

Managing Application Risk in Enterprises – Thoughts and Recommendations

Security as a Business Enabler

**GLOBAL CAPABILITY.
PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY.**

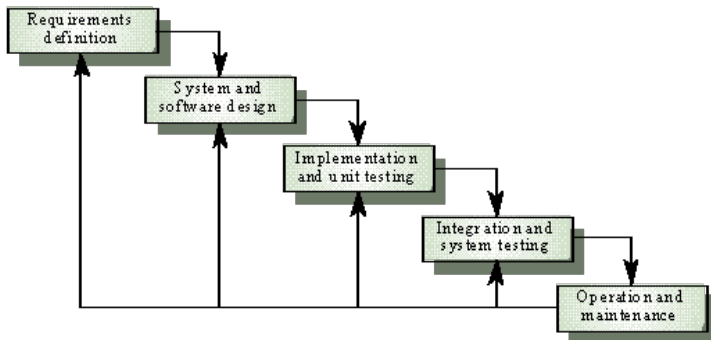
Thierry Zoller
Practice Lead EMEA
Threat & Vulnerability Management



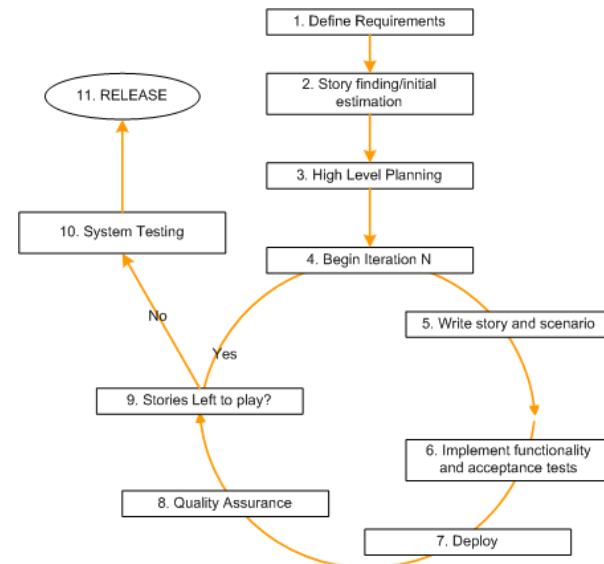
Secure Development Lifecycle

Development Lifecycles

- Waterfall Model and Agile Software Development (SCRUM, Devops..)



- Others: Spiral Development

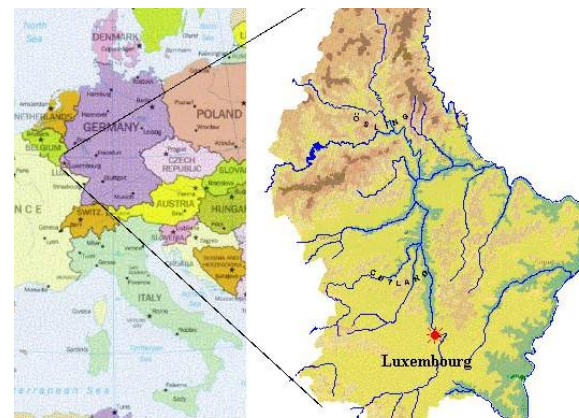


- Realistically speaking I have seen a mix all of all of these, with some companies unable to name what type of cycle they use.

Agenda - ברוכים הבאים כולם

Who am I ?

- Thierry Zoller - Luxembourg
- Practice Lead EMEA for Verizon Business
- Discovered and coordinated over 100 Software vulnerabilities
- ISC2 CSSLP Evangelist
- Former Director of Product Security at n.runs AG



Who is Verizon / Verizon Business ?

- Offices in over 129 countries (overall)
- Data Breach Report (2011 to be out soon)
- Broad consulting services worldwide (GRC, Business Optimisation, Application Security, Forensics ..)
- Over 1100 dedicated security professionals worldwide

WHO IS BEHIND DATA BREACHES?

70% resulted from external agents (-9%)

48% were caused by insiders (+26%)

11% implicated business partners (-23%)

27% involved multiple parties (-12%)



Agenda

What this talk is about

- Different forms of Application Risk Management
- Types of Development Lifecycles
- Get upper management support for an SDLC Program
- Most effective methods to establish such a Program
- Experience Pitfalls / Traps
- How to measure success, which metrics to use

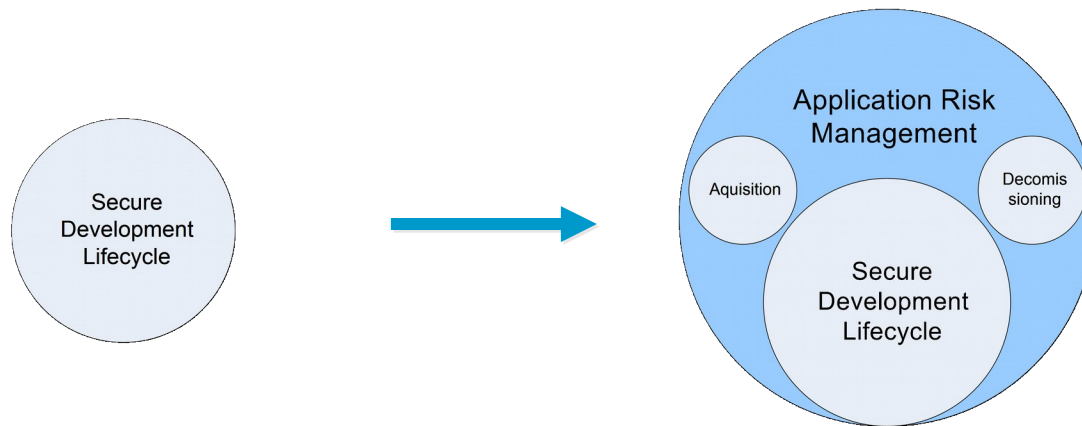
What this talk is **not**

- Review of source code analysis tools
- Reports on effectiveness of Penetration Tests or Fuzzing Tools
- Threat modeling or Vulnerabilities
- Sun Tzu

