Journey to Low Code / No Code App Security

Learn how to secure your application & data with a low code or no code approach!

24th September – 6 PM-8 PM (GST)

Secure your single page web app with low code on IBM Cloud https://www.crowdcast.io/e/journey-to-low-code-no-code-app-security-1

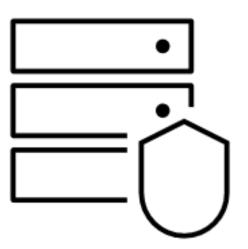
28th September – 6 PM-8 PM (GST)

Easily Secure your Spring Boot app with Low code / No code https://www.crowdcast.io/e/journey-to-low-code-no-code-app-security-2

30th September – 6 PM-8 PM (GST)

Securely Manage access to your Application Sensitive Data on IBM Cloud

https://www.crowdcast.io/e/journey-to-low-code-no-code-app-security-3

















Secure your single page web app with low code on IBM Cloud

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Divya S Security Consultant, IBM India



Frequently Asked Questions

All sessions are recorded automatically and **Recording** will be available instantly when live broadcast will end.

You do need a basic understanding of **Programming & security.**

Just log in or create your IBM Cloud Account from https://ibm.biz/appsecurity and you're good to go!

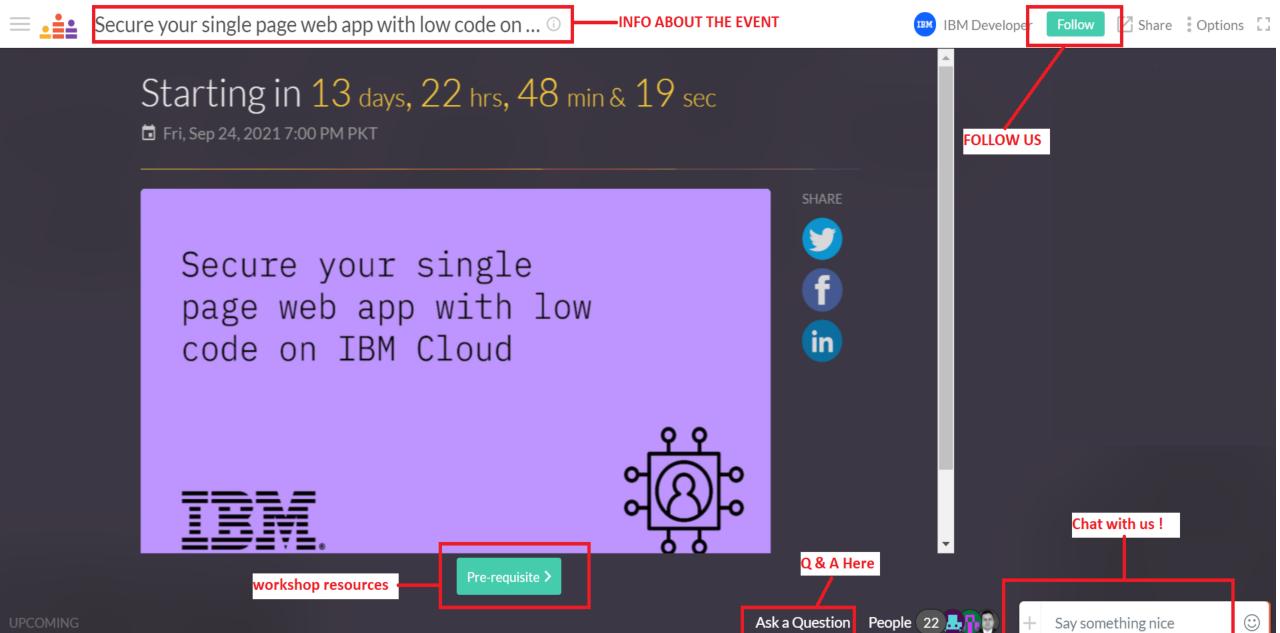
Yes, **Certificate** will be given within two weeks of completion of series.

Q&A session will happen at the end. Stay tuned!

How to join the IBM
Developer Community?

Join our Facebook
community

https://www.facebook.com/
groups/ibmdevelopermea/



Get your Certificate!

To get your participation certificate email us with the following info:

- 1. First Name
- 2. Last Name
- 3. Email ID you used to create your cloud account
- 4. Email ID you used to attend the live workshops on crowdcast.

