

Machine Learning Supply Chain Security

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Software Supply Chain Security

SoK: Analysis of Software Supply Chain Security by Establishing Secure Design Properties.
Proceedings of the 1st ACM Workshop on Software Supply Chain Offensive Research and Ecosystem Defenses (SCORED) 2022.

Defining Software Supply Chains

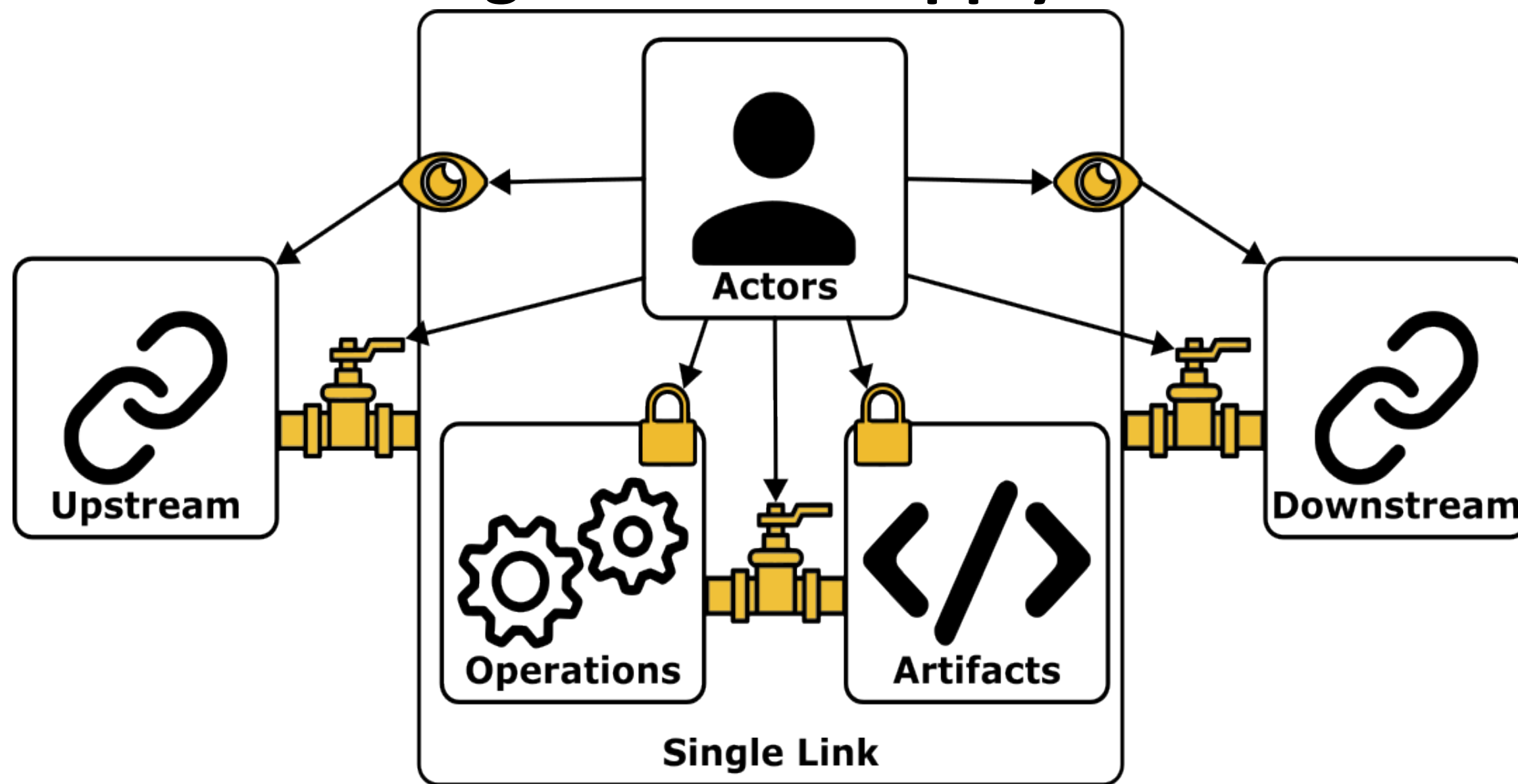


Figure 1. Relationship between components (Actors, Artifacts, and Operations) in the supply chain and security principles.

