

Using Vulnogram with CVE Services

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¹ This version of the document is from the “live” document (comments removed) and was retrieved 19 December 2025 from https://docs.google.com/document/d/1c5EDddCErGHMsv_i-GjeGr-u7YDJ_HDu0TZHxqyOFIO .

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1 Overview

This document explains, step-by-step, how to use Vulnogram with CVE Services to manage users, CVE IDs, and CVE Records. [Vulnogram](#) is a tool for creating and editing CVE information in CVE JSON format, and for generating advisories. This guide is intended for CNAs who may operate at a comparatively smaller scale and who are not or using custom integration with CVE Services. Vulnogram is maintained by a CVE Program member ([chandanbn](#), thank you) and is not formally owned by the CVE Program.

NOTE: Please note that this document is a work-in-progress, and the authors welcome pertinent feedback and commentary. Issues with formatting and images will be resolved as this document is transitioned to a more final form. The authors apologize for any temporary inconveniences or accessibility issues.

Quick Start

See [QuickStart - Reserving, Populating, and Posting a CVE Record](#) for a shorter explanation of how to publish a CVE Record to the CVE List.

2 Terminology

This document uses terms defined in the [CVE Glossary](#).

The [CVE Services](#) web page uses the terms “Organizational Administrator” or “OA” to indicate a CVE Services user account with the administrator role. This document uses the terms “Administrator” or “Admin” (as used in Vulnogram) to mean “Organizational Administrator” or “OA.”

3 Becoming a CVE Numbering Authority (CNA)

An organization may apply to be a CNA [via the CVE Program website](#). Only CNAs can obtain production CVE Services accounts.

4 Getting CVE Services Credentials

Only active CNAs with a valid CVE Services User Account are eligible to use CVE Services in production. CNA organizations MUST have one or more Administrators and may have any number of individual user accounts.

Test Credentials

Separate credentials are required for the CVE Services test environment. These credentials may be provided during CNA onboarding and will be the first step in becoming familiar with CVE Services.

1. Contact your Root or Top-level Root
 - a. Root confirms CNA status
 - b. Root provides next steps
2. Follow your Root's or Top-level Root's instructions for obtaining one or more CVE Services Test credentials. CNA may be required to complete a form or application to acquire test credentials.

Production Credentials

Each CNA has one or more CVE Services Administrators that will be used to manage individual user accounts. These are the steps to follow when acquiring an initial Administrator account for CVE services. This account can be used to add additional CNA individual accounts later.

1. Contact your Root ([CISA ICS](#), [Google](#), [INCIBE](#), [JPCERT/CC](#), or [Red Hat](#)) or Top-level Root ([CISA](#) or [MITRE](#))
 - a. Root confirms CNA status
 - b. Root provides guidance on next steps
2. Follow your Root's or Top-level Root's instructions for obtaining CVE Services Administrator credentials. CNA may be required to complete a form or application to acquire credentials.
3. Save your new credentials securely; you may now use your CVE Services as an Administrator.

5 Vulnogram

Getting Started

Vulnogram is a JavaScript application that runs in your web browser. Vulnogram does not require a web server, but as used in these instructions, Vulnogram needs to communicate with CVE Services directly over the Internet.

Open the [Vulnogram](#) web app in your browser: <https://vulnogram.github.io>.

NOTE: As a browser JavaScript application, Vulnogram can exhibit issues related to web browser behavior, caching, network conditions, and other factors. For example, certain buttons may not respond when clicked or may be 'ghosted,' especially when switching between accounts. The usual website troubleshooting techniques apply: Try refreshing, clear browser settings for vulnogram.github.io, try a private window, or try a different web browser.

NOTE: In general terms and in our experience, Vulnogram works somewhat better with Google Chrome than Firefox, the two browsers we use most in testing. More specifically, we had issues with [service workers](#) using Firefox, related to logging in to CVE Services, but did not investigate in detail. It may not be possible to log into CVE Services using Vulnogram on Firefox.

NOTE: Despite the previous NOTE, Chrome 142 introduced a security permission setting that controls [local network access](#). This probably impacts service workers used in Vulnogram. You may or may not be prompted, and may need to grant local network access to Vulnogram (or globally) to enable service workers and CVE Services login.

CVE Portal Tab

1. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#). From the Vulnogram Editor tab you can click on the yellow 'CVE Portal' tab.
2. Select either 'test' or 'production' portal.

WARNING: The 'production' portal handles live production CVE data. All CNAs should start within the test environment before attempting to use the production environment and live CVE data.

3. Enter your (case sensitive!) CNA Short Name, CVE User email address, and your CNA API Key (provided to you by the Root or TL-Root).
4. Click 'Login.'