Application Risk Management

What is “Application Risk Management”

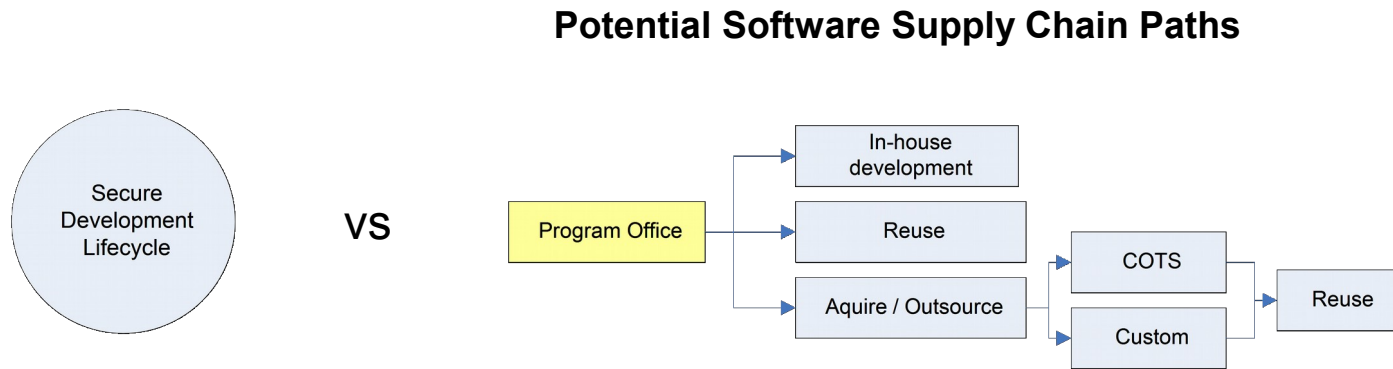
“The Art of creating, acquiring and maintaining Applications while guaranteeing a defined level of Security Assurance and allowing Risk management to happen ” - Me



Application Risk Management

What is “Application Risk Management”

- Vendor perspective vs. Enterprise



- Encompasses a broader Spectrum
- Assurance needs to be given to all Applications not only those developed in-house

Application Risk Management

An effective Application Risk management Program allows you to answer these types of requests a bit more coherently :

Dear CISO -

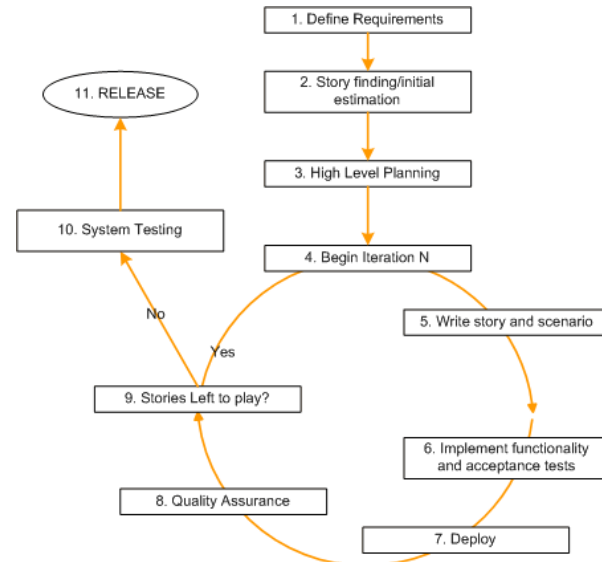
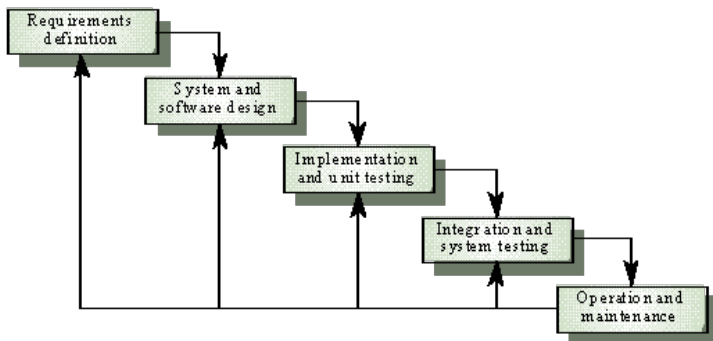
- We'd like to open this web application up to the internet ? Can you give us the go ahead ?
- We need to add transactional features to our current HR platform and we still need remote access – what's your advice ?
- We'd like to develop a custom Front Office - Back Office Solution and would need your requirements beforehand.

