(Image: [[https://plus.unsplash.com/premium_photo-1671717725628-9a875aa6bbfe?ixid=M3wxMjA3fDB8MXxzZWFyY2h8NXx8ZGVyaWxhJTIwbmVjayUyMHN1cHBvcnR8ZW58MHx8fHwxNzU5NTk3NzU0fDA\u0026ixlib=rb-4.1.0|https://plus.unsplash.com/premium_photo-1671717725628-9a875aa6bbfe?ixid=M3wxMjA3fDB8MXxzZWFyY2h8NXx8ZGVyaWxhJTIwbmVjayUyMHN1cHBvcnR8ZW58MHx8fHwxNzU5NTk3NzU0fDA\u0026ixlib=rb-4.1.0)]] (Image: https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1579656559983-5fa194b1994d?ixid=M3wxMjA3fDB8MXxzZWFyY2h8Mzh8fFBpbGxvd3xlbnwwfHx8fDE3NTQwNTkwODV8MA5Cu0026ixlib=rb-4.1.0)I've kicked off a project to reduce the “phantom dependency” problem for Python. Rust, etc) is included in a Python package but then isn't recorded anywhere in the package metadata. These distinct pieces of software aren't not recorded because of lack of time or awareness, there is no standardized method to record this information in Python package metadata. This means that when a software composition analysis (SCA) tool looks at the Python package the tool will “miss” all the software that's included in the package aside from the top-level package itself. Syft isn't able to find any of the compiled libraries! So if we were to run a vulnerability scanner we would only receive vulnerability records for Pillow and pip. My plan is to help fix this problem with Software Bill-of-Materials documents (SBOMs) included in a standardized way inside of Python packages. For each shared library which is being bundled into a wheel, record the original file path and checksum.

Bundle the shared libraries into the wheel as normal. Using platform-specific manager query each file path back to the package that provides the file. 64 uses AlmaLinux 8 as the distribution. For each package, create the intrinsic “package URL” (PURL) software identifier for later use. This includes information about the packaging format, package name, version, but also the distro and architecture. Generate a CycloneDX SBOM file containing the above gathered information split into components and with relationship links between the top-level component (Pillow) and the bundled libraries. Embed that generated SBOM file into the wheel. So now we have a wheel file that contains an SBOM partially describing its contents. Woo hoo! Now the proper libraries are showing up in Syft. That means we'll be able to get vulnerability information from all the contained software components. This isn't the end, there are many many MANY ways that software ends up in a Python package. This quick validation test only shows that even with today's SBOM and SCA tools that embedding SBOM documents into wheels can be useful for downstream tools. Onwards to even more! If you're interested in this project, follow the repository on GitHub and participate in the kick-off discussion on Python Discourse. That's all for this post! If you're interested in more you can read the last report. Have thoughts or questions? Want more articles like this one? Get notified of new posts by subscribing to the RSS feed or the email newsletter. I won't share your email or send spam, only whatever this is! Want more content now? This blog's archive has 126 ready-to-read articles. I also curate a list of cool URLs I find on the internet. Find a typo? This blog is open source, pull requests are appreciated.

There's something really nice about the idea of turning part of your landscape into an alfresco family room during two or three seasons of the year. It's certainly a less expensive option than adding another room to your home. Who needs walls, anyway? Open air living has “green” appeal. It gets you back into nature – and nature you can control with a flick of the garden hose or a spritz from a can of bug spray. Making the transition to outdoor living requires a judicious reallocation of resources, though. If you're outfitting an outdoor living area this season, finding comfy, long-lasting furniture may mean the difference between hanging out on the patio for a while to enjoy the fresh air and heading indoors after a few cramped, uncomfortable minutes parked on a cheap patio chair. Let's explore 10 things you should keep in mind when shopping for outdoor furnishings.

(Image: https://freerangestock.com:443/sample/145234/family-laughing-together-in-bed.jpg)From sloppy welds to cracked casters to amateurish paint finishes, a close inspection will expose that great outdoor furniture bargain for what it really is – a bad buy that probably won't last until next season.

There are a couple of important lessons here: It's easy to think of outdoor Derila Sleep Support furnishings as somewhat less important than the stuff you buy for indoor use. In fact, the reverse is often true. What you buy to use outside has to stand up to sun exposure, wind, rain and probably some roughhousing, too. Inspect every piece you're considering for flaws, especially if the deal sounds too good to be true. This is one area where a higher price is often a good indicator of better quality. Move furniture into a garage or shed during the winter. If that isn't possible, invest in patio furniture covers for Derila Sleep Support your more valuable pieces. Outdoor tables and loungers are often built to standard sizes that fit easily into generic, zippered covers.

Your best bet when deciding on the right materials for your outdoor Derila for Better Sleep Head & Neck Relief furnishings is to evaluate how you plan on using your furniture and how much time you want to spend maintaining it. Here are a couple of examples: A lightweight aluminum or plastic chair will be rust-resistant and easy to move around if you plan on dragging it into the front yard for the annual neighborhood block party or stowing it in the shed come October. It won't have the heft and stability of an iron or stainless steel piece, but it might be stackable (or collapsible) so you can hang it on a wall in an out of the way spot when you aren't using it. It will require added maintenance though, like a coat of sealer every couple of years, and moving it from place to place to catch some shade (or sun) could be a problem, too. Aluminum, Experience Derila Support plastic and PVC – These construction materials are rustproof, lightweight, relatively inexpensive and require very little weather treating.