WARNING: Depending on your browser state, your login to CVE Services may remain active. Confirm that you are logged in to the correct environment by examining the green button that reads either "Post to CVE.org" (production) or "Post to Test Portal" (test). Alternatively examine the "CVE Portal" tab, which will display which portal you are logged into.

Editor Tab

The [Editor](#) tab allows users to input CVE Record information, load existing CVE Records, and post CVE Records directly to CVE.org.

Source Tab

The [Source](#) tab allows users to directly view and edit a CVE Record's JSON. Changes made in the Source tab will be reflected in the Editor tab (and changes in the Editor tab will be reflected in the Source).

NOTE: Some users have reported bugs or issues when using or navigating to or from the Source Tab, including inserting characters that the user did not enter. Be sure to double-check your CVE Record information when using the Source Tab.

Preview Tab

The Preview tab displays a preview of the current CVE Record and summary of required information. The Preview tab allows users to download the current advisory as HTML or to send the Advisory via Email by clicking the 'Download' or 'Email' buttons, respectively.

6 User Management

The following sections describe common tasks for managing users. To manage users, you must be logged into an account with Administrator privileges.

Create a User

User accounts can be added and managed by an Administrator and do not require coordination with the Root.

WARNING: Due to a bug, newly-created users will **have Administrator privileges by default**. You must remove individuals' Administrator privileges manually *after* the user is successfully created. See [Manage Administrators](#). Github issue: <https://github.com/Vulnogram/Vulnogram/issues/162>

1. Login to Vulnogram with an existing Administrator account
2. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#)
3. Select the "Users" drop down on the far right of the interface
4. Select the "Add a user" button from the drop down
5. Enter the new username, First and Last names, and check the box next to 'Admin' if they will be an Administrator account
6. Click the "Add user" button when finished.
7. If successful, a new window is displayed with the new users API secret key. This key should be saved securely and will be needed for all future logins using the newly created user account.

Change User Information

This section describes how to change the user login name (aka CVE User). Only Administrator accounts can change user login names.

User ID

By convention User ID is usually an email address, but it can be any string.

1. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#).
2. Select the drop-down for the currently logged in user (top right of display)
3. Select the "Update my details" button.
- a. If the intent is to change a different user login name than the one currently logged in, select the Users drop-down and select the applicable user from the list. The latter option can also be used as an alternative to change the currently logged in user name. This requires an Administrator account.
4. Change the login user name (first box at the top of the window) and then select the Update button.

5. If the currently logged in user's name was changed in step 2, a notification window will be displayed letting the user know that they must login again because of the name change. Clicking OK will bring the user to the Portal login. If a different user's login name was changed in step 2, the user login name is updated and the UI is returned.

User Name

This section describes how to change a user's first and/or last name. Regular users can change their first and last name only, while Administrators can change the first and/or last name of any account under the CNA.

1. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#).
2. Select the drop-down for the currently logged in user (top right of display)
3. Select the "Update my details" button.
 - a. If the intent is to change a different user login name than the one currently logged in, select the Users drop-down and select the applicable user from the list. The latter option can also be used as an alternative to change the currently logged in user name. This requires an Administrator account.
4. Change the user first and/or last name (second row of dialog boxes) and then select the Update button. The user's first and/or last name is updated immediately after selecting the Update button.

Reset API Key

This section describes how to reset the API key for a user. The API Key is essentially the user password. If an API Key has been lost for any CNA account, an Administrator under the CNA can login to the Vulnogram client, select the user in question, and reset the API Key (instructions below). If a CNA has misplaced their only Administrator account API Key, they will need to contact their Root or Top-Level Root to get their API Key reset. Note that if the Administrator user realizes that they have lost their API Key and are still logged in to the Vulnogram client, they can reset their own API Key using the steps below.

1. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#) and login as an Administrator.
2. Select the Users drop-down and choose the user who's API Key is to be reset.
3. Select the "Reset API Key" button.
4. A notification window will appear to confirm the generation of a new API key for this user. Select OK.
5. The resulting window displays the new API key for the user. Selecting the 'eye' button to the right of the key will unhide the characters. This API key should be given to the user in question and they should save the API key for future portal logins.

Manage Administrators

This section describes how to change a Regular user to an Administrator and back. Administrator accounts have the ability to manage other users in addition to performing editing and submitting CVE content using the CVE services. Regular users cannot manage other users and are only allowed to edit and submit CVE content using CVE services. When an Administrator is logged into the Vulnogram client, they will see a Users drop-down on the top right of the interface. Selecting this drop-down will display all users defined under the CNA. A crown icon will be displayed for Administrators and a hat icon is displayed for Regular users.

The instructions below describe how to change a Regular user to an Administrator. The same instructions can be used to change an Administrator to a Regular user by changing the last step as noted below.