Let's get started

- Sign up/Login to IBM Cloud: https://ibm.biz/appsecurity
- Follow along with the hands-on:
 https://github.com/IBMDeveloperMEA/Secur
 e-your-single-page-web-app-with-low-code-on-IBM-Cloud

Agenda

- Intro to low code/ No code Application Security
- Why we should learn Application security
- Recent developments
- AppID: What, Why & How
- Using AppID and What Does the Flow Looks Like?
- Authentications vs authorization
- Managing authentication
- Understanding the flow of Single-page apps
- Hands-on



https://meetingking.com/how-to-create-a-meeting-agenda/

Guest Speaker:

Ayesha Iftikhar

- Researcher & Co-founder and Mentor

Muhammad Nadeem

- Application Security Consultant

Introduction to low-code/ no-code Application Security

The evolving digital economies

- To survive in the digital economy:
- we need digital transformation at digital speed
- connect data, people and processes to compete, scale and win
- smooth app capabilities across multiple devices
- business and IT must work together
- hence, need for more powerful, faster, and business-friendly digital platforms



Why low-code/ no-code app development?

- low-code can be a game changer:
- tools/ digital platforms that create applications with visual programming capabilities
- drag-and-drop elements with no hardcore programming involved
- use a number of approaches to automate and abstract app development
- supports faster and reliable app development without any coding
- these platforms need a varying level of technical expertise



Low-code/ no-code app development benefits

- Improved agility
- Decreased costs
- Higher productivity
- Better customer experience
- Effective risk management and governance
- Change easily
- Faster transformation
- Drag-and-drop interfaces
- Instant mobility
- Declarative tools
- Security and scalability

App security with low-code/no-code development approach

- Low-code/no-code tools are powerful, fast and user friendly BUT,
- security is a critical aspect
- if its not secure, it is not a practical solution
- the success of a business now lies in a secure eco-system
- make sure that the platforms is able to protect the system and the platform both



Security implications in low-code/ no-code

- These platforms impose major security challenges:
- handling power to less-security-aware and non-technical people is risky
- there may exist compromised libraries and leverage APIs that may cause sensitive data breaches
- may also facilitate an increase in shadow IT
- there is a potential for backdoors
- pose growing security risks



Security concerns in low-code/ no-code

- Investigation reports have concluded that 43% of all data breaches are results of vulnerabilities at application layer
- Proprietary software's used in low-code/nocode platforms can have hidden vulnerabilities
- Trusting a platforms means placing faith in vendor for security processes
- Lack of security trainings to citizen developers impose a major threat

Hardening low-code/ no-code environments

- Perform code analysis
- Examine/audit proprietary libraries
- Trusted partners
- APIs security tests
- Compartmentalize
- Security exercises for citizen developers
- Access control

Developing responsible attitude towards security

- Secure all applications even if they are intended for internal use only
- Level up security understandings within the organizations
- Low-code/no-code platform users must be aware of the associated security threats and must have plans to address accordingly
- Vendors must arm their platforms sufficiently against associated threats
- Vendors must have vulnerability disclosure programs
- Establish means to accept bugs from white hat researchers for your products

Why should I learn security?

Secure your single page web app with low code on IBM Cloud

Goto

www.menti.com

Enter the code

2473 1125



Or use QR code

Are you facing any of these challenges?

- I am not sure if my source code is secure?
- We are not sure whose responsibility, is it?
- We are not sure how to initiate software security program?
- I am incorporating security, but I am not sure if I am doing right/ enough
- We are using automated tools but there is a steady trend in detection of issues

Statistically speaking...

- Global cybercrime losses to exceed \$1 trillion annually(1)
- Average interruption to operations at 18 hours(2)
- The average cost is more than half a million dollars per incident(2)
- Two-thirds of surveyed companies reported cyber incident in 2019(2)
- Damage also includes downtime, brand reputation, and reduced efficiency(2)
- 56% organizations lack a plan to prevent/ respond to cyber attack(2)

¹ Report by mcafee.com, 2020 ² https://www.businesswire.com/

Recent incidents...

SolarWinds breach

- A hardcoded password in an API [2020]
- Microsoft, US govt organizations, and many others affected

Bypassing PayPal's 2FA

By manipulating request parameters [2017]

Zoom's enumerable meeting IDs

Anyone could join meeting by entering IDs [2020]

A few question...

Can a vulnerable software function without producing any errors?

• Yes, it can function even for several months or years before the vulnerability is disclosed

Can we add security to a software once it is ready to ship?

