not the author of this document, nor does this document represent an official CISA and/or U.S. Government policy. CISA and the U.S. Government do not specifically adopt or endorse the views expressed in this document.¹

Abstract

This white paper examines the practical challenges of producing robust, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Minimum Elements-adherent, Software Bills of Materials (SBOM) that not only meet the NTIA Minimum Elements but can go beyond this to meet future compliance frameworks. As of publication, our research found that no single open source tool² can reliably generate an SBOM that adheres to NTIA Minimum Elements out of the box. We propose a six-step process that separates SBOM creation (or “authoring³”) into distinct, manageable phases:

1. **Generation:** Use automated tooling to produce an initial SBOM. This step captures as much component data as possible based on available data.
2. **Augmentation:** Supplement the generated SBOM with critical metadata, such as vendor details or specific environment attributes like main product version information, that the automated tool could not discern on its own.
3. **Enrichment:** Enhance the SBOM by incorporating additional data from external sources, such as open databases/datasets, to fill in missing details and improve the accuracy of dependencies.
4. **Verification:** Ensure the SBOM meets schema and verification requirements prior to signing and releasing the document.
5. **Signing (Optional):** Attest to the SBOM’s integrity by cryptographically signing it, thus ensuring trust and verifiability throughout the software supply chain.

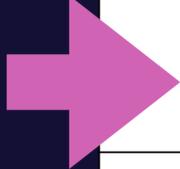
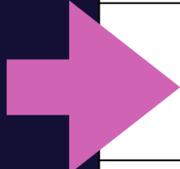
¹ See [SBOM Community Legal Explanation](#)

² See the section “Tool selection criteria”

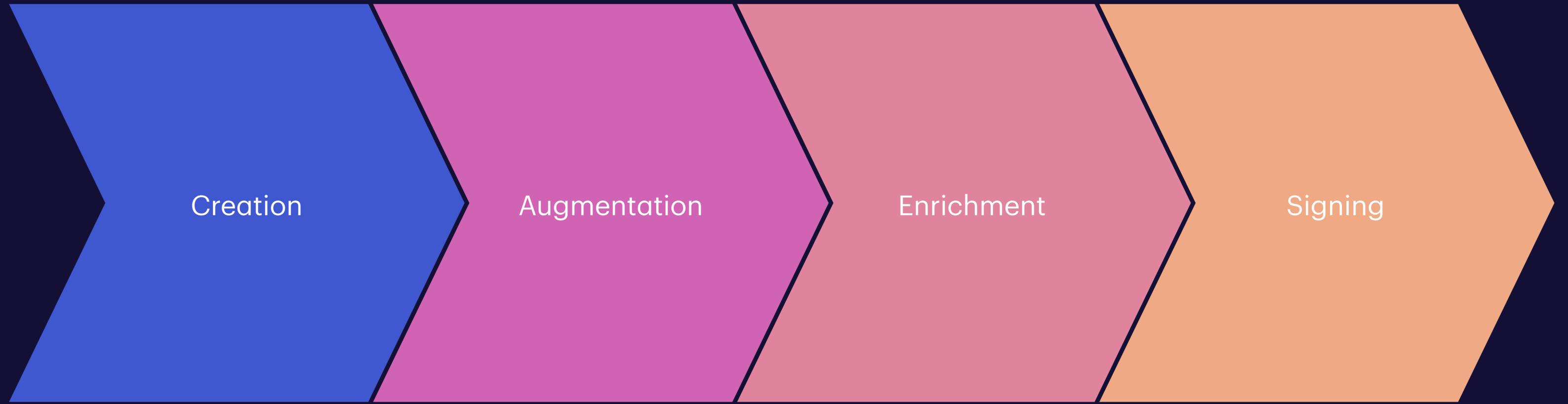
³ See [SBOM Sharing Roles and Considerations](#)



What is NTIA/CISA Minimum Elements?