Attacks Against Software Supply Chains

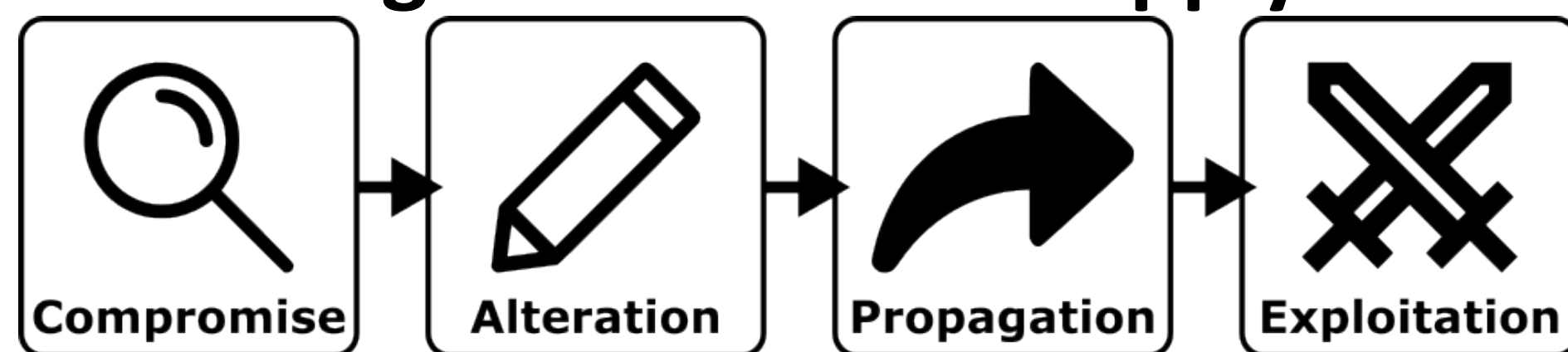


Figure 2. Four-stage software supply chain attack pattern.

Security Principles for Software Supply Chains

We propose three supply chain security principles.

1. Transparency – knowledge about actors, artifacts, and operations should remain readily available within the supply chain.
2. Validity – actors, artifacts, and operations should remain correct. The connections between them should also remain correct.
3. Separation – Connections between actors, artifacts, and operations should only exist when necessary – compartmentalizing components of the supply chain.

Applying Security Principles

Techniques	Transparency			Validity			Separation		
	Artifacts	Operations	Actors	Artifacts	Operations	Actors	Artifacts	Operations	Actors
SBOM	✓	✓							
npm-audit	✓			✓					
Code scanning	✓			✓					
Dependabot features	✓			✓					
GitHub Actions		✓		✓	✓			✓	
Git Commit Signing			✓	✓					
Scope				✓			✓		✓
Multi-Factor Authentication						✓			
In-toto	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Containerization							✓	✓	✓
Version Locking							✓		
Sigstore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Mirroring and Proxies	✓			✓			✓	✓	

Table 1. How existing security techniques embody our proposed principles with respect to different components of the software supply chain.

More Information



Frameworks		SCIM	SLSA 4	CNCF
Transparency	Artifacts	✓	✓	✓
	Operations	✓	✓	✓
	Actors	✓	✓	✓
Validity	Artifacts	✓	✓	✓
	Operations	✓	✓	✓
	Actors		✓	✓
Separation	Artifacts		✓	✓
	Operations		✓	✓
	Actors			✓

Table 2. How three common software supply chain security frameworks embody our proposed principles with respect to components.

Machine Learning Supply Chains

An Empirical Study of Artifacts and Security Practices in the Pre-trained Model Supply Chain.
Proceedings of the 1st ACM Workshop on Software Supply Chain Offensive Research and Ecosystem Defenses (SCORED) 2022.

Model Reuse Leads to a Supply Chain

Pre-trained models (PTMs) are machine learning models that have already been trained on data.

PTMs can be reused in several ways:

1. Fine Tuning
2. Pruning
3. Quantization
4. Knowledge Distillation
5. Transfer Learning

Open-source PTMs are often shared on model hubs.

Model Hubs

PTMs are hosted on **three types of model hub**. They are distinguished by their contribution workflow.