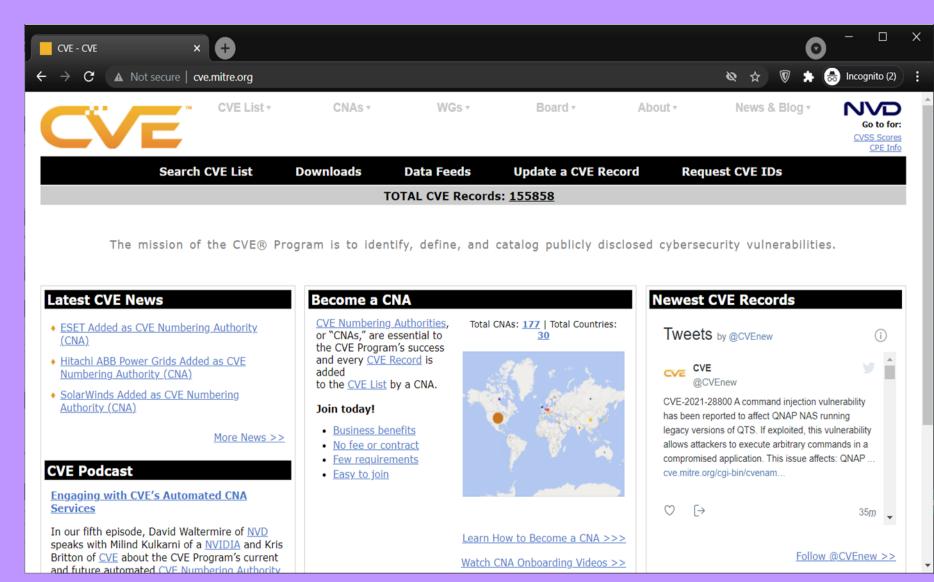
Security must not be an after thought

What is the trend in discovery of security vulnerabilities?

See graph on next slide

The CVE repository

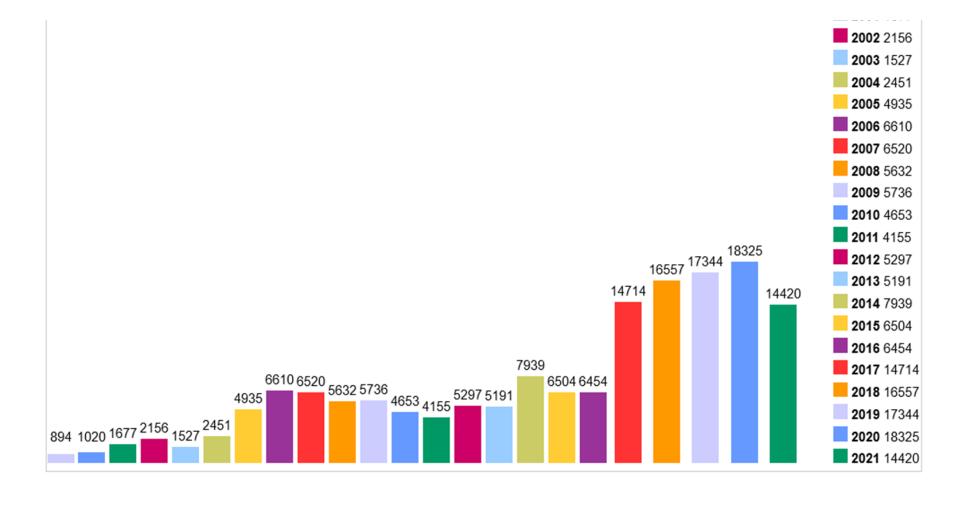
~155,000 vulnerable components (Jun 2021)



Vulnerabilities by Year

Reference:

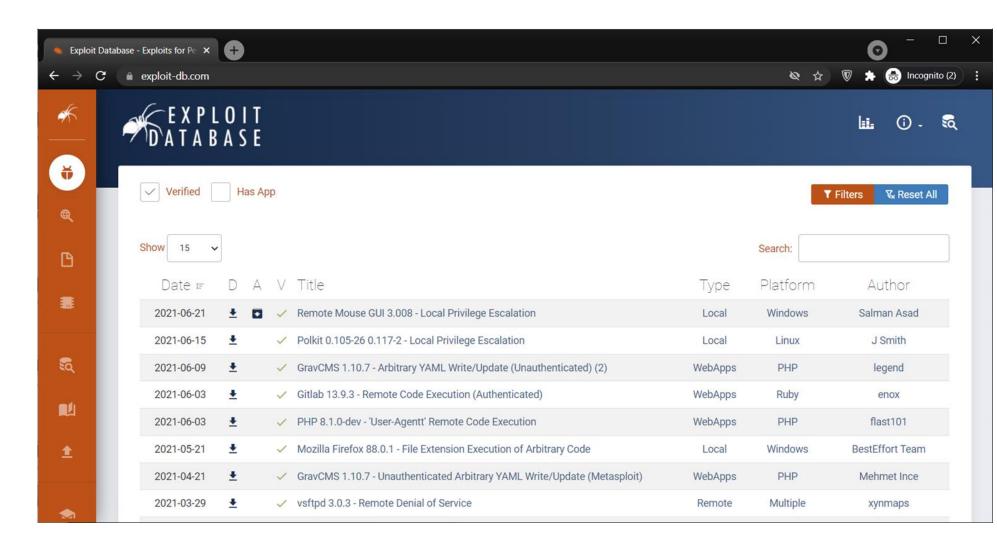
https://www.cvedetails.co m/browse-by-date.php