Oh by the way, we need an answer today, we knew since 2 month, but we forgot, hmmk

Secure Development Lifecycle

Development Lifecycles

- Waterfall Model and Agile Software Development (SCRUM, Devops..)

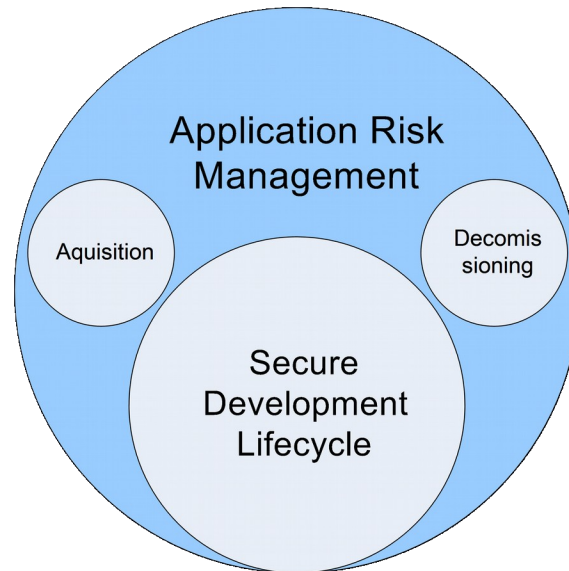


- Others: Spiral Development

- Realistically speaking I have seen a mix all of all of these, with some companies unable to name what type of cycle they use.

Secure Development Lifecycle

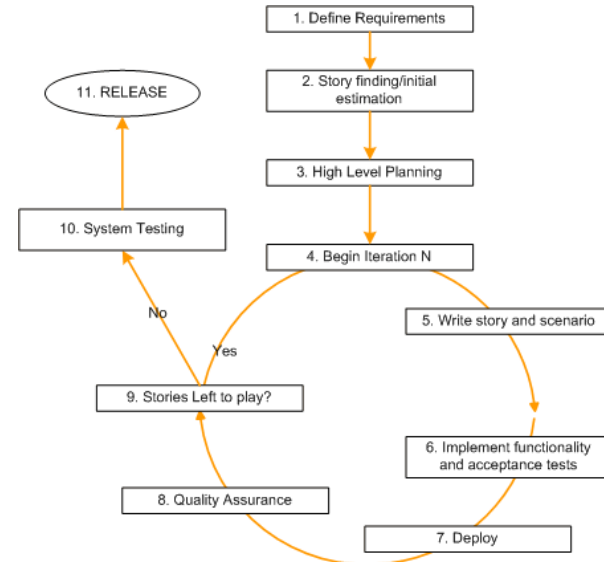
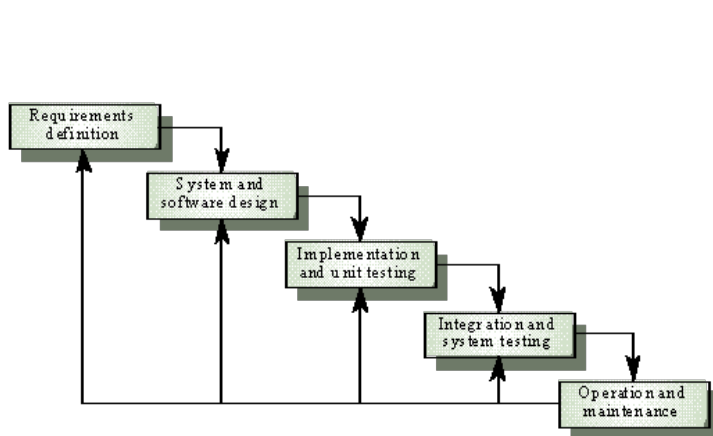
Secure Development Lifecycle



Secure Development Lifecycle

Development Lifecycles

- Waterfall Model and Agile Software Development (SCRUM, Devops..)



- Others: Spiral Development

- Realistically I have seen a mix all of all of these, with some companies unable to name what type of cycle they use.

