



Denver Chapter January 16, 2013

About Me



Dave Ferguson

- Veracode Solutions Architect
- Certifications: CISSP, CSSLP

In the Past

- Principal Consultant with FishNet Security
- Software Applications Developer

Industry Involvement

- OWASP
 - Member, Contributor, Former KC chapter leader
 - Forgot Password Cheat Sheet
- Blog
 - http://appsecnotes.blogspot.com









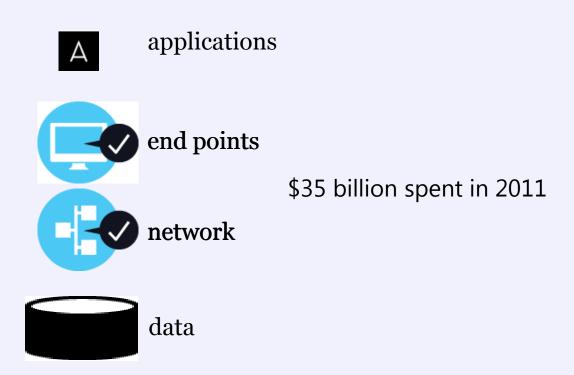


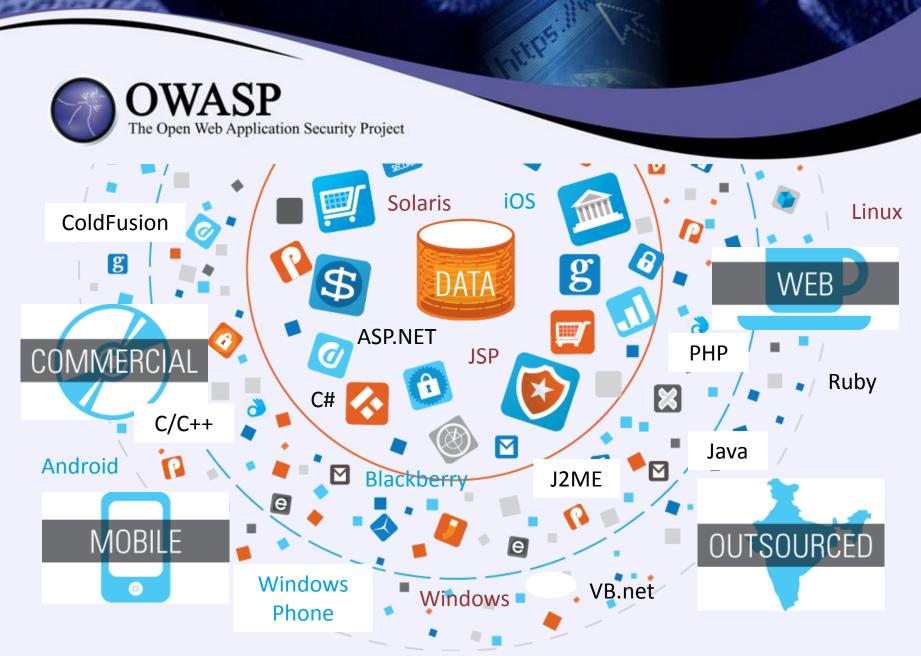














Why Is Software a Target?

- » \$300 billion in software produced or sold each year
- » One of the world's largest manufacturing industries
- » No uniform standards or insight into security risk or liability of the final product



75% percent of attacks take place at the application layer.

Gartner

62% of companies experienced security breaches in critical applications within the last year.



80%

Upon first test, 8 in 10 applications contained XSS and/or SQL injection flaws.

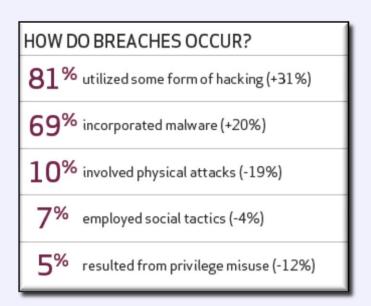


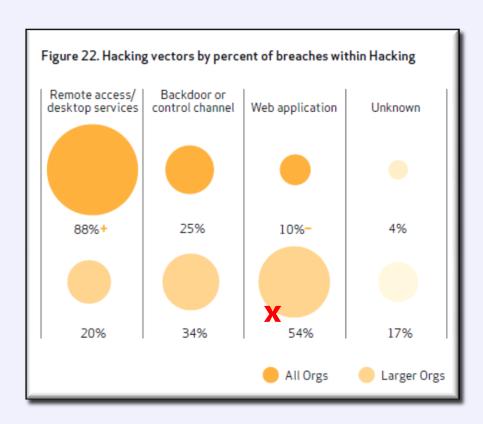


"Developers and defenders need to be right every time. An attacker only has to be right once."