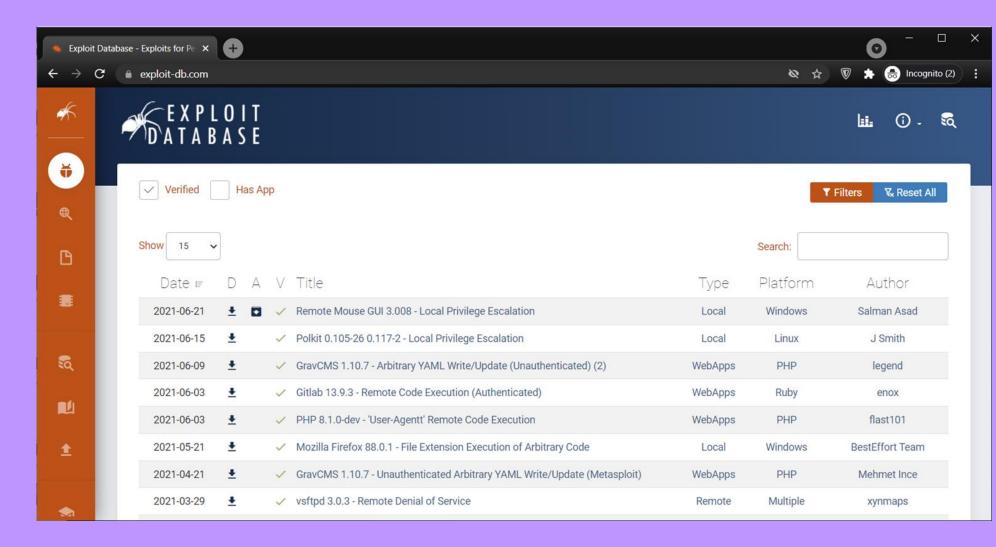
Another place to look is within version control as a whole. In a complex web application where multiple developers may work on a single module, leaders need the convenience of being able to quickly test and roll back emerging versions of code. This functionality is provided by versioning apps such as Apache Subversion. Both the repo and the versioning app are prone to vulnerability.

Ordinary security issues, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting (XSS), are two-dimensional and recognizable by nontechnical staff through straightforward testing methods or even the most basic vulnerability scanning tools. Testers can run a regression test suite scripted on Cucumber and then report issues without knowing anything about the contents of automated build scripts that trigger the test from a repo, some of which actually contain secret access keys and tokens. The diverse ways such credentials are used in scripted CI pipelines is limited only by the creativity of the developer. Usually continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD) involves simplifying and automating as much as possible, but scanning the code, the integration, and the deployment process itself is no