Secure Development Lifecycle

A Secure Development Lifecycle

- Different shapes and colors - SDL, SDLC, SSDL, Software Assurance

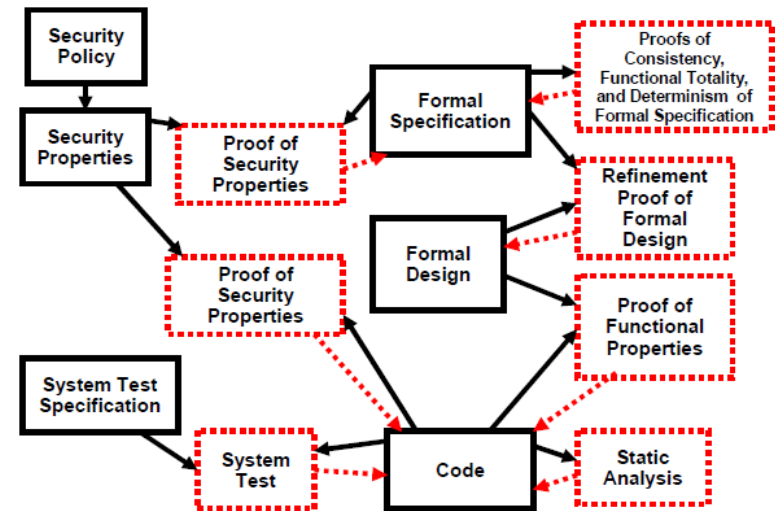
- Types

- Heavy Processes

- [Hall 2002a] [NSA 2002, Chapter 3]
 - Clean Room and TSP-Secure

- Lightweight Processes

- Microsoft SDL
 - CLASP



Source: DHS

- They are all fine if they fit the needs of your enterprise / organization

Secure Development Lifecycle

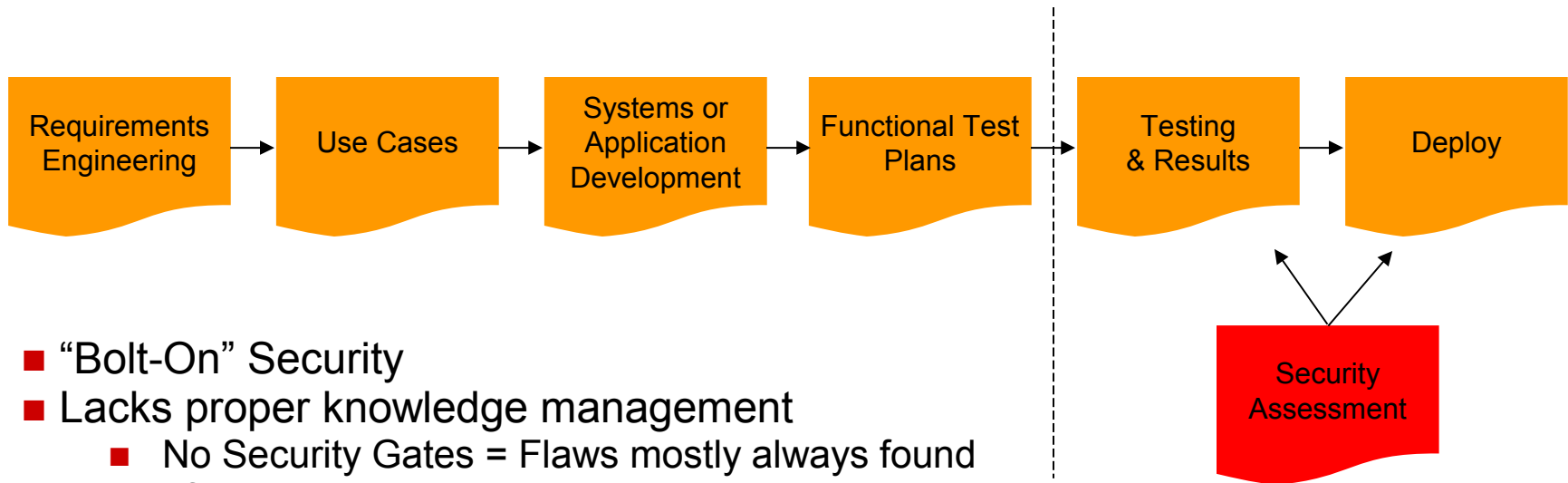
A Secure Development Lifecycle

- Good experience with the Microsoft SDL approach
 - Have had good results
 - Is applicable to legacy code, not too heavy, formal and not too light
 - Adjustable to different Development Models (Waterfall, Spiral, RAD)
 - Feeds on years of experience
 - Knowledge and Training is key