Big Companies Are Hacked via Web Apps



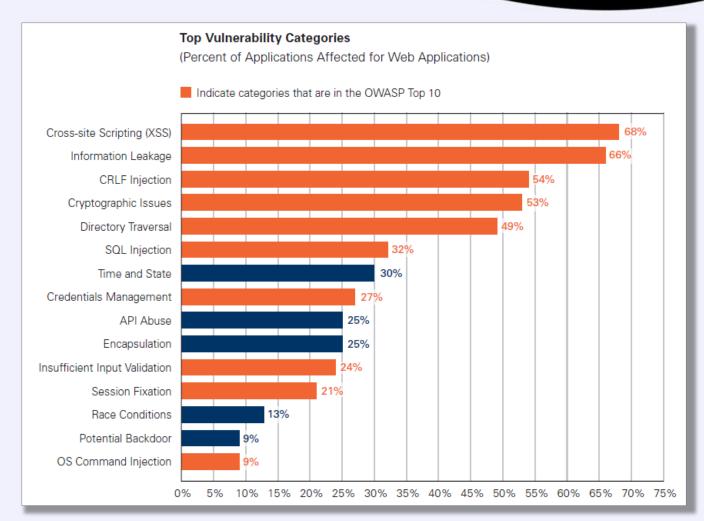




What kind of application vulnerabilities are out there?