Data Field	Description	Status
 Supplier Name	The name of the entity that creates, defines, and identifies	Minimum element
Component Name	Designation assigned to a unit of software defined by the	Minimum element
Version	Identifier used by the supplier to specify a change in software	Minimum element
Other Unique Identifiers	Other identifiers used to identify a component or serve as a	Minimum element
Dependency Relationship	Characterizing the relationship that an upstream component	Minimum element
 Author of SBOM Data	The name of the entity that creates the SBOM data	Minimum element
Timestamp	Record of the date and time of the SBOM data assembly	Minimum element

SBOM Generation Steps



Generation Tools



Built-in Generation

yocto
PROJECT



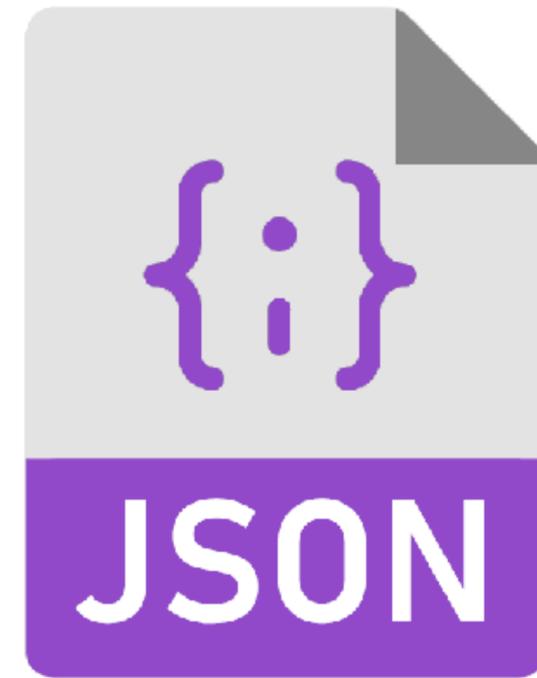
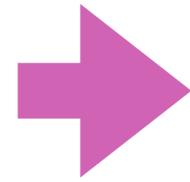
Zephyr®

A word of warning!



Augmentation

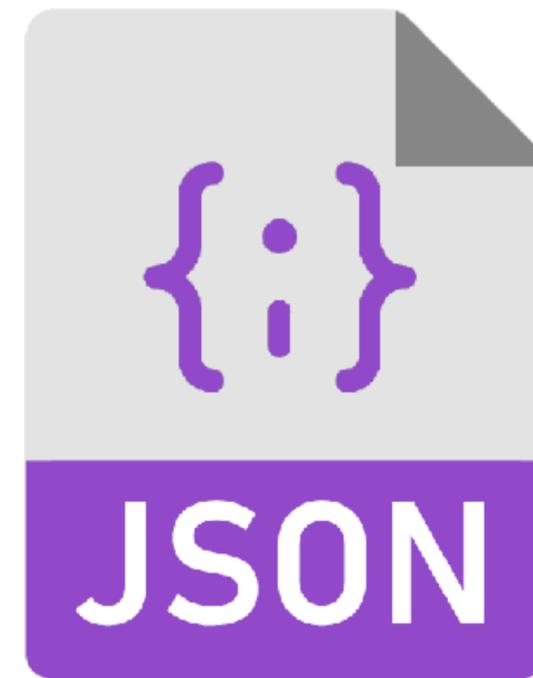
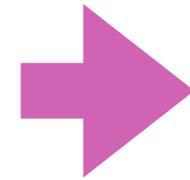
\$COMPANY
\$SUPPLIER