- VzB EMEA is in the process of joining the Microsoft SDLPro Network

Secure Development Lifecycle

Classical Development Lifecycle

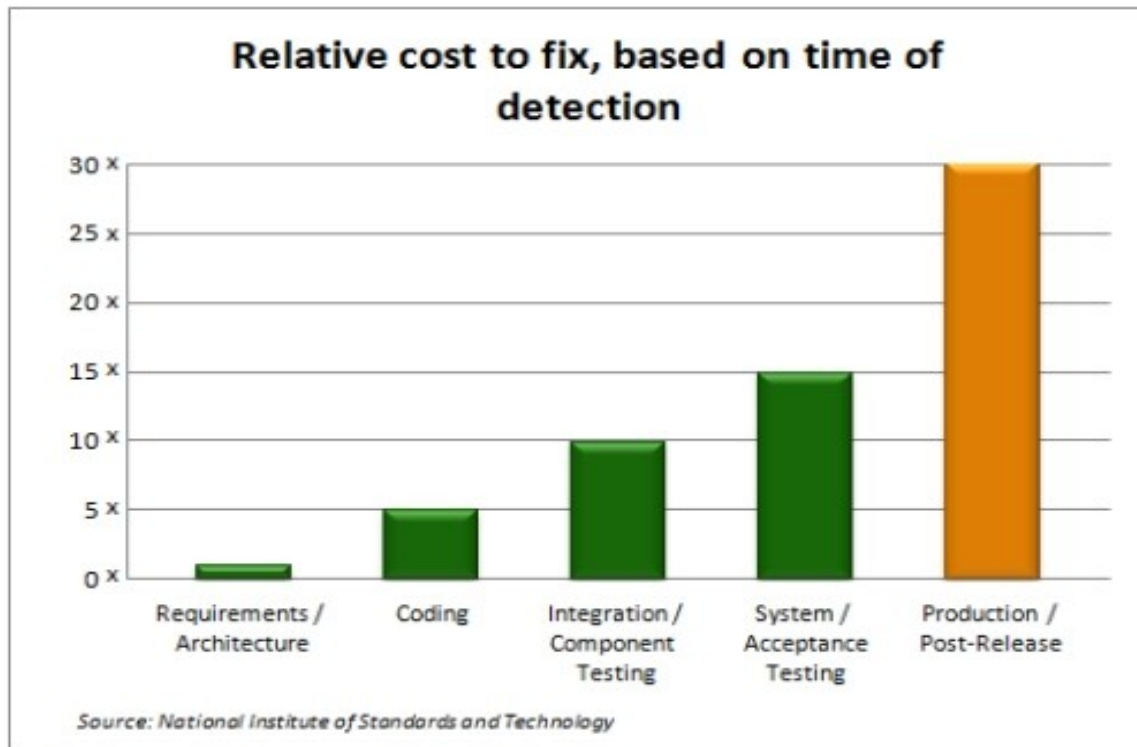


- “Bolt-On” Security
- Lacks proper knowledge management
 - No Security Gates = Flaws mostly always found after development is over
 - No knowledge management
- Risk management near impossible /
- Need to shift security and assurance to the left of the development cycle

Agenda

Results in Increase of Costs

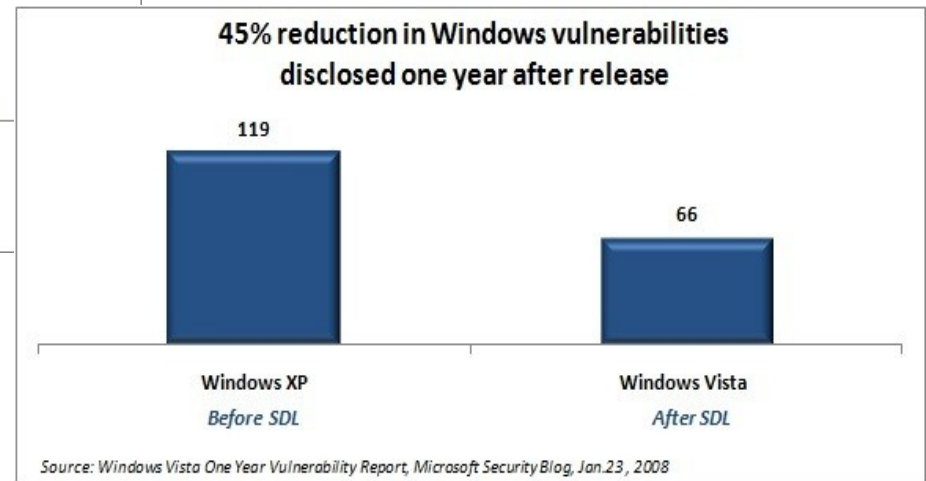
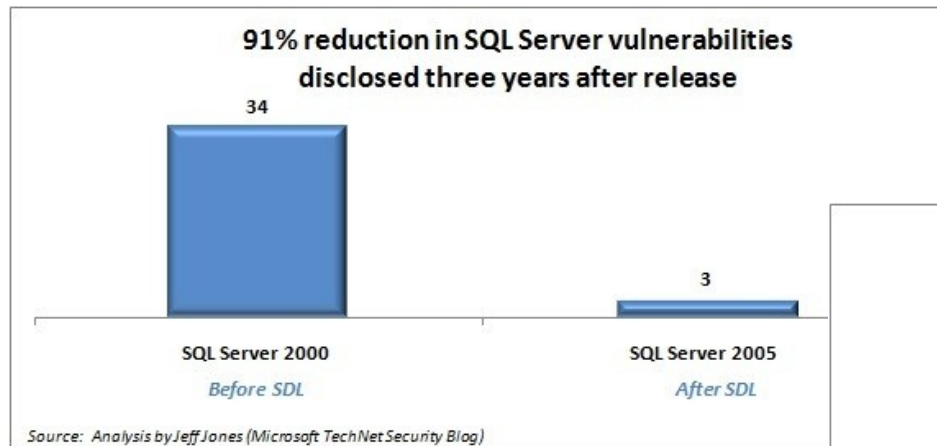
- Especially for Vendors, need to react and issue patches
- Major OS vendor calculated 200K USD costs per Bulletin published