1. Open
2. Gated
3. Commercial

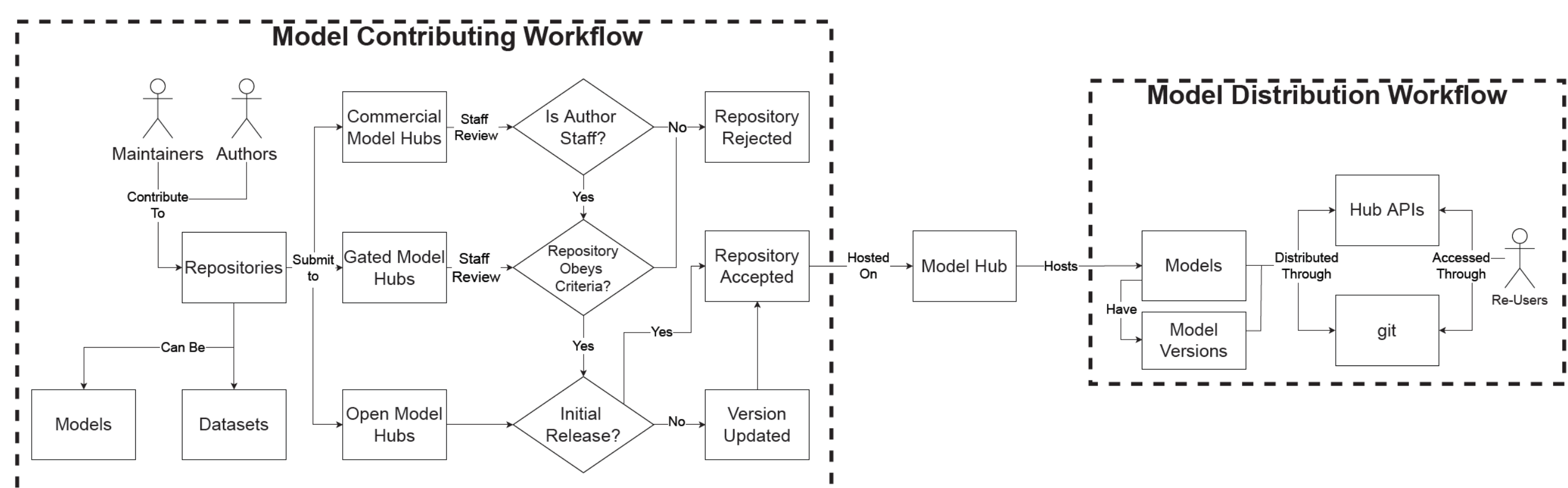


Figure 3. Model contribution and distribution workflow for open, gated, and commercial model hubs.

Threats to Model Hubs

Threat Models:

- Insider
- Outsider

Risks:

- PTM Discrepancies
- Maintainers Reach

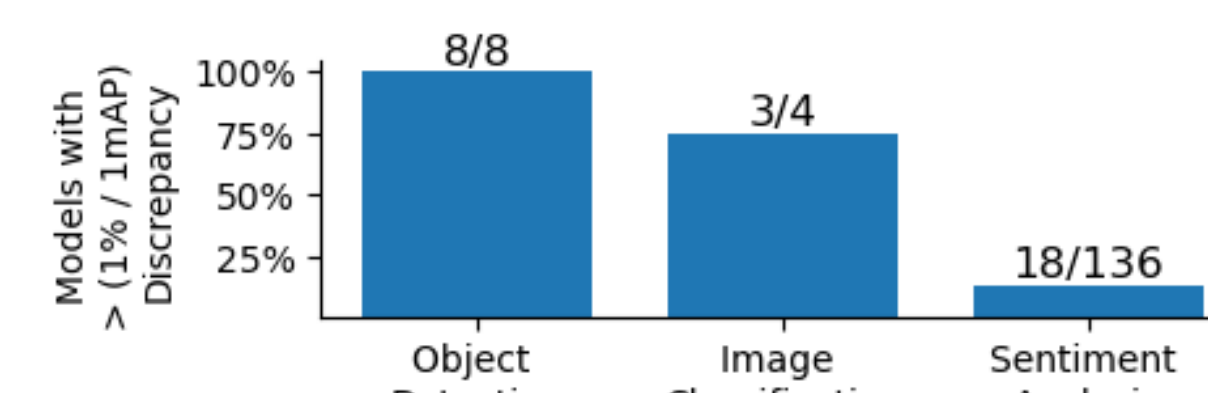


Figure 4. Discrepancies observed in model classes

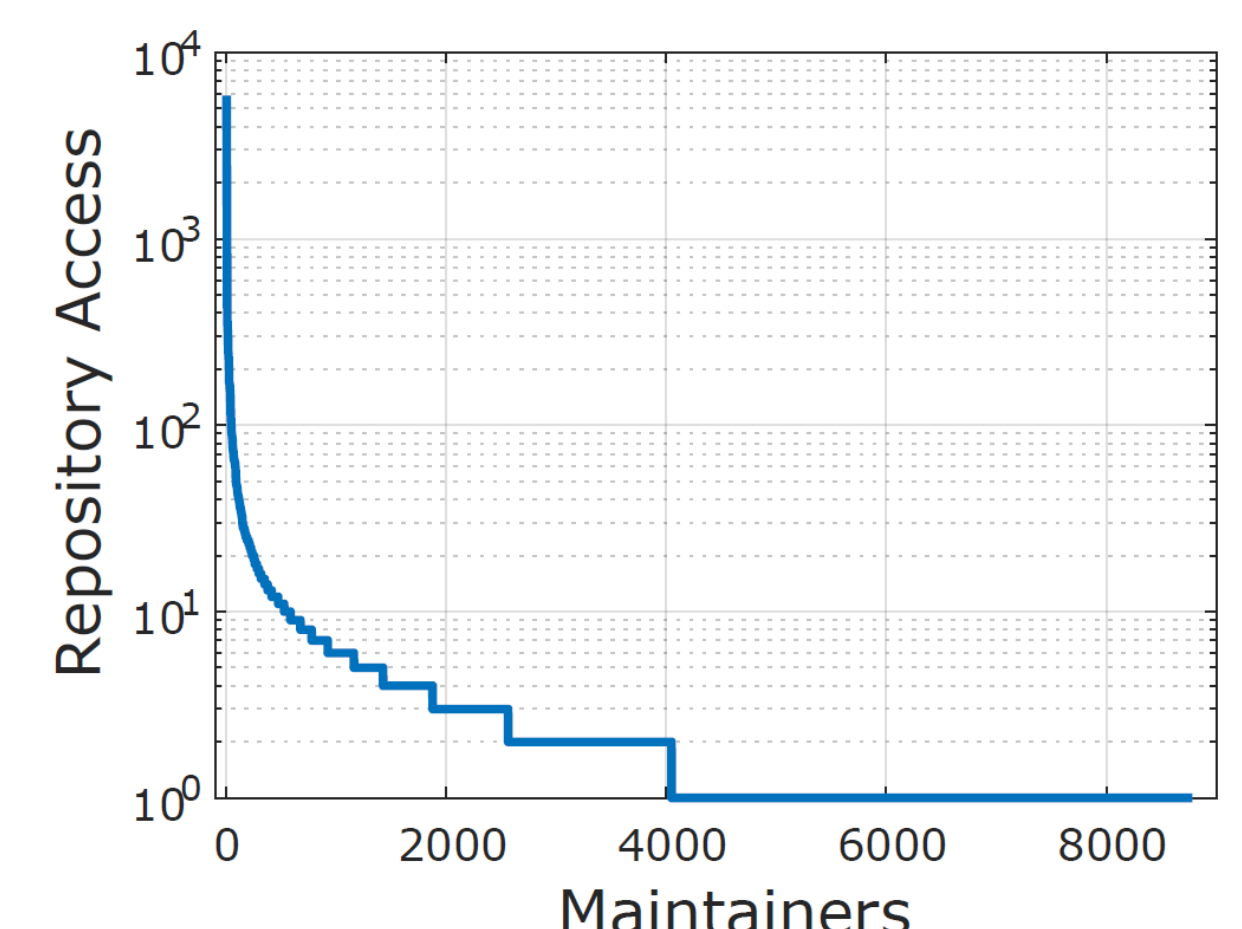


Figure 5. Maintainer access to PTM repositories.