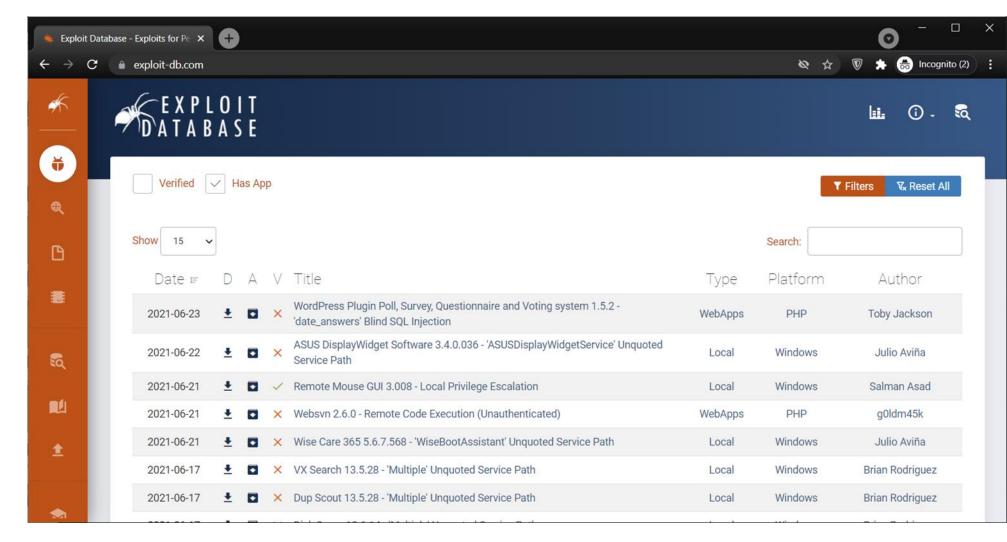
More than 44,000 exploits



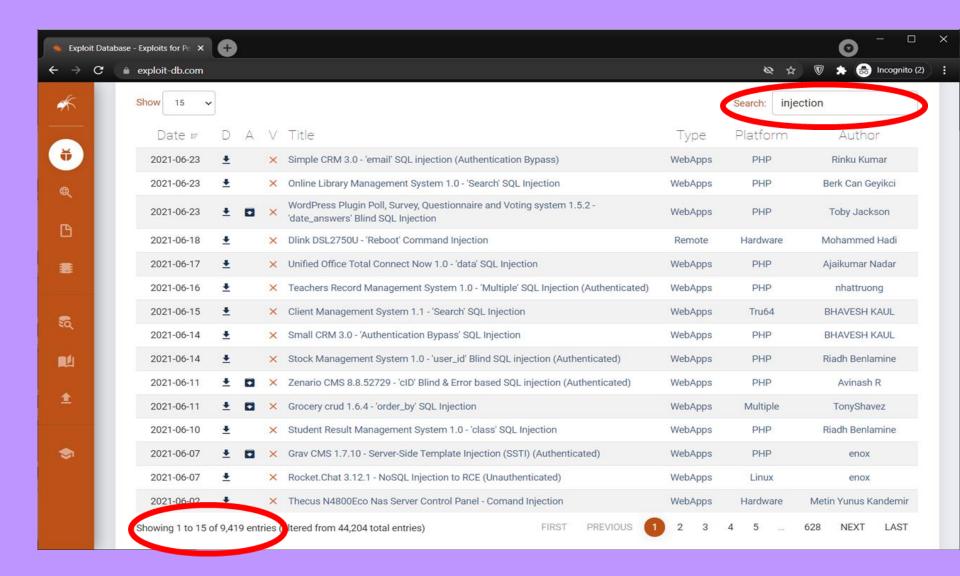
More than 33,000 verified exploits



Almost 8,000 exploits with an app



More than 9,000 exploits related to injections









Recent developments...

AppSec got a lot of attention recently!

- PCI Software Security Framework (SSF) (2019-2020)
 - Secure SLC Standard
 - □ Secure Software Standard

- ISO/ IEC 27034 (2011 2018) [still incomplete]
- Software Assurance Maturity Model (SAMM) ver. 2.0 (2020)
- Built Security In Maturity Model (BSIMM) ver. 11 (2019)
- NIST's Secure Software Development Framework (SSDF) (2020)

ISO/ IEC 27034

ISO/IEC 27034-1:**2011** — Part 1:

Overview and concepts

ISO/IEC 27034-2:**2015** — Part 2:

Organization normative framework

ISO/IEC 27034-3:**2018** — Part 3:

Application security management process

ISO/IEC 27034-4:**20XX** — Part 4:

Application security validation (DRAFT)

ISO/IEC 27034-5:**2017** — Part 5:

Protocols & app sec. control data structure

ISO/IEC 27034-6:**2016** — Part 6:

Case studies

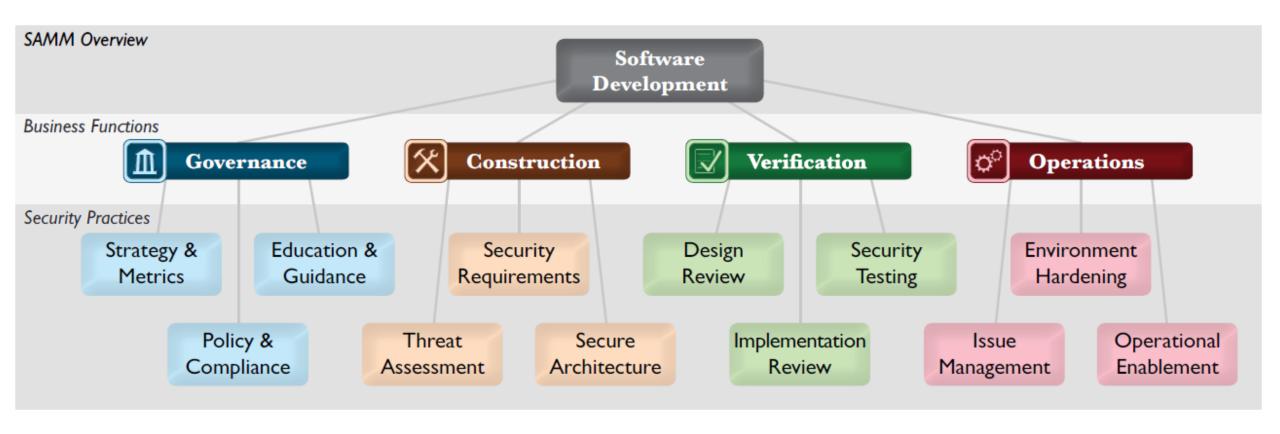
ISO/IEC 27034-7:**2018** — Part 7:

Assurance prediction framework

ISO/IEC TS 27034-5-1:**2018** — Part 5-1:

Protocols & app sec control data structure, XML schemas

OWASP SAMM ver. 1.5



BSIMM ver. 11

LEVEL 1	SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT (SE)
Activities in this practice observed most frequently	[SE1.1] Use application input monitoring.
	[SE1.2] Ensure host and network security basics are in place.
LEVEL 2	SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT (SE)
Activities in this practice observed relatively frequently	[SE2.2] Define secure deployment parameters and configurations.
	[SE2.4] Protect code integrity.
	[SE2.5] Use application containers.
	[SE2.6] Ensure cloud security basics.
LEVEL 3	SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT (SE)
Activities in this practice observed least frequently or are newly added	[SE3.2] Use code protection.
	[SE3.3] Use application behavior monitoring and diagnostics.
	[SE3.5] Use orchestration for containers and virtualized environments.
	[SE3.6] Enhance application inventory with operations bill of materials.

App ID

What is AppID

Application security can be incredibly complicated. For most developers, it's one of the hardest parts of creating an app. How can you be sure that you are protecting your user's information? By integrating IBM Cloud™ App ID into your apps, you can secure resources and add authentication; even when you don't have a lot of security experience.

By requiring users to sign into your app, you can store user data such as app preferences or information from the public social profiles, and then use that data to customize each experience of your app. App ID provides a framework for you, but you can also bring your own branded sign in screens when working with cloud directory.



Why Do We Need AppID

Scenario

You need to add <u>authorization and</u> <u>authentication</u> to your mobile and web apps but don't have a background in security.

Solution

App ID makes it easy to add an authentication step to your apps. You can add email or user name, social, or enterprise sign-in to your apps with APIs, SDKs, prebuilt UIs, or your own branded UIs.

You want to limit access to your apps and back-end resources.

You can secure your apps, back-end resources, and APIs easily by using the standards-based authentication provided by App ID.

You want to build personalized app experiences for your users.

With App ID, you can <u>store user data</u> such as app preferences or information from their public social profiles, and then use that data to customize each experience of your app.

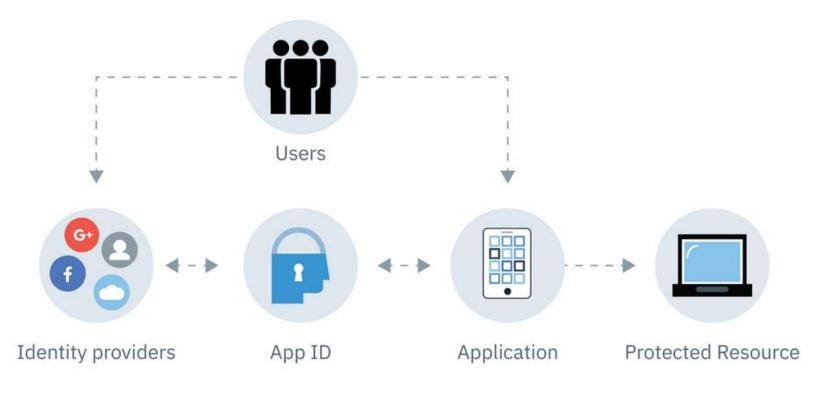
You want to manage users in a scalable way.