Agenda

Results in Increase of Risk

■ Statistics from Microsoft

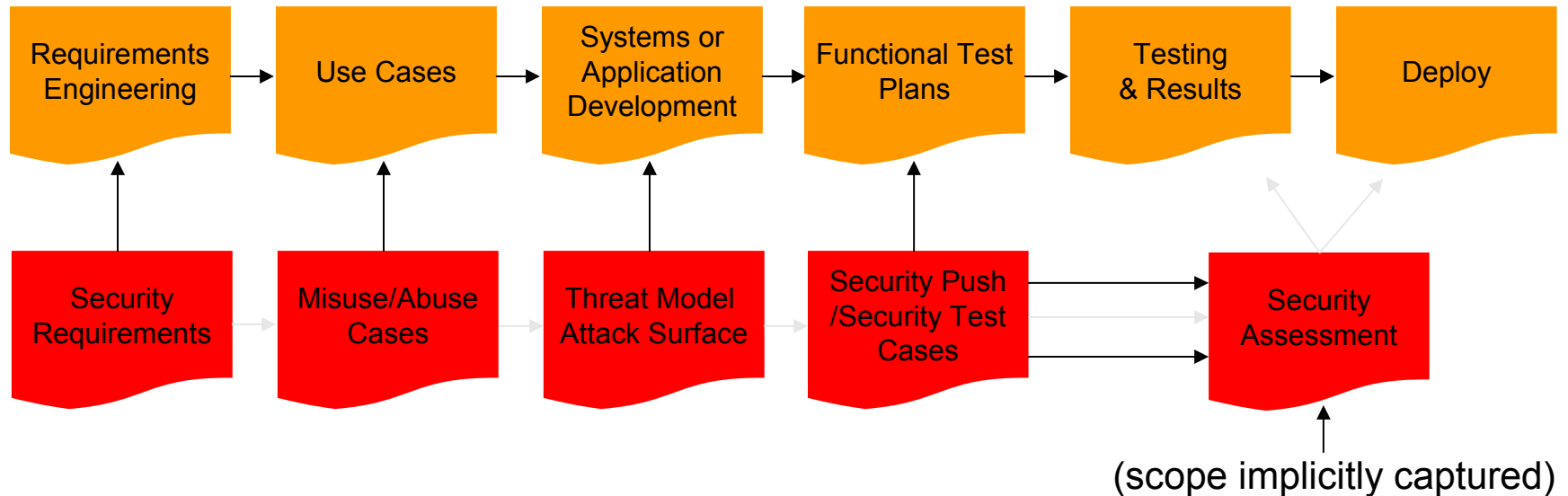


- Summary: Less Risk, Less Cost, Higher assurance
 - Holy Grail of Security ?

Secure Development Lifecycle

Security build-in Development Lifecycle

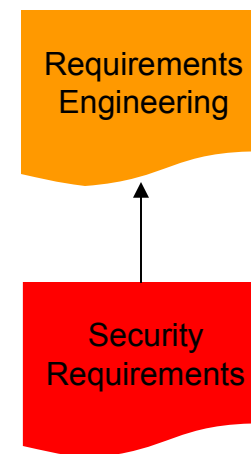
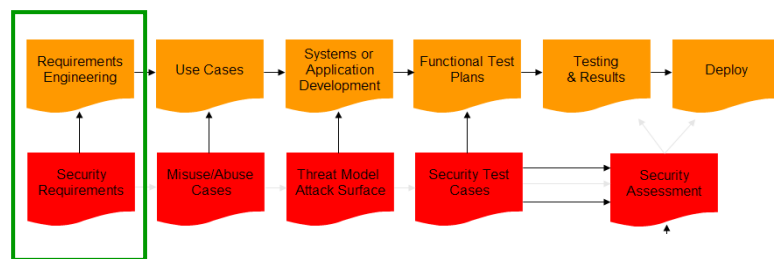
- A simplified example



Secure Development Lifecycle

Requirements / Design Phase

- One of the most important phases
- Identify key security objectives
- Security Policies / Compliance
- Data Privacy
- Classify Application into Assurance Groups
 - Example : OWASP ASVS
- No more, “ Oh we needed PCI-DSS compliance ?! , at the end of Development.



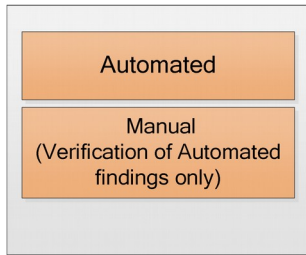
Agenda

Assurance Levels / Example

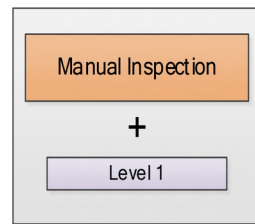
- Decide what Assurance Level the Application needs to fulfill
- Keeps effort down and effort relative to value of application and data

Techniques

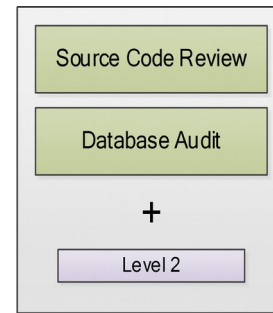
Assurance Level 1



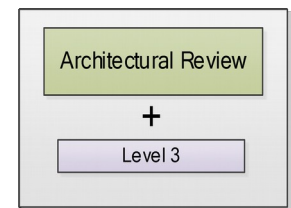
Assurance Level 2



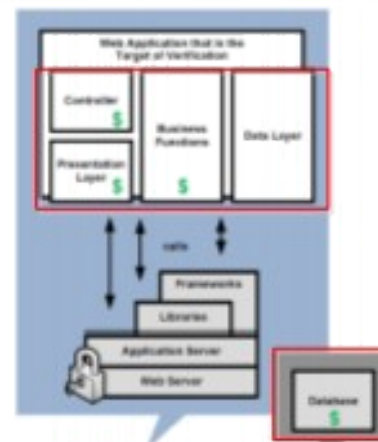
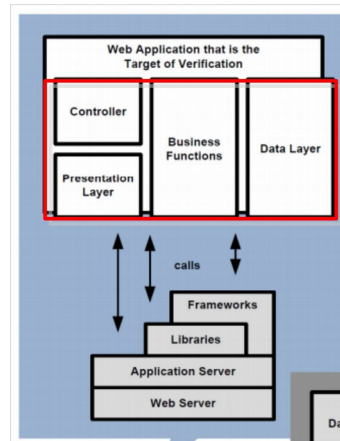
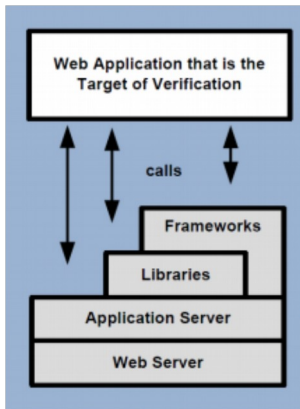
Assurance Level 3



