

Das „s“ in DevOps steht für Security

Fallstudie: Sicherheit in agiler Softwareentwicklung

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- Interests:
 - Container, DevOps & Orchestration Solutions
 - Gardening





Agenda

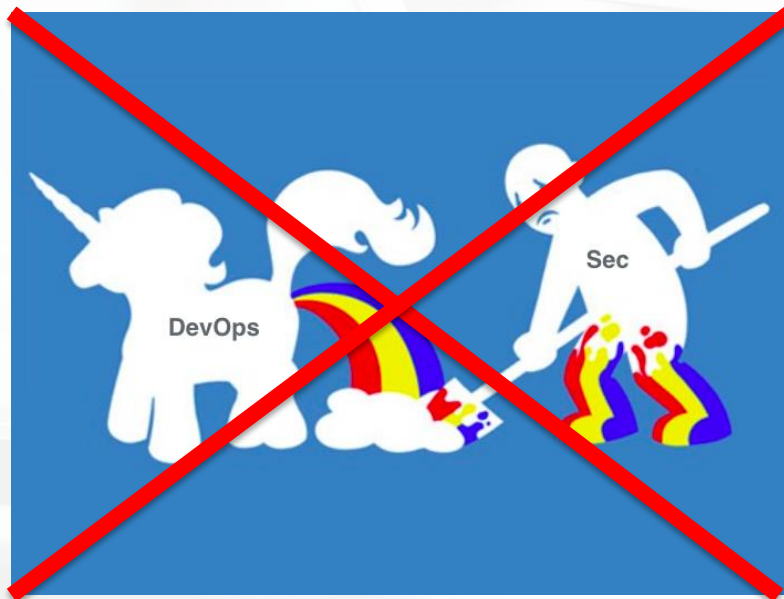
- Motivation
- Initial Situation
- State of the Issue
- Security in Agile SW Development
- Conclusion



Motivation

Integrate security into modern development lifecycles and make security suitable, accessible, and measurable for each project

In other words ...

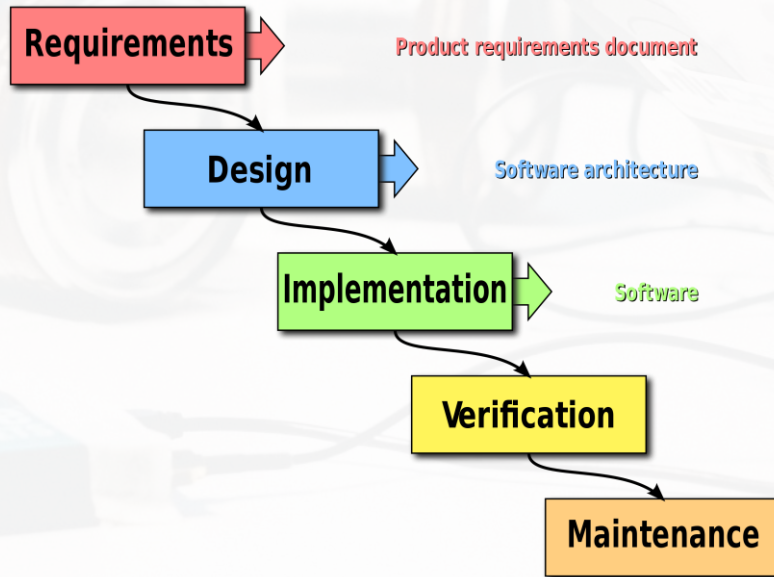


Initial Situation

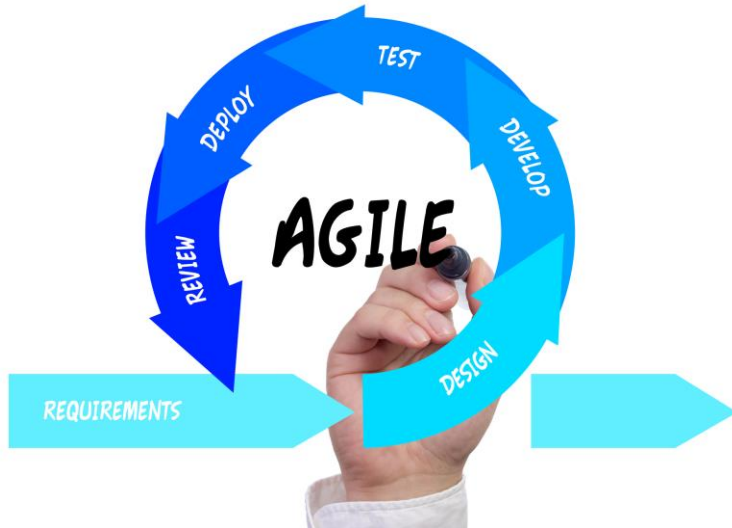
Traditional SW development approach, no further specified security considerations