Open hubs face more threats due to a lack of control features. They employ security practices to mitigate those threats.

1. Permission Models
2. Organization Verification
3. Commit Signing

Future Work: Signing in the MLSC

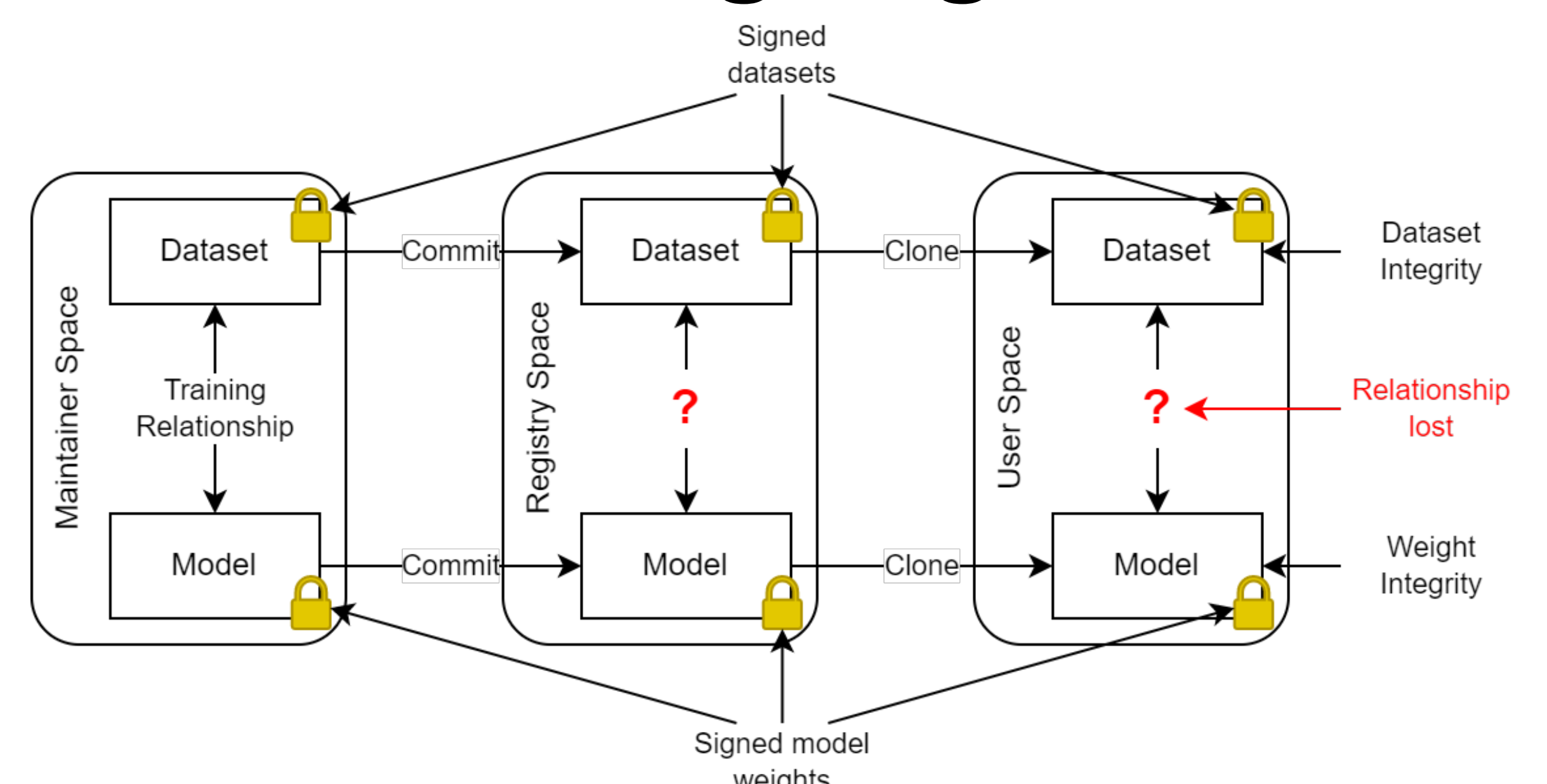


Figure 6. Representation of current signing protocols in the ML supply chain.