Assurance Level 4



Scope



Generic Example only

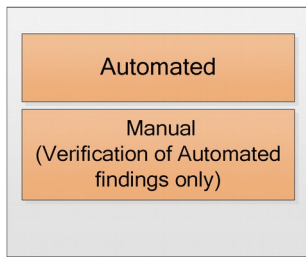
Agenda

Assurance Levels / Example

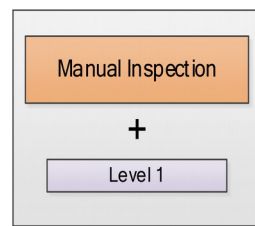
- Decide what Assurance Level the Application needs to fulfill
- Keeps effort down and effort relative to value of application and data

Techniques

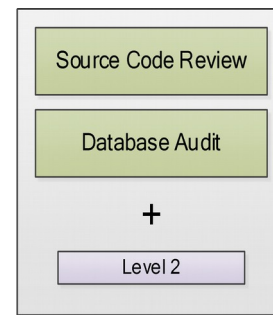
Assurance Level 1



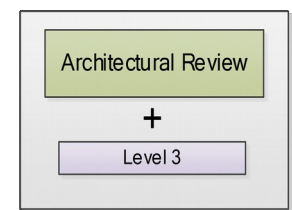
Assurance Level 2



Assurance Level 3



Assurance Level 4



Generic Example only

Scope

Provides Assurance against :

Opportunistic Attackers

Limitations :

Does not cover application Logic

Provides Assurance against :

Unsophisticated **opportunists** such as attackers with **open source attack tools**.

Provides Assurance against :

Opportunists, and determined attackers

(skilled and motivated attackers focusing on specific targets using tools including purpose-built scanning tools)

Provides Assurance against :

Determined Attackers, Professional Attackers – Potentially State founded Attackers

Secure Development Lifecycle

Key concepts

- Initial and *regular* Developer Trainings
- Product Manager / Architect Awareness Training
- Project Kick off Meetings

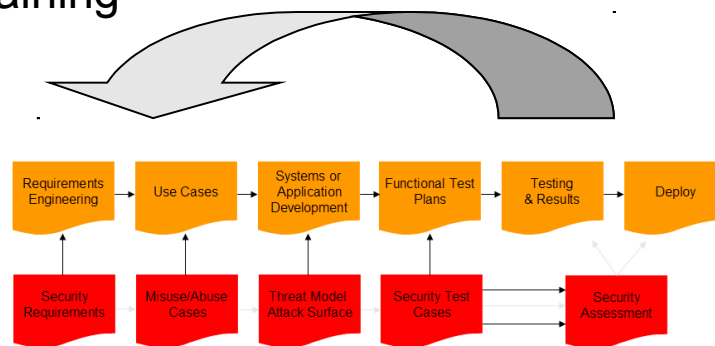
- Knowledge Base

- Past issues
- New vulnerability types / classes
- Lessons learned

- Feed into :

- Coding Guidelines
- Application Security Requirements
- Design Requirements
- Coding Guidelines

- Reduced Attack Surface



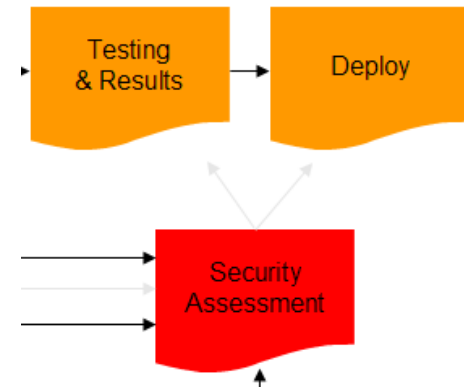
Knowledge management

Secure Development Lifecycle

Signs of Failure of a Secure Development Lifecycle

You are doing it wrong if :

- Simple Bug classes at later stages
 - XSS prior to deploying or in production
 - If your SDL works, there should be no “low hanging fruits”
- Architectural and Design bugs
 - CSRF at a late stage
 - Usually already covered at design/requirements stage



Secure Development Lifecycle

Phases and Recommendations

Planning and Requirements

- Incorporate security activities into project plans
- Identify key security objectives
- Consider security feature requirements

Consider need to comply with industry standards and by certification processes such as the Common Criteria

- Consider how the security features and assurance measures of its software will
- integrate with other software likely to be used together with its software

Secure Development Lifecycle

Phases and Recommendations

Design

- Define security architecture and design guidelines
- Document the elements of the software attack surface
- Conduct threat modeling

Implementation

- Apply coding and testing standards
- Apply security-testing tools including fuzzing tools (if appropriate)
- Apply static-analysis code scanning tools
- Conduct code reviews

Secure Development Lifecycle

Phases and Recommendations

Verification

- While the software is undergoing beta testing, conduct a “security push” that includes security code reviews beyond those completed in the implementation phase as well as focused security testing
- Not by members of the development team / can be external