WARNING: ANY Administrator can grant or revoke the Administrator role within their organization. Any newly-created Administrator can revoke privileges from other accounts. It is possible for the last Administrator to remove the Administrator role from their account, leaving a CNA with no Administrator accounts.

1. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#) and login as an Administrator.
2. Select the Users drop-down and choose the Regular user who will be granted the “Admin” role.
3. Put a check in the box to the left of the text “Admin” at the bottom of the Update user details window and select the Update button.
4. The user will now have the Admin role and can manage other user accounts. If the Admin role must later be removed from this or any other CNA account, the same steps can be followed except to remove the check in the box next to “Admin” in step 3.

Disable and Enable Users

This section describes how to disable a user. Note that users cannot be deleted at this time. When viewing the Users list as an Admin in Vulnogram, Active user accounts have a green circle with white checkmark next to them, while disabled accounts have a black outlined circle with a black negative symbol.

1. Navigate to [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#) and login as an Administrator.
2. Select the Users drop-down and choose the user who is to be disabled.
3. Uncheck the box to the left of the text “Active” at the bottom of the Update user details window and select the Update button.
4. The user will now be disabled/inactive. If this user or any other disabled user later needs to be reactivated, the same steps can be followed except to replace the check in the box next to “Active” in step 3.

7 CVE Record Management

QuickStart - Reserving, Populating, and Posting a CVE Record

The sections that follow include detailed guidance on how to perform various CVE record management tasks. However, a common use case for CNAs is to reserve, populate, and post a single new CVE record all at the same time. The steps necessary to perform this operation are listed here, along with a reference to the more detailed sections that follow where appropriate.

1. Navigate to the [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#) tab and log in.
2. Click ‘Reserve One CVE’ (See “[Reserve a CVE ID](#)” section for more details).
3. The newly-reserved CVE ID will appear on the list of reserved CVE IDs, along with its requester and date of creation.
4. Click on the resulting new CVE Record ID that appears in the portal list. This will open the Vulnogram Editor tab with the CVE ID of the new CVE record.
5. Fill in the details of the CVE record within the Vulnogram Editor tab (See “[Populate \(Write\) a CVE Record](#)” section for more details).
6. When the CVE record is ready to be published, click the green button marked ‘Post to CVE.org’ (See “[Post \(Publish\) a CVE Record](#)” section for more details).

Reserve a CVE ID

1. Navigate to the [Vulnogram CVE Portal](#) tab and log in.
2. Click 'Reserve One CVE.'
 - a. Users may use the dropdown arrow to reserve multiple CVE IDs or to reserve one for the upcoming or previous year.
3. The newly-reserved CVE ID will appear on the list of reserved CVE IDs, along with its requester and date of creation.
4. Clicking on a reserved CVE ID that you wish to populate will open a fresh Editor tab with empty fields.

Populate (Write) a CVE Record

A CVE Record requires certain information elements. Vulnogram highlights these elements in red and enforces the requirements. A CVE Record that is missing any of the required elements cannot be submitted by Vulnogram and will not be accepted by CVE Services. The [CVE Record Format](#) defines the elements.

CVE Record information should be filled out using Vulnogram's [Editor](#) tab.

The Vulnogram CVE Record Editor tab looks like this:

The screenshot shows the 'Editor' tab of the Vulnogram CVE Record Editor. The top navigation bar includes 'Vulnogram', 'CVE 5', 'CVE 4 (old)', 'NEW', 'Open', 'Download', 'Post to CVE.org', 'Tweet', and a search bar for 'CVE-yyyy-nnnn'. The main area contains several input fields with red borders, indicating required fields:

- CVE ID:** A field with the placeholder 'CVE-yyyy-nnnn or pick from existing'.
- Title:** A field with the placeholder 'eg., Memory leak in Linux Filesystem'.
- Problem types:** A field with the placeholder 'eg., CWE-20 Improper Input Validation'.
- Impacts:** A field with the placeholder 'eg., CAPEC-130 Excessive Allocation'.
- Affected products:** A section with fields for 'Vendor or project' (e.g., Linux), 'Product name' (e.g., Linux Kernel), 'Platforms' (e.g., x86, Android, Windows, MacOS, ...), 'Source repository (OSS)' (e.g., https://git.kernel.org), 'Source-code file (OSS)' (e.g., hello.c), and 'Program routines (OSS)' (e.g., patch 10, 1.2.1).
- Versions (exact versions or ranges):** A section with fields for 'Affected?' (with radio buttons for 'y', 'n', and '?'), 'Version (or start of a range)' (e.g., 1.2.0; 0 means no lower limits), 'Version (range)' (e.g., 1.2.8, 1.2.*), 'Version (range)' (e.g., 1.2.7, 1.2.*), 'status changes (patches, split ranges)' (with a '+ item' button), and 'versionType' (e.g., patch 10, 1.2.1).