With App ID you can create a <u>Cloud Directory</u>, which makes it possible for you to add user sign-up and sign-in to your apps. Cloud Directory provides you with the framework to maintain a user registry that can scale with your user base. With the pre-built functionality for self-service, such as email verification and password resets, you can be sure that your app is authenticating users securely.

How it Works

With App ID, you can add a level of security to your apps by requiring users to sign in. You can also use the server SDK o APIs to protect your back-enc resources.

- Application
- Server SDK:
- Client SDK:
- IBM Cloud
- App ID:
- Cloud Directory:
- External (third party)



Integrations

- Kubernetes Service
- Cloud Functions and API Connect
- Cloud Foundry
- Activity Tracker
- iOS Programming Guide
- Node.js programming guide

App ID Value to Developers of any app on any cloud



Add authentication to your mobile and web apps and protect your APIs and back-ends running on cloud. Add email/password based sign-up and sign-in with App ID's scalable user registry - Cloud Directory, or social log-in. For employee apps, use SAML 2.0 federation for enterprise sign-in. For all app users, enrich their profiles with additional info so you can build engaging experiences.





Authentication

- Email/Password, Social sign-in, Enterprise sign-in
- Use Client SDKs for iOS and Android, Server SDKs for node.js and Swift, REST APIs called from any language, a customizable sign-in widget, and App ID starter app
- Secure your apps running on Kubernetes or
 Secure your apps running on Kubernetes or
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User Management

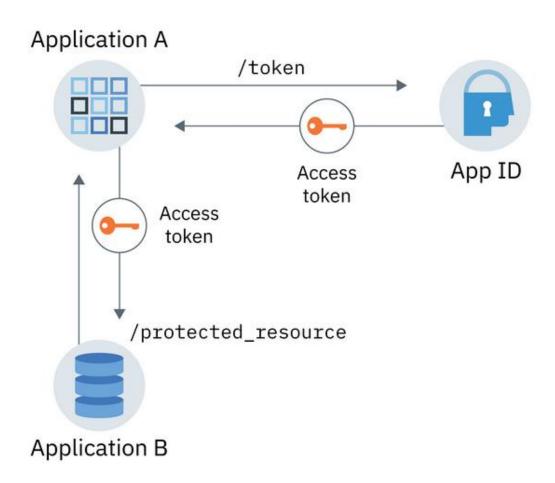
- Sign-in, sign-up, email verification, change password, forgot password
- Default UI and flows, or replace with your own branding and custom flows
- Default email templates you can customize and brand



Application User Profile Management

- Store end user data, like app preferences, to personalize app experiences
- Continuity for users who start out anonymously and sign-in later

How App ID works: What Does the Flow Looks Like?



- 1. You register the application that needs to authenticate to access a protected resource with App ID.
- 2.Application A registers with App ID to obtain a client ID and secret.
- 3.Application A makes a request to the App ID authorization server /token endpoint by sending the credentials retrieved in the previous step.
- 4.App ID validates the request, authenticates the app, and returns a response to Application A that contains an access token.
- 5.Application A is now able to use the valid access token to send requests to protected resources such as Application B.