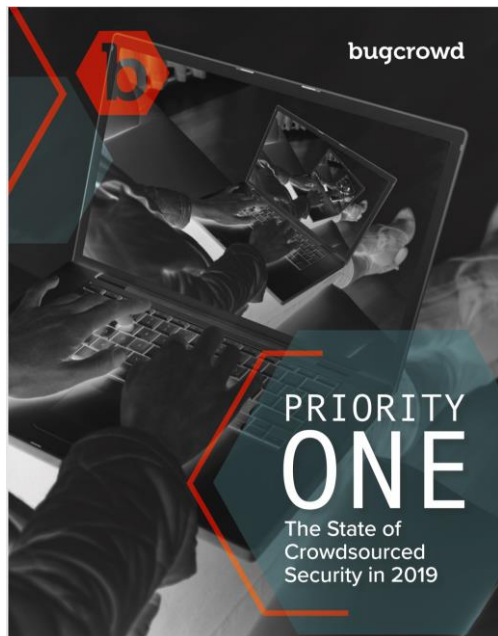
- Missing guidance
- Missing technical support
- Limited requirements
- Limited defaults

Past: Waterfall Model



Now: Agile Software Development





State of the Issue

... a look into the threat landscape



OWASP TOP10 2013

initial proposal

- A1 Injection
- A2 Broken Authentication and Session Management
- A3 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A4 Insecure Direct Object References (IDOR)
- A5 Security Misconfiguration
- A6 Sensitive Data Exposure
- A7 Missing Function Level Access Control
- A8 Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- A9 Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- A10 Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards



OWASP TOP10 2017 re-checked

- A1 Injection
- A2 Broken Authentication
- A3 Sensitive Data Exposure
- *A4 XML External Entities*
- A5 Broken Access Control
- A6 Security Misconfiguration
- A7 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- *A8 Insecure Deserialization*
- A9 Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- **A10 Insufficient Logging & Monitoring**



HACKER-POWERED SECURITY REPORT 2019

The top 15 vulnerability types platform-wide

- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Information Disclosure
- Improper Access Control
- Violation of secure Design Principle
- Improper Authentication
- Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- Open Redirect
- Business Logic Errors
- Privilege Escalation
- Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)
- Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)
- Code Injection
- SQL Injection
- Denial of Service
- Cryptographic

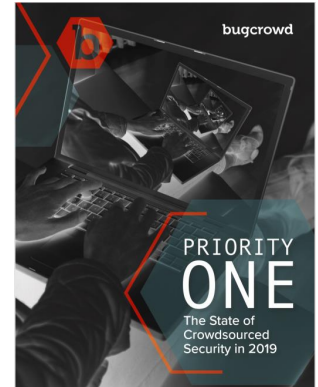


ERNW
providing security.

THE STATE OF CROWDSOURCED SECURITY IN 2019

Top submitted vulnerabilities on web applications

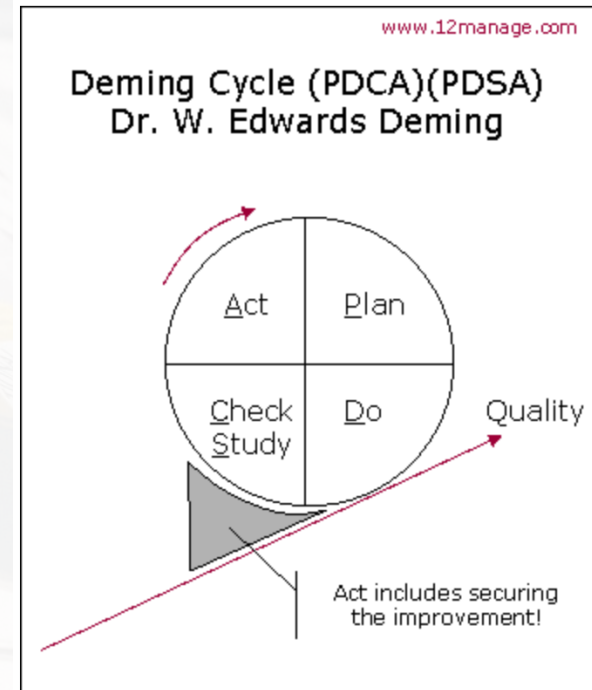
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Security in Agile SW Development