Required Elements

The CVE Record Format requires the following elements.

CVE ID

Each CVE Record will have a unique CVE ID with the format CVE-YYYY-NNNN. Reserving a CVE ID will generate a new ID number. Clicking the 'cve.org' button to the right of the CVE ID field will open the corresponding CVE entry on [CVE.org](#), if it already exists.

CVE ID * cve.org Enter CVE-yyyy-nnnn format.

Title Publ mm/dd/yyyy --:-- -- CDT

Problem types + Problem type

Impacts + Impact

Affected Products

Affected products *

Enter a vendor and product OR a package and a collection

Affected?	Version (or start of a range)	< Version (range)	<= Version (range)	status changes (patches, split ranges)	versionType
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> y	eg., 1.2.0; 0 means no lower limits	eg., 1.2.8, 1.2.*	eg., 1.2.7, 1.2.*	<input type="button" value="+ item"/>	eg., patch

+ Version

Default status (for versions not specified above) y n ?

- (Vendor or project AND Product name)

OR

- (Package collection URL AND Package name)

- Platforms
- Versions (exact versions or ranges)

The Affected Products section requires users to enter a combination of identifiers to distinguish each vulnerability. Users **MUST** enter both the Product's name *and* Vendor, or for a vulnerable package both the Package name *and* Package collection URL. Users should also specify the affected Platforms when applicable.

The Versions section identifies which version(s) of a product are affected by the vulnerability. Users can enter either a single version or specify a range of versions. If only one version is affected, do not enter a range. Users must enter at least one affected version, but the Versions section also allows users to specify versions that are **not affected**. By default, versions not specified in this section are marked as **not affected**, but users can select **not affected** or **unknown**. Users should be as specific as possible in this section.

NOTE: Additional fields under the Affected Products section (e.g., Source repository, Program routines) are NOT required for a complete CVE Record and are not covered in this section.

CVE Description

CNAs must enter a prose description of the vulnerability. While less important now that CVE JSON encodes more information about the vulnerability, a concise and accurate description is still very useful to CVE consumers. CNAs may elect to Auto Generate the description from data elsewhere in the same Vulnogram entry. [CVE Program Key Details Phrasing](#) provides further guidance on writing a helpful description.

NOTE: Vulnogram's automatically-provided description template (see screenshot below) should serve as a suggestion, not a requirement. Users are free to adjust the syntax of their description as necessary to convey information about the CVE in a concise and accurate manner.

Reference(s)

Users MUST include at least one reference to a publicly-available source supporting the data contained elsewhere in the CVE Record. It may be necessary to include more than one reference. Tags may be assigned to references to quickly describe them.

Optional Elements

The CVE Record Format allows optional elements. Some of these are selected and included by default in Vulnogram. You will need to decide which optional elements to use and may have to remove optional elements included by Vulnogram. If you choose not to use an optional element, make sure to remove it by clicking the red "X" icon usually in the upper right of the element.

NOTE: While CVSS, CWE, and CPE information are not strictly required in order to post a CVE record, doing so provides CVE consumers with information that is likely useful for a variety of vulnerability management activities. Other third-parties may add different CVSS, CWE, and CPE information at a later time in their own data collections, but the CNA-provided information within the CVE record is widely considered to be authoritative. [CPE](#) is not inherently supported by Vulnogram and is explained further in [Advanced Topics](#).

Recommended Optional Elements

Public at ([datePublic](#))

“Public at” records the date that the vulnerability (not the CVE Record) was Publicly Disclosed.

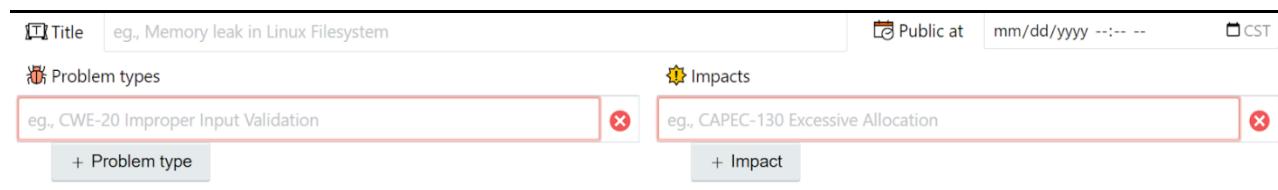
WARNING: “Public at” ([datePublic](#)) is informative only and does NOT schedule, postpone, or in any way affect the actual publication of the CVE Record.