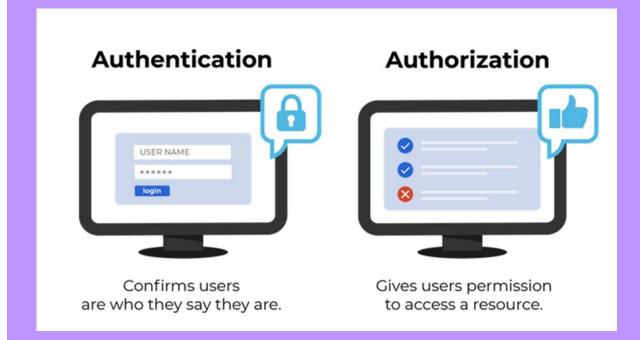
Managing authentication



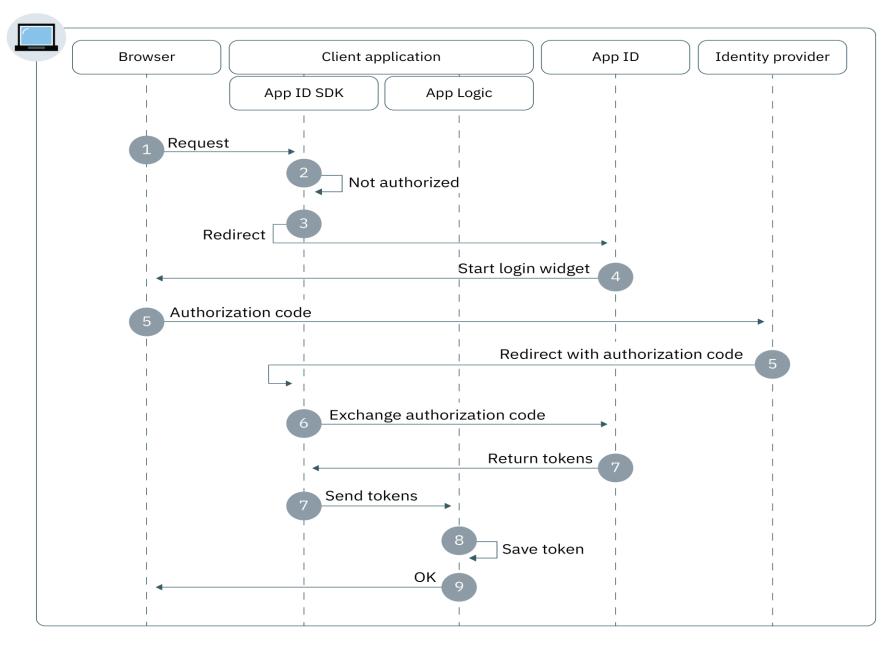
Identity provider	Type	Description
Cloud Directory	Managed registry	You can maintain your own user registry in the cloud. When a user signs up for your app, they are added to your directory of users. This option gives your users more freedom to manage their own account within your app.
<u>SAML</u>	Enterprise	You can create a single sign-on experience for your users.
<u>Facebook</u>	Social	Users can sign into your app by using their Facebook credentials.
Google+	Social	Users can sign into your app by using their Google credentials.
<u>Custom</u>	Custom	If none of the provided options fit your specific need, you can configure your own identity flow to work with App ID.

Difference Authentication and Authorization

- **Authentication**, in the form of a key. The lock on the door only grants access to someone with the correct key in much the same way that a system only grants access to users who have the correct credentials.
- Authorization, in the form of permissions.
 Once inside, the person has the authorization to access the kitchen and open the cupboard that holds the pet food. The person may not have permission to go into the bedroom for a quick nap.



Understanding the flow Single-page apps



Hands On

- Sign up/Login to IBM Cloud: https://ibm.biz/appsecurity
- Follow along with the hands-on:
 <u>https://github.com/IBMDeveloperMEA/Secure-your-single-page-web-app-with-low-code-on-IBM-Cloud</u>

Summary:

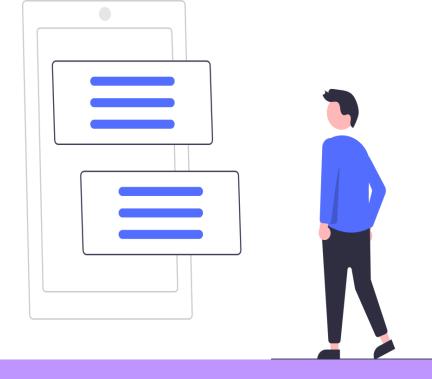
we learned about:

- Intro to low code/ No code Application Security
- Why is it important to adapt security in Application development
- Recent developments
- What is AppID, how does it work and why we should use it.
- Benefits of AppID
- Difference between Authentications vs authorization
- Managing authentication

Let us know how we are doing!

SCAN ME





Survey link

https://ibm.biz/appsecurity-survey

Get Started here: https://ibm.biz/appsecurity

Join our Facebook Community

Join here:

https://www.facebook.com/groups/ibmdevelopermea/

A big thank you to our partners!









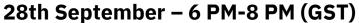




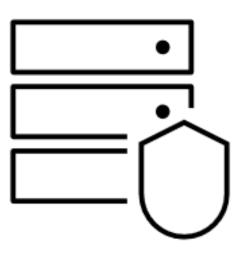


Journey to Low Code / No Code App Security

The next workshop in the series!



Easily Secure your Spring Boot app with Low code / No code https://www.crowdcast.io/e/journey-to-low-code-no-code-appsecurity-2

















Thank you!

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Divya S Security Consultant, India

Ayesha Iftikhar Researcher & Co-founder and Mentor

Muhammad Nadeem Application Security Consultant linkedin.com/in/mn338

Let us know how we did!



Survey link:

https://ibm.biz/appsecurity-survey