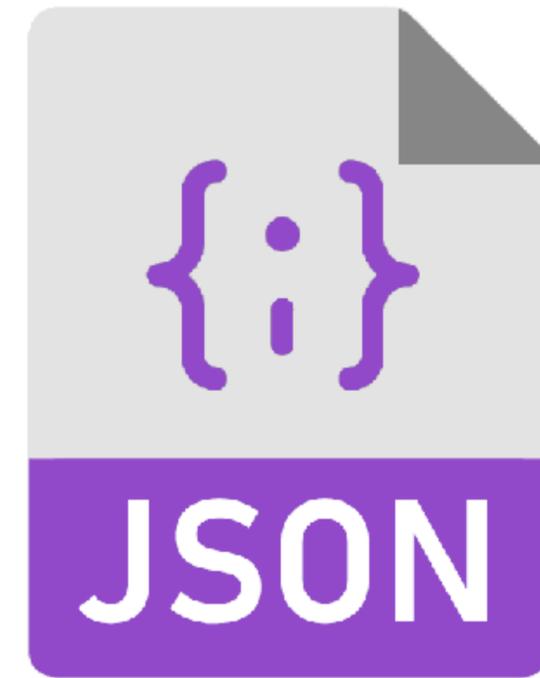
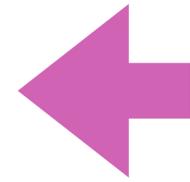
Enrichment



Supplied by: Foobar, Inc
License: MIT
Source: github.com/foobar/widget



Signing



Types of SBOMs

1. Design

2. Pre-build / Source

3. Build

4. Post-build / Runtime

5. Operations

6. Discovery

7. Decommission

Transitive vs. primary dependencies

Files

main + 🔍

Go to file t

- > .github
- > .tx
- > django
- > docs
- > extras
- > js_tests
- > scripts
- > tests
- .editorconfig
- .flake8
- .git-blame-ignore-revs
- .gitattributes
- .gitignore
- .pre-commit-config.yaml
- .readthedocs.yml
- AUTHORS
- CONTRIBUTING.rst
- Gruntfile.js
- INSTALL
- LICENSE
- LICENSE.python
- MANIFEST.in
- README.rst
- eslint.config.mjs
- package.json