Problem types ([problemTypes](#))

At least one “Problem type” should be provided and should use [CWE](#). Select a problem type from the drop down list or type a problem type string. However, the preferred method is to enter a CWE ID to capture the root cause weakness type as defined by the CWE Program. A list of [frequently used CWE IDs](#) are provided in the drop-down menu to choose from, but the list is not complete. If the correct CWE ID is not included in the drop-down menu list, the CWE ID can be entered directly into the problem types field.

Impacts ([impacts](#))

This element can use [CAPEC](#). “Impacts” is included by default but is not widely used. Select an impact from the drop down list, type an impact string, or click the red “X” icon to delete the element entirely (see screenshot below).



CVSS 4.0 metrics

This element provides options for CVSS 4.0 Base and Supplemental metrics. A CVSS 4.0 Base metric is included by default and set to maximum values, resulting in a 10.0 Base score. Either modify the CVSS vectors appropriately or click the red “X” icon to delete the element entirely (see screenshot below).

CVSS 3.1 metric ([metrics_cvssV3_1](#))

This element provides a [CVSS 3.1 Base Metric](#). A CVSS 3.1 metric is included by default and set to maximum values, resulting in a 10.0 Base score. Either modify the CVSS vectors appropriately or click the red “X” icon to delete the element entirely (see screenshot below).

Additional **optional** fields can be found at the bottom of the Vulnogram Editor tab and are not included by default.

- Required Configuration for Exposure
- Workaround
- Solution
- Exploit Status
- Timeline

- Credits
- Source
- Tags

 Required Configuration for Exposure (optional)

[+ Config](#)

 Workaround (optional)

[+ Workaround](#)

 Solution (optional)

[+ Solution](#)

 Exploit Status (optional)

[+ Exploit Status](#)

 Timeline (optional)

[+ Event](#)

 Credits (optional)

[+ Credit](#)

 CVE entry is sourced from

 Defects

 Source of vulnerability discovery

 internal

 external

 during use

 upstream

 undefined

 Tags

Post (Publish) a CVE Record

WARNING: Clicking ‘Post to CVE.org’ in Vulnogram will immediately publish the current CVE Record, assuming the Record is valid. Be careful not to accidentally publish CVE Records, especially when working vulnerabilities that are not yet meant to be Publicly Disclosed. To avoid accidentally publishing, you can intentionally use an invalid CVE ID, for example, “CVE-1999-1234-donotpublishyet.” Vulnogram will *not* post a CVE Record with an invalid CVE ID. A Vulnogram [issue](#) has been filed requesting a confirmation dialog.

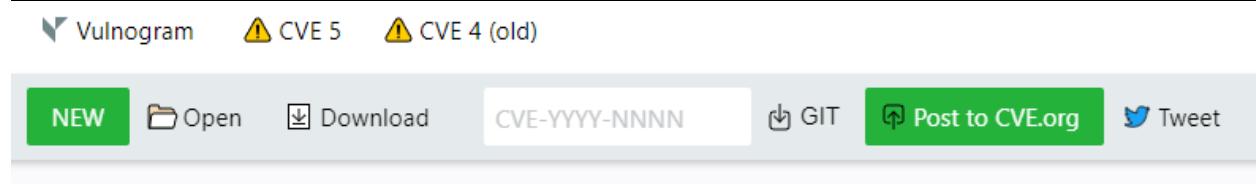
Post to the Test environment

Remember to use the test environment when publishing your first few test records. You can verify that you are using the Test portal by viewing the Green “Post to...” button at the top of the Vulnogram window. The button will read “Post to Test Portal” for the Test environment, and “Post to CVE.org” for the production environment.

To view the Record in the test environment, use the link displayed at the top of the Vulnoram page or visit <https://test.cve.org> and enter your CVE ID.

Post to the Production environment

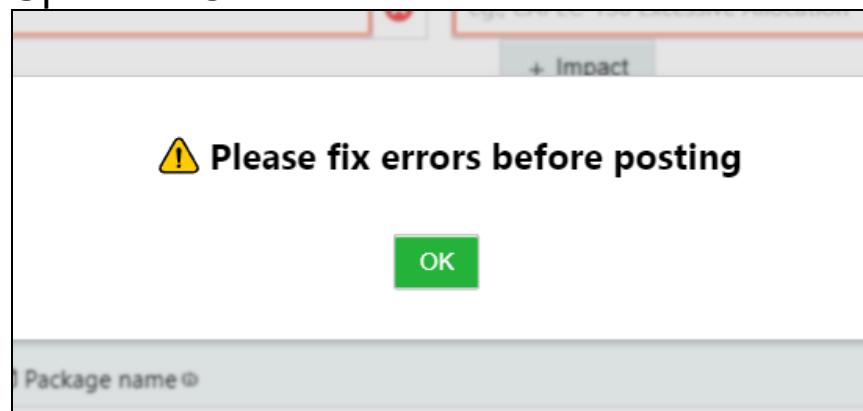
To submit a CVE Record via Vulnogram, click the green button marked 'Post to CVE.org.'