Steady Quality Improvement

PDCA as overall quality improvement approach – applicable to both, security and agile SW development



Thoughts and Sources

- Industry's Best Practices
- Agile Manifesto
- DevSecOps Maturity Model
- Standards (ISO27000 et. al.)
- Microsoft SDL
- Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual (OSSTMM)



Solution

Central tracking that includes:

- Info, Responsibilities & Deadline
- Risk Assessment
- Status Tracking

Secure Defaults and Templating
Implementation Support



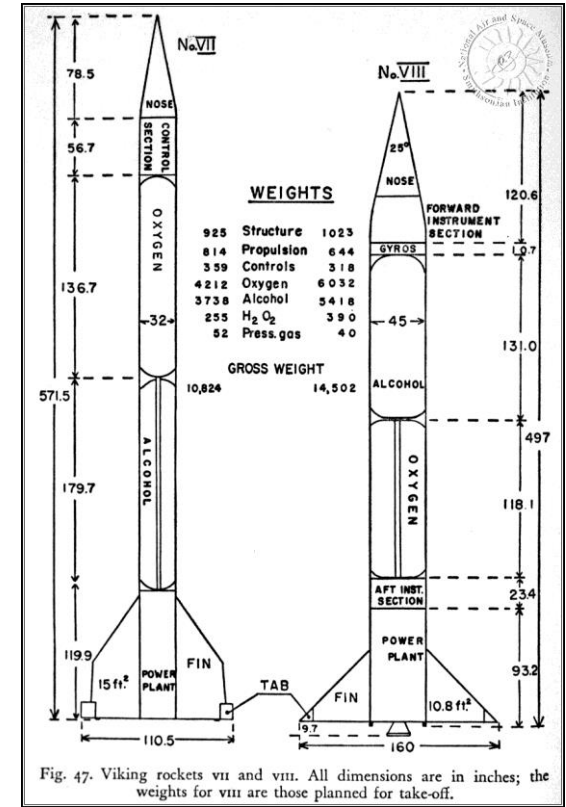


Info, Responsibilities & Deadlines

- Basic Application Information
- Project Roles
- Emergency Contacts
- Remediation Plan
- Application Owner Tasks
- Backup Strategy

Risk Assessment

- Question Categories:
 - Accessibility
 - User Group
 - Authentication
 - Information Criticality
 - Application Complexity
 - Business Criticality
- Base-Score Calculation
- Risk Rating Derivation