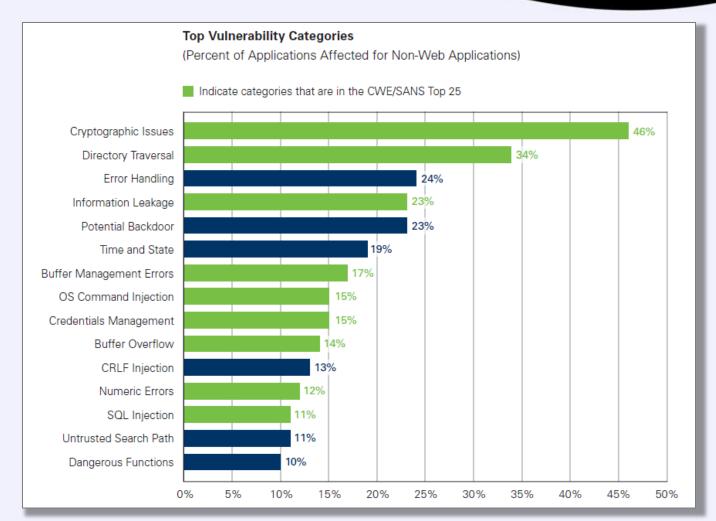


Web Apps



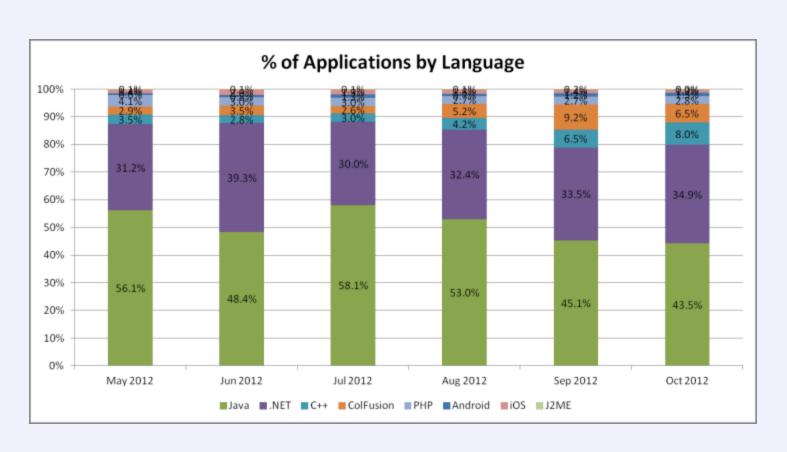


Non-Web Apps

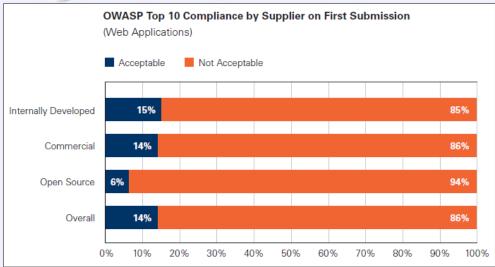




Programming Language Breakdown

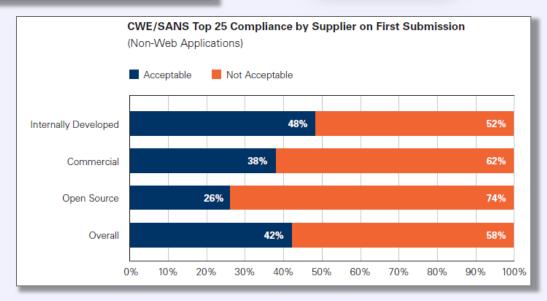








Source: Veracode State of Software Security Report, Volume 4





Targeting the Software Supply Chain



Lockheed says Cyber Attacks Up Sharply, Suppliers Targeted

By Andrea Shalal-Esa | Reuters - Mon, Nov 12, 2012

The Information Security Forum Announces Top Five Security Threats in 2013

Posted November 29, 2012

More organizations will fall victim to information security incidents at their suppliers.

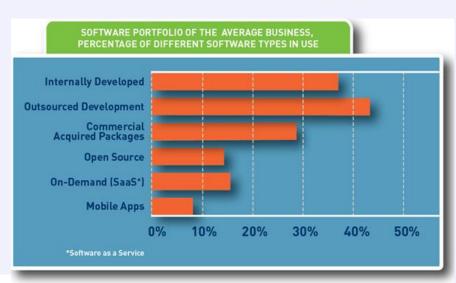
Gartner Study Questions Integrity Of IT Supply Chain

By Ken Presti

October 18, 2012 8:04 PM ET



The Risks of Third-Party Software





"SOUP": Software of Unknown Pedigree



Challenges

- Managing application sprawl
- Understanding criticality / business risk
- Choosing assessment technique
 - ✓ Static analysis?
 - ✓ Dynamic analysis?
 - ✓ Manual pen testing?
- ✓ Cost tools & labor
- ✓ Tracking/measuring progress





And then there's...

- ✓ Lack of executive support
- ✓ Expertise required to run tools
- ✓ Turnover
- ✓ 3rd party / vendor apps
- ✓ Mobile apps
- ✓ Deciding which flaws to fix
- ✓ Friction between dev teams & security
- Communication inefficiencies
- ✓ Lack of secure coding skills
- ✓ Siloed development teams
- ✓ Remediation effort / re-testing





The Solution?



Application Security Program

- Centralized
- ✓ Policy-Driven
- Comprehensive





The Four Pillars





Phased Implementation





Tips for a Successful Program

- Executive sponsorship
- Center of Excellence approach
- Application inventory and classification
- Use of security policies
- Have defined roles
- Automated scans (static & dynamic)
- Manual penetration testing
- Metrics & reporting
- Automation / integration into SDLC
- Remediation
- Validate 3rd-party & outsourced software
- Developer training
- Collaboration with devs (avoid scan & scold)





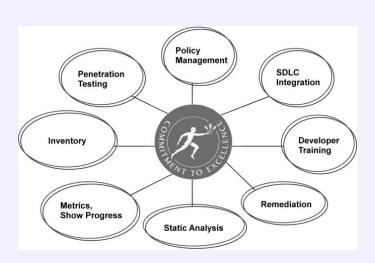
Executive Support

- Essential for a successful program
- Approves corporate resources
- Sets software security as a priority
- ✓ Validates the business risks
- ✓ Assures that acceptable security is achieved within release timelines

Center of Excellence

- Mission: To establish a standard for ensuring software security across the organization
- ✓ Formalize elements of the program
- Consistent approach across risk domains
 - ✓ Internally-developed
 - Outsourced
 - Purchased
 - Open source
 - Mobile apps









Establish Security Policies

- ✓ Assign different policies for different business risk
- Remediation requirements naturally fall out
- ✓ Don't require perfect code!
 - Consider standards such as OWASP, SANS Top 25, or PCI
 - Consider severity rating or specific CWEs
- Specify required testing techniques and test frequency

Enforce Policies

- Instill accountability for policy compliance with application owners
- Define escalation paths





Define Roles

- Need clear distinction between management and operational roles
- Who establishes appropriate security policies?
- ✓ Who determines the business criticality of the apps?
- Who decides the proper policy to assign to an app?
- ✓ Who is responsible for testing the app?
- ✓ How are conflicts resolved?
- Who monitors the program and reports to executive management?