To view the published Record on the production environment, use the link displayed at the top of the Vulnogram page. The message notes that the newly posted CVE record will be available within 15 minutes. In practice, posting is nearly instantaneous.

For either environment, if any required fields are missing, the following message will appear:

Update a CVE Record



WARNING: Posting to CVE Services overwrites the entire CVE Record with the new content. Take care to load the current CVE Record content from the CVE Services before making updates.

NOTE: Vulnogram also loads ADP containers from the CVE Record. No CNA can write to or publish ADP containers, so delete the containers from Vulnogram before publishing ([#236](#)).

NOTE: Loading some CVE Records into Vulnogram, in particular CVE Records *not* created by Vulnogram, may produce confusing CVSS metrics on the Editor tab. This should not occur if the Record was last created or updated using Vulnogram.

A workaround is to delete any malformed metrics sections and re-create them manually before publishing. ([#244](#)).

1. While logged into the CVE Portal, enter the CVE ID of the Record you wish to update in the field at the top right of the screen.
2. Click 'Load.' The editor will populate with the existing CVE Record information.
 - a. Users should choose the 'Load' function to retrieve up-to-date CVE Records from CVE.org, rather than selecting 'Open' to edit a locally-saved JSON CVE Record.
 - b. Note that it is necessary to be logged in to CVE Services in Vulnogram to be able to load a CVE Record.
3. Make any necessary additions or changes to the CVE Record.

4. Click the green box at the top of the screen marked ‘Post to CVE.org.’

Dispute a CVE Record

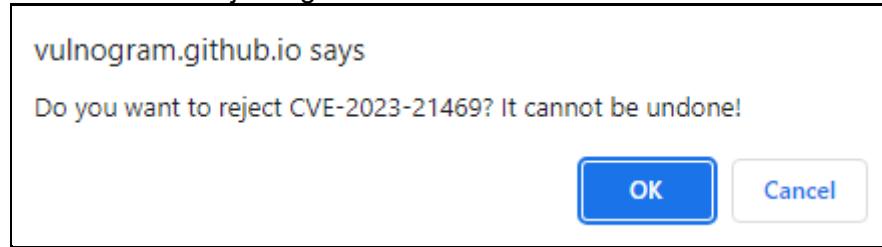
Per the [CVE Program Policy and Procedure for Disputing a CVE Record](#), it may be necessary to mark a CVE Record as Disputed. To mark a published CVE Record as Disputed using Vulnogram, users must load, edit, and republish the CVE Record.

1. While logged into CVE Services, enter the published or reserved CVE ID of the Record you wish to mark as Disputed in the field at the top right of the screen.
2. Click ‘Load.’ The editor will populate with the existing CVE Record information.
- a. Users should choose the ‘Load’ function to retrieve up-to-date CVE Records from CVE.org, rather than selecting ‘Open’ to edit a locally-saved JSON CVE Record.
3. Scroll down to the bottom of the Vulnogram client and find the “Tags” field, under the Metrics section.
4. Click in the “Tags” field to show the suggested options “unsupported-when-assigned,” “exclusively-hosted-service,” and “disputed.” **Select “disputed.”**
5. Users should provide an explanation as to why the CVE Record is Disputed. Add text to the CVE Description to indicate the reason for Dispute.
6. Click the green box marked “Post to CVE.org” to update the CVE Record publicly.

Reject a CVE ID or CVE Record

Reject a Reserved CVE ID

1. While logged into the CVE Portal, navigate to your list of reserved CVE IDs.
2. To the right of each CVE ID, you will see a red ‘X’ icon. Click the red ‘X’ to reject a CVE ID.
- a. Your browser will provide a warning that rejecting a CVE ID cannot be undone. Click ‘OK’ to finalize rejecting the CVE ID.



NOTE: It is not possible to “re-publish” or “un-reject a reserved CVE ID that has been rejected and was not published as a CVE Record. It is possible to publish a previously published, but now rejected, CVE Record (See [Publishing a Rejected CVE Record](#)).

Reject a Published CVE Record

1. While logged into Vulnogram, navigate to the CVE Portal tab and your list of published CVE Records and find the Record you wish to reject.
2. Click on the CVE ID to load the Record in the editor, or enter the CVE ID in the field at the top right of your screen and click ‘Load.’
3. From the Editor tab, scroll down to the bottom right of the screen and click the button marked ‘Reject this ID.’
- a. Your browser will provide a warning that rejecting a published CVE Record cannot be undone.