Support

- Prepare to evaluate reports of vulnerabilities and release security advisories and updates when appropriate (Incident Handling)
- Conduct a post-mortem of reported vulnerabilities and take action as necessary
- Improve tools and processes to avoid similar future vulnerabilities (knowledge management)

Secure Development Lifecycle

Implementing an SDLC Program

- Most important : Get upper management support
 - **Waste of time trying to implement a program using your budget with limited Senior management backing**
 - Too many stakeholder and political minefields
- Second most important step : Designate an SDLC Evangelist
 - Very important if new to SDLC
 - Responsible for bringing the stakeholders together
 - Monthly senior management meetings (Status, Roadblocks)
 - Can be insourced, should be stress resistant
- Create regular meetings
- Train and motivate
- Get everybody on board
-



Agenda

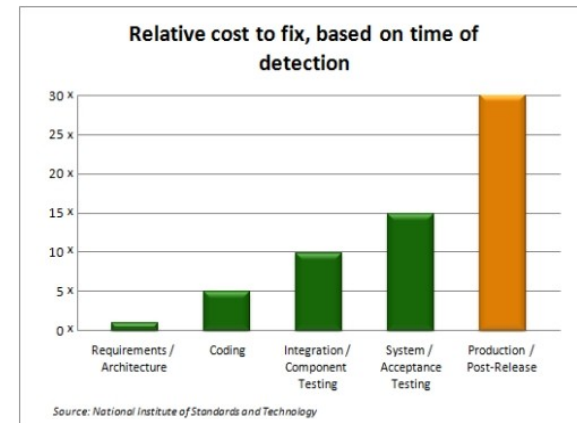
Ideas and Experiences on Budget and Funding

Barriers :

- The name itself “Secure Development Lifecycle “
 - Name is associated to increase in costs and TTM
- Product Management

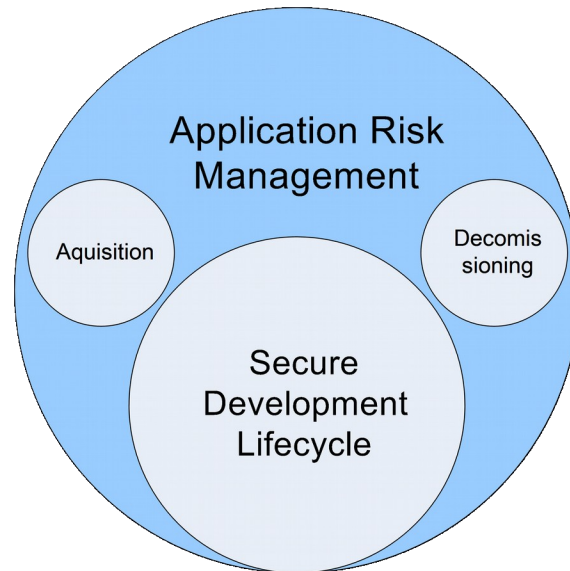
To leverage :

- Focus on Risk and Cost reduction (for once it's real and we have it)
- Create a few business cases on real examples, use figures
- Compliance (PCI-DSS, you name it)



Application Risk Management

Aquisition



Aquisition

Building Security into the Aquisition Process

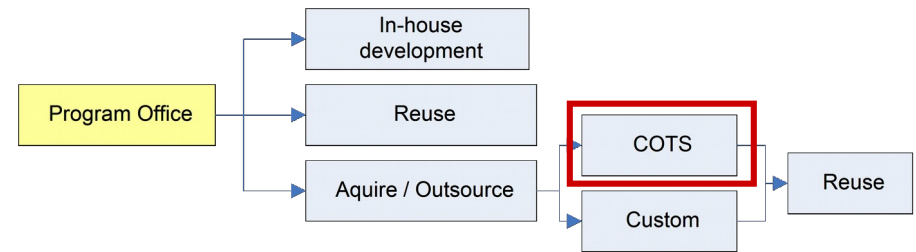
Due Diligence Questionnaires / Checklists

Should include :

- Security Track Record
- Financial History and Status
- Software Security Training and Awareness
- Development Process Management
- Foreign influences and interests

- Complete check list can be found :

“Software Assurance in Acquisition: Mitigating Risks to the Enterprise”

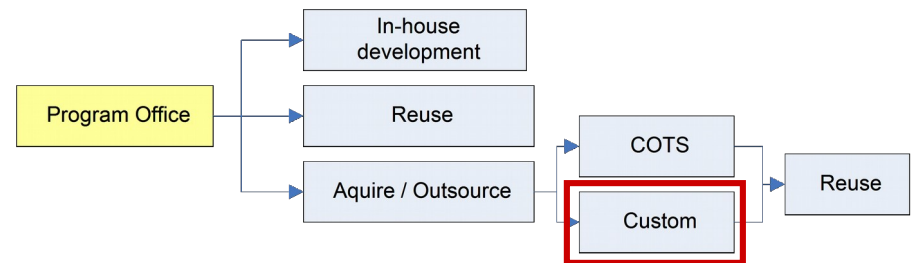


Aquisition

Building Security into the Aquisition Process

Contractually require a Secure Development Lifecycle

- OWASP and US-CERT offer a template
- Visit them and have them show their Development Processes
- Make them liable as far as possible
- Don't forget the Sustainment (or Post-release Support)
- Require them to be audited by a trusted auditor
 - Audit in the large sense



Agenda

Thank you

תודה לכם