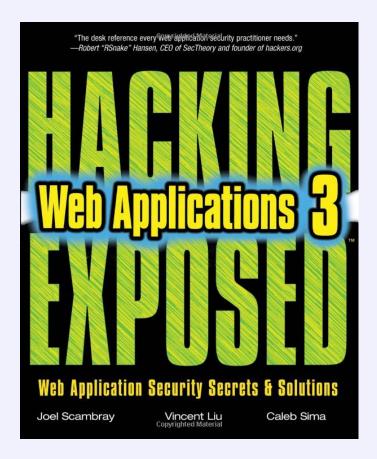


Test Third-Party Applications

- Hold vendors, contractors, and outsourcers to the same standards as internal development teams
- Employ independent verification
- Pre-define security policy so all parties understand acceptance criteria



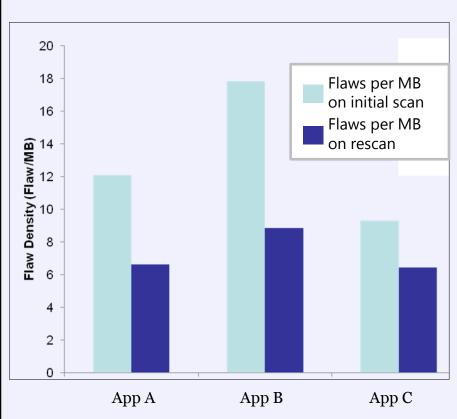


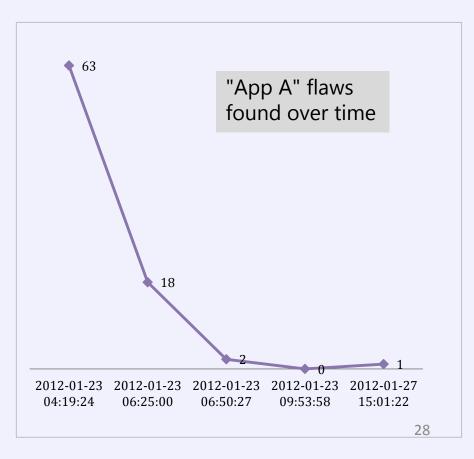


http://www.amazon.com/HACKING-EXPOSED-WEB-APPLICATIONS-Edition/dp/0071740643/



Case Study: Metrics show rapid improvement

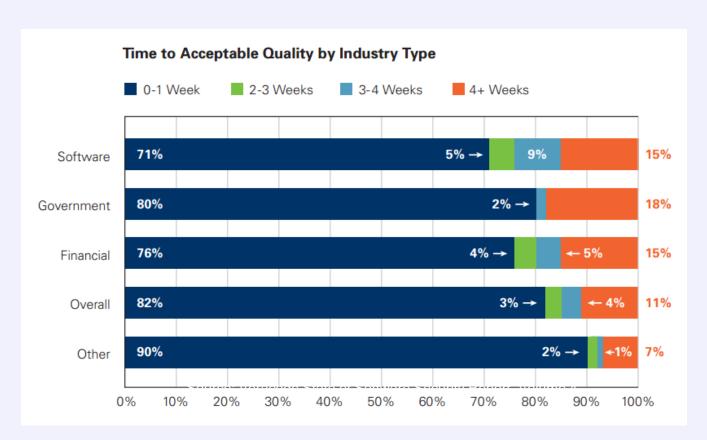






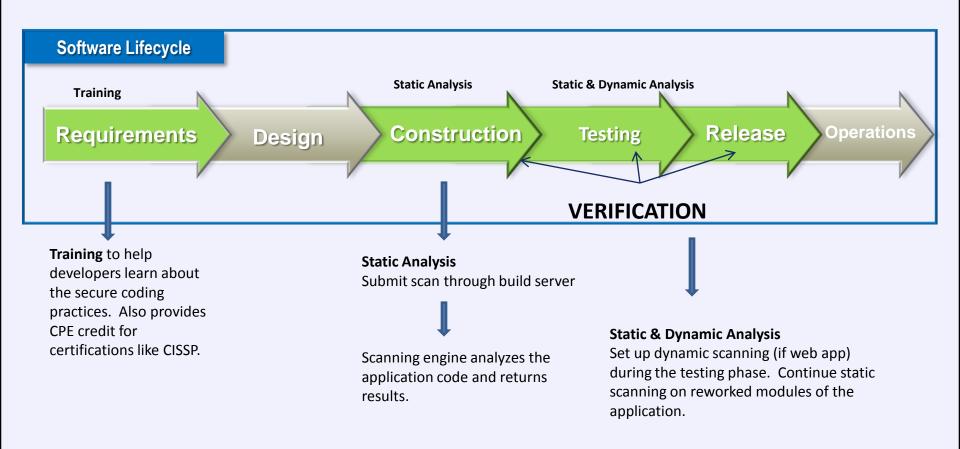
Remediation is Achievable

→ Over **80% of applications** that were remediated to a satisfactory level did so in 1 week or less