Click ‘OK’ to finalize rejecting the CVE Record.

vulnogram.github.io says

Do you want to reject CVE-2023-0216? All vulnerability details will be removed. A CVE entry once rejected can not be reverted back to a regular entry.

OK

Cancel

4. The CVE Description element will automatically update to reflect that the CVE ID has been rejected. You should add a brief reason for the rejection, for example, the Description for [CVE-2024-1087](#) states that “This CVE ID has been rejected or withdrawn by its CVE Numbering Authority because it is a duplicate of CVE-2024-1085.”
5. Click the green button marked “Post to CVE.org.” CVE services will now reflect that the Record has been rejected.

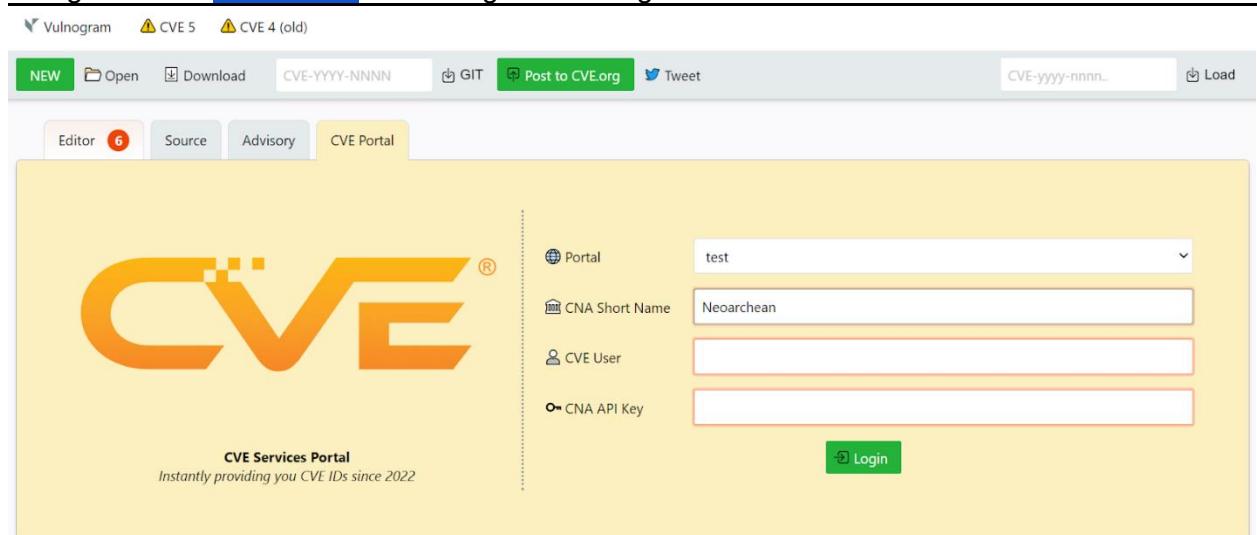
Publishing a Rejected CVE Record

To publish a previously rejected CVE Record:

1. Click the green button marked “NEW.”
2. Enter the CVE ID of the rejected CVE Record that you wish to re-publish in the “CVE ID” field.
 - a. Do NOT load the CVE Record via the “Load” box or by clicking on a CVE ID from the list of rejected CVE IDs.
2. Follow the steps to populate the CVE Record in [Posting a CVE Record](#) using the previously rejected CVE ID.
 - a. If you have a local copy of the JSON, you can click the ‘Open’ button and select the appropriate file.
3. Click the green button marked “Post to CVE.org.” CVE services will reflect your changes.

List Reserved, Published, and Rejected CVE IDs

1. Navigate to the [CVE Portal](#) on Vulnogram and log in.



The screenshot shows the CVE Services Portal login interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Vulnogram', 'CVE 5', and 'CVE 4 (old)'. Below that is a header with buttons for 'NEW', 'Open', 'Download', 'CVE-YYYY-NNNN', 'GIT', 'Post to CVE.org' (which is highlighted in green), and 'Tweet'. To the right of the header is a search bar with 'CVE-YYYY-NNNN...' and a 'Load' button. The main area features a large orange 'CVE' logo. To the right of the logo is a form with the following fields:

- Portal: test
- CNA Short Name: Neoarchean
- CVE User: (empty)
- CNA API Key: (empty)

A green 'Login' button is located at the bottom right of the form area.

2. Select “Reserved,” “Published,” or “Rejected” tabs to view all of the corresponding CVE IDs from your organization.
 - a. Note: while logged into the Test or Production CVE Portal, the Reserved, Published, and Rejected tabs will only show CVE IDs that were Reserved/Published/Rejected via the currently-selected CVE Portal.
 3. Users can select which year’s CVE IDs to display, and can sort by ID number, Requester, Date of Creation, or Date Last Modified.