django / pyproject.toml

felixxm and sarahboyce Updated asgiref dependency for 5.1 release series. ✓

Code Blame 68 lines (60 loc) · 2.12 KB

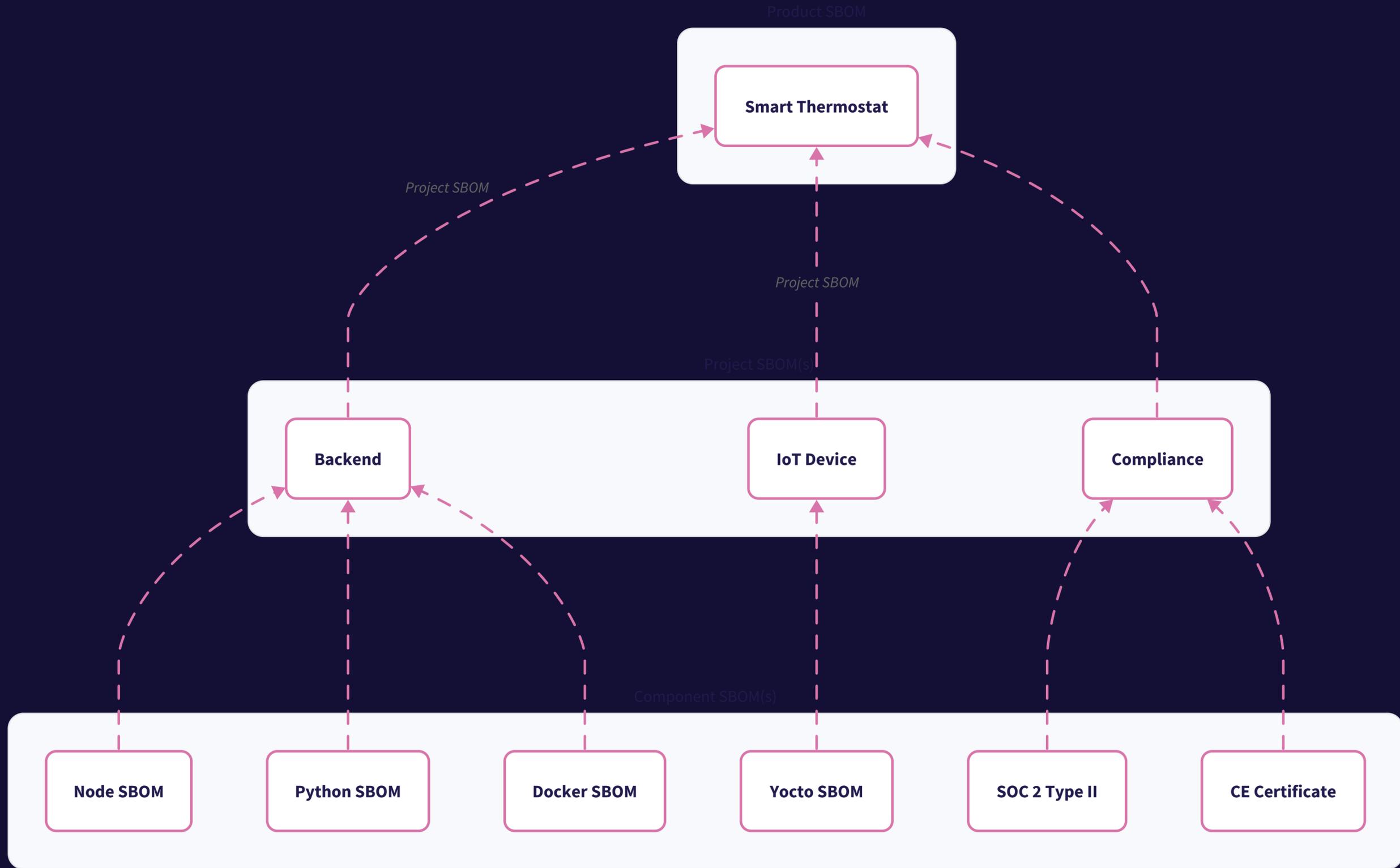
```

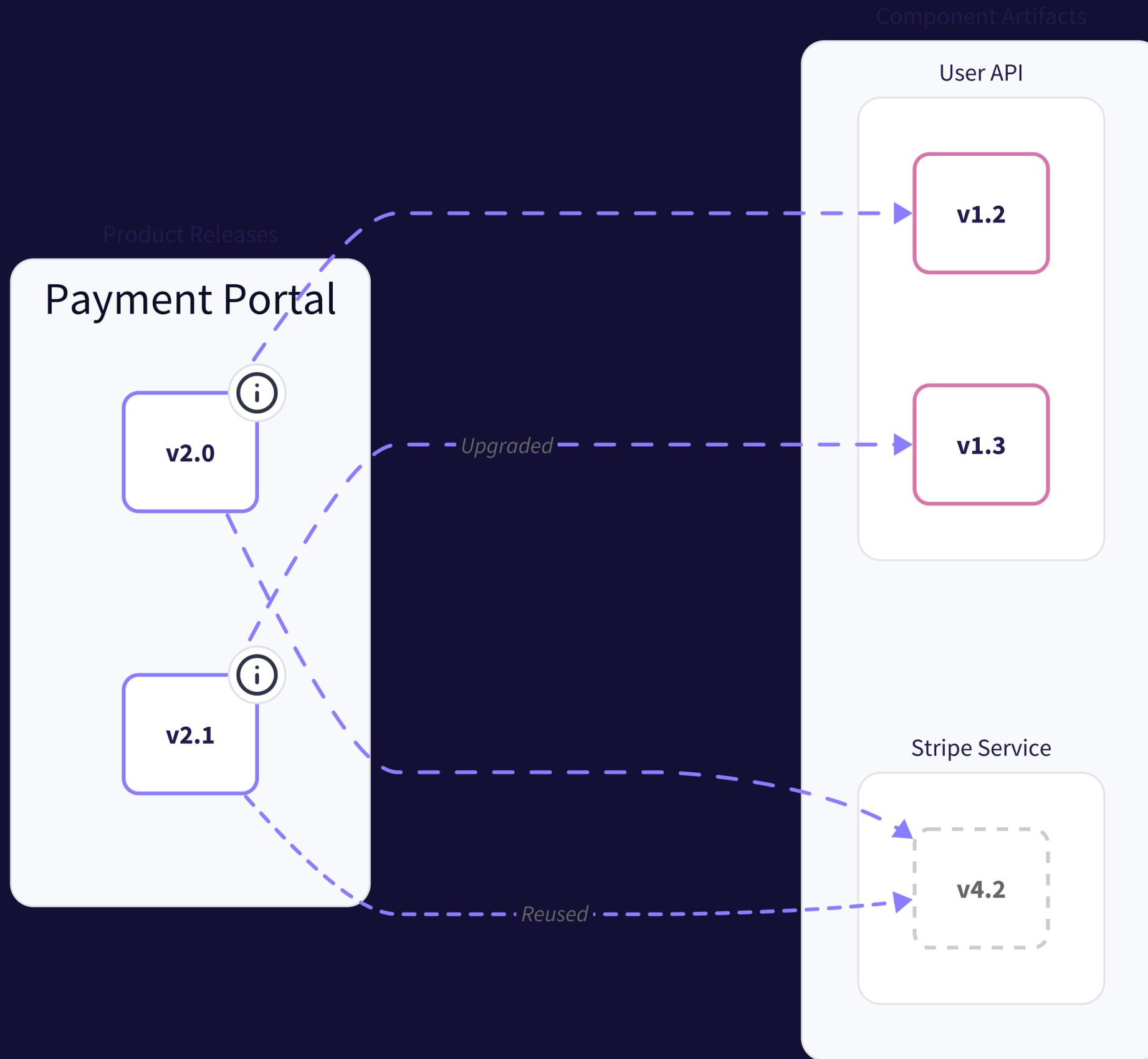
1  [build-system]
2  requires = ["setuptools>=61.0.0,<69.3.0"]
3  build-backend = "setuptools.build_meta"
4
5  [project]
6  name = "Django"
7  dynamic = ["version"]
8  requires-python = ">= 3.10"
9  dependencies = [
10     "asgiref>=3.8.1",
11     "sqlparse>=0.3.1",
12     "tzdata; sys_platform == 'win32'",
13 ]
14 authors = [
15     {name = "Django Software Foundation", email = "foundation@django-project.com"},
16 ]
17 description = "A high-level Python web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design."
18 readme = "README.rst"
19 license = {text = "BSD-3-Clause"}
20 classifiers = [
21     "Development Status :: 2 - Pre-Alpha",
22     "Environment :: Web Environment",
23     "Framework :: Django",
24     "Intended Audience :: Developers",
25     "License :: OSI Approved :: BSD License",
26     "Operating System :: OS Independent",
27     "Programming Language :: Python",
28     "Programming Language :: Python :: 3",
29     "Programming Language :: Python :: 3 :: Only",
30     "Programming Language :: Python :: 3.10",
31     "Programming Language :: Python :: 3.11",
32     "Programming Language :: Python :: 3.12",
33     "Topic :: Internet :: WWW/HTTP",
34     "Topic :: Internet :: WWW/HTTP :: Dynamic Content",
35     "Topic :: Internet :: WWW/HTTP :: WSGI",
36     "Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Application Frameworks",
37     "Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Python Modules",
38 ]