Injecting Security into the SDLC



Veracode Confidential



Developer Training

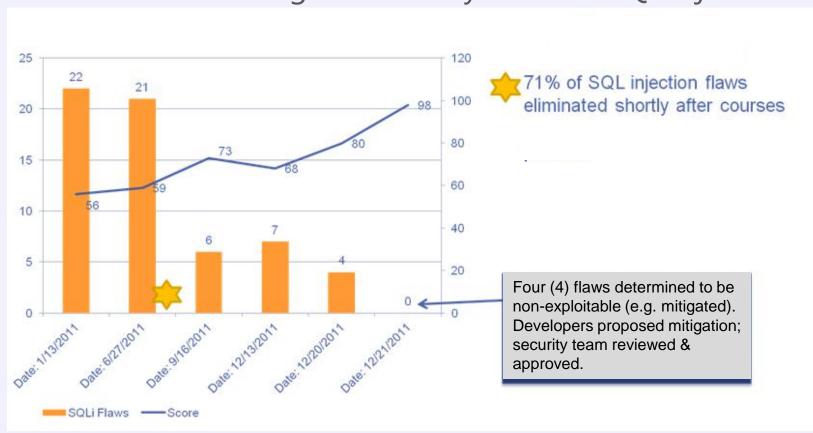
- Instructor Led
 - > Allows hands-on hacking
 - > Allows for interaction
 - Costly
 - > Limited bandwidth
- CBT / eLearning
 - ➤ More flexible / higher bandwidth
 - Customized curricula
 - > Less costly per student
 - Retention of content may be less
- Both:
 - Secure code examples
 - > Assessments & quizzes





Case Study:

Secure code training measurably reduces SQL injection





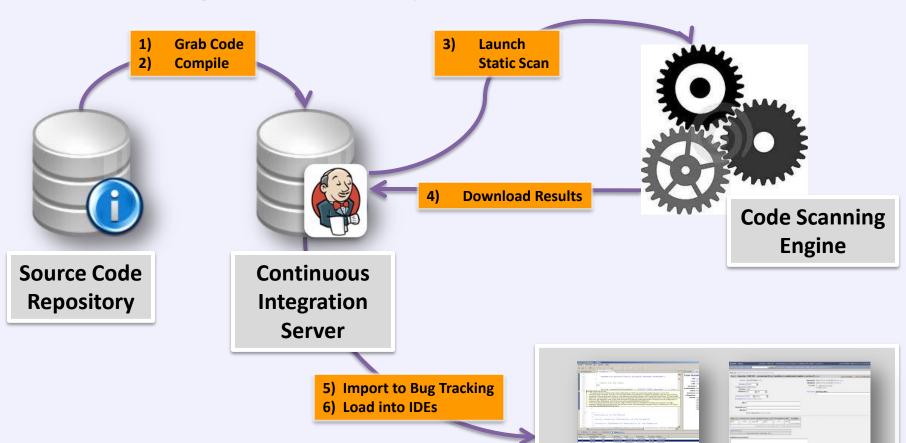
Continuous Integration / Build Systems

- Ant
- Maven
- Hudson
- Jenkins
- Microsoft TFS

- IBM Rational Build Forge
- Collabnet TeamForge
- CruiseControl
- QuickBuild
- AntHillPro