8 Advanced Topics

CPE

Common Platform Enumeration ([CPE](#)) is a way to identify software components, including products and packages. There are two options to include CPE information in a CVE Record. Version 5.1.1 of the CVE Record Format introduced support for CPE Applicability Statements. This option is beyond the scope of these instructions but more information is available in the [Quick Start Guide for CPE Applicability Statements in the CVE Record Format](#). The second option, described below, adds CPE information to a CVE JSON affected element.

While the Vulnogram user interface does not currently support CPE, it is possible to manually edit the JSON source to add CPE information. Doing so is not a reliable or scalable process. CNAs who choose to use CPE should carefully develop and maintain CPE information and integrate with the official NVD [CPE Dictionary](#). With this in mind, the following steps explain how to add CPE information to an affected element using Vulnogram.

WARNING: These steps involve editing JSON manually, which is error-prone.

Create or update the CVE record within Vulnogram as described in the previous sections of this document.

1. When the CVE record is near completion and before posting the record to the test or production environments, open the Source tab of the Vulnogram display. The source tab shows and allows editing of the raw JSON of the CVE record as it’s currently defined.

NEW

Open

Download

Post to CVE.org

Editor

Source

Preview

CVE Portal

```
1  {
2      "dataType": "CVE_RECORD",
3      "dataVersion": "5.0",
4      "cveMetadata": {
5          "cveId": "CVE-2024-0429",
6          "assignerOrgId": "00000000-0000-4000-9000-000000000000",
7          "requesterUserId": "00000000-0000-4000-9000-000000000000",
8          "serial": 1,
9          "state": "PUBLISHED"
10     },
11     "containers": {
12         "cna": {
13             "providerMetadata": {
14                 "orgId": "00000000-0000-4000-9000-000000000000"
15             },
16             "problemTypes": [
17                 {
18                     "descriptions": [
19                         {
20                             "lang": "en",
21                             "cweId": "CWE-20",
22                             "description": "CWE-20 Improper Input Validation",
23                             "type": "CWE"
24                         }
25                     ]
26                 }
27             ],
28             "impacts": [
29                 {
30                     "descriptions": [
31                         {
32                             "lang": "en",
33                             "value": "test"
34                         }
35                     ]
36                 }
37             }
38         }
39     }
40 }
```

2. Add the desired CPE names directly into the CVE record JSON. The cpes array can contain one or more CPE names and exists under the affected array in the same place that affected products and versions are defined. See the screenshot for an example of a CPE name being used within a CVE record.

```

11  "containers": {
12  "cna": {
13  "providerMetadata": {
14  "orgId": "00000000-0000-4000-9000-000000000000"
15  },
16  "problemTypes": [
17  {
18  "descriptions": [
19  {
20  "lang": "en",
21  "cweId": "CWE-20",
22  "description": "CWE-20 Improper Input Validation",
23  "type": "CWE"
24  }
25  ]
26  },
27  "impacts": [
28  {
29  "descriptions": [
30  {
31  "lang": "en",
32  "value": "test"
33  }
34  ]
35  },
36  ],
37  "affected": [
38  {
39  "vendor": "Acme",
40  "product": "ProductX",
41  "cpes": [
42  "cpe:2.3:a:acme:productx:1.0:***:***:***"
43  ],
44  "versions": [
45  {
46  "status": "affected",
47  "version": "1.0"
48  }
49  ],
50  ],
51  "defaultStatus": "unaffected"

```

9 Additional Information

CVE and NVD

The CVE Program and the NIST National Vulnerability Database (NVD) are separate organizations that share a workflow based on CVE Records. The NVD takes CVE Records as input, performs additional review and analysis, and may make changes or additions. For example, the NVD may add different CVSS or CWE information, add references, and add CPE information. For more information, see [CVEs and the NVD Process](#) and the Collaborative Vulnerability Metadata Acceptance Process ([CVMAP](#)).

CVE Services Credential Security

Anyone with your API key (and your user ID and CNA short name) can access CVE Services with your privileges. Protect your API keys. Consider generating new keys on a periodic basis. If you suspect a key has been compromised, generate a new key and consider disabling affected user accounts. Report any unapproved changes to CVE Records to your Root.

Vulnogram sends your API key in requests and stores the key in your browser, as described in [RISKS](#) (cveClient is another JavaScript CVE Services client).

CVE Services and Record Format Documentation

CVE Services API

<https://cveawg.mitre.org/api-docs/>

CVE Record Format

<https://github.com/CVEProject/cve-schema>