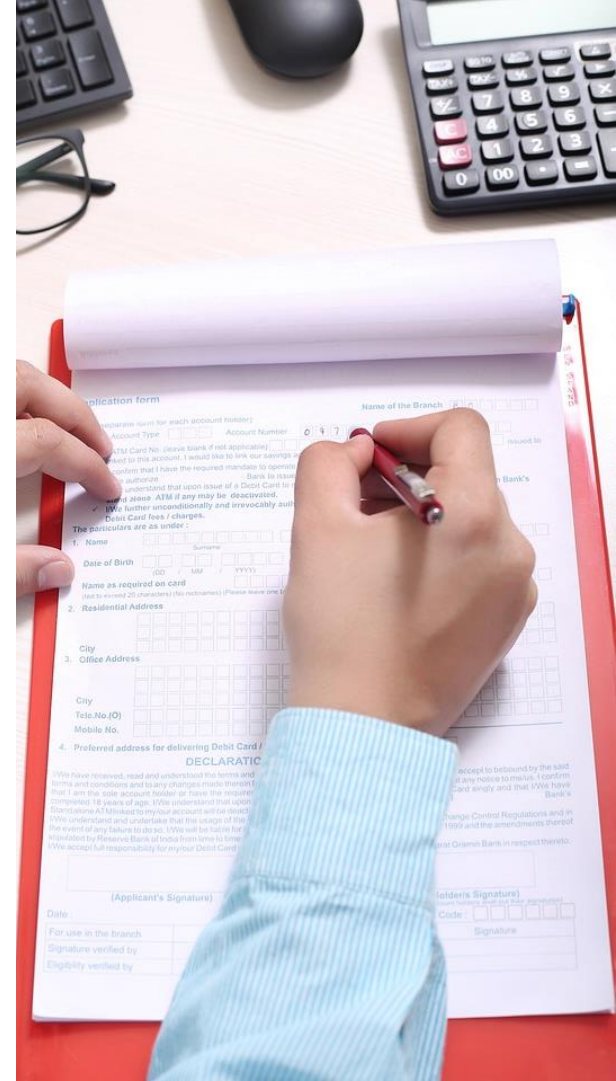
Risk Aligned Security Guidance

Guidance Categories

- Requirements
- Controls
- Design Decisions

Document

- Keep track of decisions made and reasoning
- Opportunity to re-assess decisions and track corresponding evidences
- Visibility of progress



Security Requirements

State the hard facts, e.g.:

- Passwords are individual salted and hashed before storage
- HTTPS communication is always enforced
- Input validation is performed on server-side
- etc.

Re-check justification for not implemented requirements

Security Control Categories

Low

Medium

High

Security Controls: Low

Low

Medium

High

Automatable

- Central Code Repositories
- Automated Builds
- Unified Deployments
- ➔ Secure Scaffolding
- CI Pipeline
- Centralized Infrastructure
- Scans for External Libs
- Hardened Base Images
- Ticket System Integration
- Code Scanning
- Central Application Log Collection
- ➔ Automated Vulnerability Scans

Manual

- ➔ Audit Log Generation
- Technical Documentation
- Mandatory SDL Training
- Architecture Diagram
- ➔ Attack Surface Analysis
- Access Control Matrix

Security Controls: Low

Secure Scaffolding

- Template for the project with secure defaults
- Standardization of integrated components, i.e., user management, session management
- Raise the bar

Automated Vulnerability Scans

- Establish automated system scans
- Integrate results in centralized system
- Track history and check for differences

Security Controls: Low

Audit Log Generation

- Create log output for application usage
- Focus on secure-critical functions
- Aggregate events in flows

Attack Surface Analysis

- Collect exposed interfaces
- Identify possible targets
- Get in to the perspective of an attacker

Security Controls: Medium

Low

Medium

High

Automatable

- ➔ Continuous Delivery Pipeline
- Application Security Scans
- Security Tests
- Regression Tests
- Robustness Tests
- Log Output Visualization
- Audit Log Alerting

Manual

- Code Review
- Data Flow Diagram
- Rule Definition
- Pair Programming
- ➔ Continuous Threat Modelling

Security Controls: Medium

Continuous Delivery Pipeline

- Deploy automatically to DEV/QS, manual to PROD
- Full access to DEV, limited Access to QS
- No PROD access et al., only to log sink

Continuous Threat Modelling

- Continuously feature delivery leads to continuously feature extension
- Identify new threats
- Document identified attack vectors, track them, and define mitigations

Security Controls: High

Low

Medium

High

Automatable

- Performance Tests
- ➔ Regression Tests for Security Issues
- Visualize Security Testing Results

Manual

- Write Abuse Stories
- External Code Review
- ➔ Mandatory Penetration Test
- Data Format Definition
- Decommissioning Concept
- ➔ Minion Penetration Tester

Security Controls: High

Regression Tests for Security Issues

- Establish regression tests for identified and resolved security issues
- Perform and monitor regression tests on regular base
- Track which modifications lead to unintended behaviors

Mandatory Penetration Test

- Establish process for external security verification
- Impersonate a real threat actor
- Track results and assign responsibilities

Security Controls: High

Minion Penetration Tester

- Parallel with sprints
- Tests all new implemented features
- Sparring partner for security considerations

Security Design Principles

- Minimize the Attack Surface Area
- Establish Secure Defaults
- Least Privilege
- Defense in Depth
- Fail Securely
- Don't Trust other Assets
- Separation of Duties
- Avoid Security by Obscurity
- Keep System-Architecture Simple
- Fix Security Issues Correctly

Bring it all together

- Why stands the “s” in DevOps for security?

Conclusion

- Individual implementation leads to individual issues
- Standardization and secure defaults raise the bar
- High rate of automation leverages direct and indirect benefits by transparency, speed, and reproducibility
- Early establishment of security leads to long-term cost reduction

Thank you for your Attention
Questions?



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