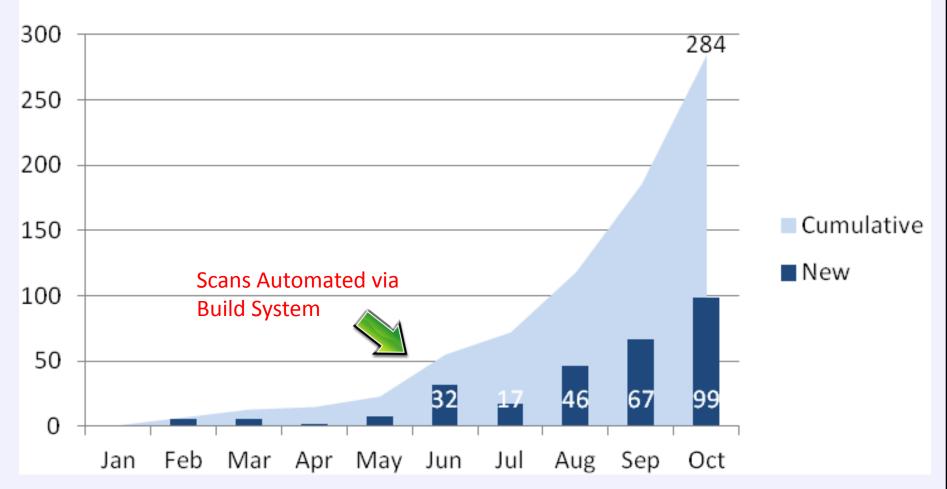
Automating Static Analysis



Bug Tracking Systems and IDEs

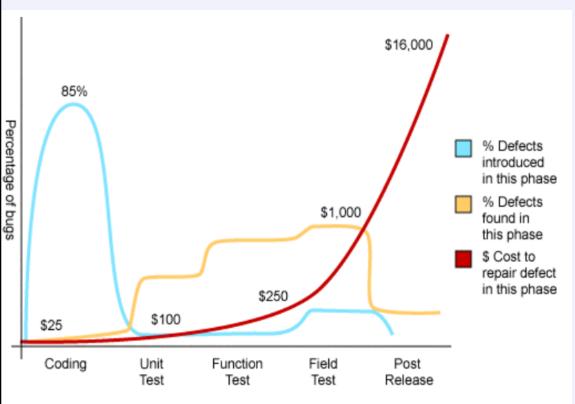


Unique Apps





Advantages of Early Flaw Detection



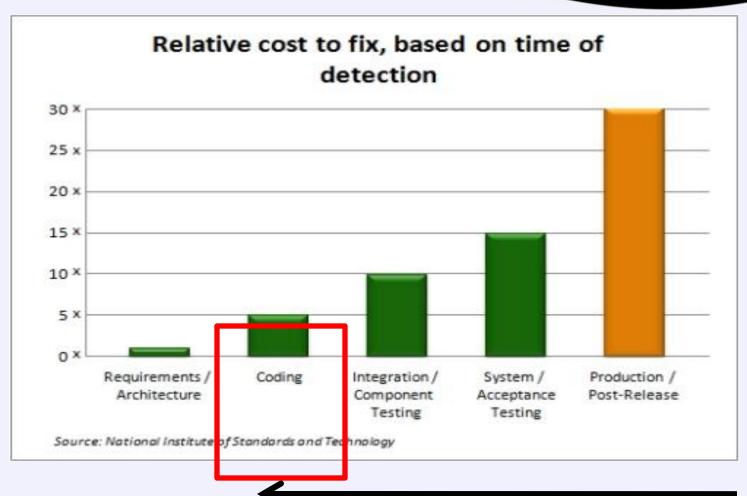
Source: Applied Software Measurement, Capers Jones, 1996

"The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) estimates that code fixes performed after release can result in 30 times the cost of fixes performed during the coding/development phase."

Source:

http://www.nist.gov/director/planning/upload/report02-3.pdf





Scan Early and Often!



Summary: Building a Successful App Sec Program

- <u>Critical to Success</u>: Executive Support/Sponsorship
- Center of Excellence Approach
- Application inventory and classification
- Defined security policies
- Technology for automated testing
- Manual pen testing
- Integration of static code analysis with internal SDLC
- Assessment of 3rd party/purchased software
- Remediation guidance
- Developer Training
- Metrics



Thank You

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