```

Generation: 

What now?





Generation: 

Automation: 

How do I share them?

Handling SBOMs today feels like managing source code in the 90s, with patches sent over email.

Status



SBOM Sharing Primer

Executive Summary

This document provides examples of how software bill of materials (SBOM) can be shared between different actors across the software supply chain. It focuses on the processes and mechanisms for sharing SBOMs, assuming one party has created an SBOM and another party wants to access it. The examples demonstrate SBOM sharing methods currently in use, ranging from proprietary software vendors sharing SBOMs via email to open source projects publishing SBOMs in centralized repositories.

Additionally, this document builds upon the "SBOM Sharing Lifecycle Report," a joint publication from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), and the Department of Energy (DOE) Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response's (CESER) "SBOM Sharing Lifecycle Report," and the "SBOM Sharing Roles and Considerations" document drafted by the CISA facilitated Sharing and Exchanging SBOM community-driven workstream. The three SBOM sharing lifecycle phases (Discovery, Access, Transport) described in the Lifecycle Report are represented and accompanied by definitions for SBOM Author and Consumer. This document does however deviate from the SBOM Sharing Lifecycle Report's use of SBOM Provider by adopting the "SBOM Sharing Roles and Considerations" document's use of SBOM Distributor.

The SBOM sharing concept of sophistication that originates in the Lifecycle Report is adopted in this document through the inclusion of a table from the Lifecycle Report that gives sharing examples at each lifecycle phase by order of low, medium, and high sophistication. All the sharing examples include benefits and cautions of using the different Discovery, Access, and Transport methods. The document then provides each example's lifecycle phase, a sophistication rating, and a justification for that rating.

The document concludes that choosing an appropriate sharing mechanism depends on factors like software licensing, industry practices, and organizational priorities: adoption grows, new sharing models will likely emerge, especially those leveraging automation and standards. Mature SBOM sharing practices will be key to realizing benefits of software transparency.

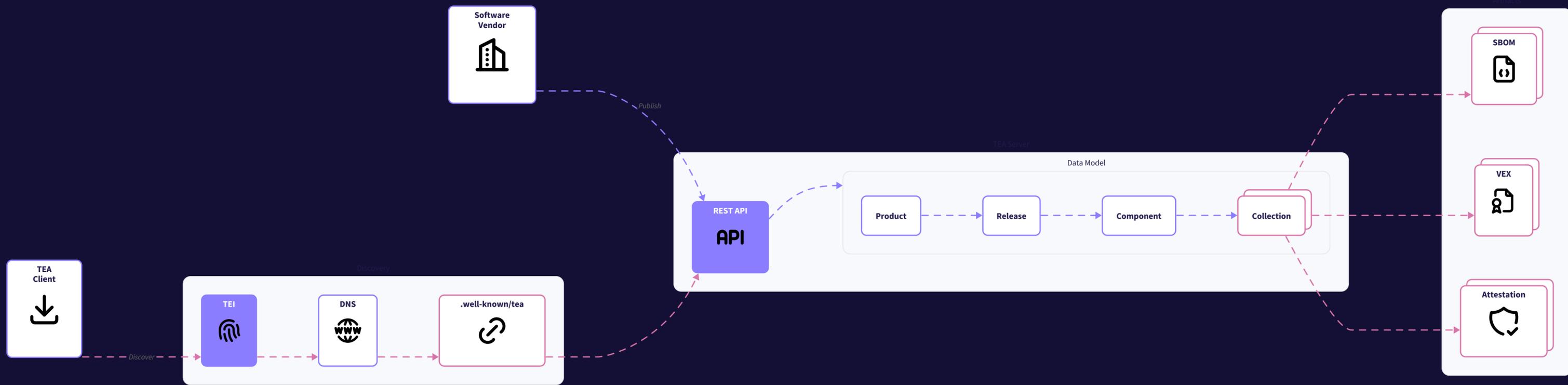


How to share SBOMs

1. ~~Email~~
2. ~~Sharepoint~~
3. Your Trust Center
4. Transparency Exchange API (TEA)
5. GitHub Releases (Open Source)
6. Ecosystem specific methods (e.g. PEP770)



OWASP TRANSPARENCY EXCHANGE API



Common Pitfalls

- SBOMs generated at someone computer, not CI
- SBOMs not being signed properly
- Merging multiple SBOMs into one

Recap

1. Why now: ✓
2. How to generate high quality SBOMs: ✓
3. SBOM life cycle management: ✓
4. How to share SBOMs at scale: ✓

And remember, CRA comes into effect **this** year!

Thank you!

Questions?

Please grab me afterwards if
you want to talk SBOMs.

Socials and contact:
301.vpetersson.com

