

Secure Software Development | Ivan Notes 2022

▼ System life cycle (SLC) | SDLC focuses in 1-6

- 1. Plan & approval
- 2. reqs analysis
- 3. design
- ▼ 4. development
 - ▼ waterfall
 - cant go back
 - ▼ agile
 - sprints
 - scrum master
 - ▼ devops
 - combine dev, QA, & ops
 - secdevops
- ▼ 5. testing
 - canary deployments
 - product certification
- ▼ 6. deployment
 - accreditation
- 7. operation
- 8. disposal

▼ Maturity Models

- CMM, CMMC

▼ APIs

- REST
- SOAP

▼ Secure programming

- input validation
- session management
- polyinstantiation

▼ **Code obfuscation**

- lexical, data, control flow

▼ **Acquiring software**

- assess vendors
- contracts / SLAs

▼ **Weaknesses & Vulns**

- ▼ buffer overflows
 - protect with ASLR
- ▼ SQL injection
 - prevent with input validation
- ▼ XSS / CSRF
 - stored = persistent
 - reflected = more common
 - xss targets browser, CSRF targets web app
- ▼ covert channels
 - storage = more common
 - time
- backdoors
- memory / object reuse
- TOCTOU (race conditions)
- citizen developers

▼ **Databases**

- ▼ Components of DBMS
 - hardware
 - software
- ▼ tables
 - rows = tuples/records

- column = attribute
- field = intersection of row + column
- ▼ primary & foreign keys
 - primary = unique identifier
 - foreign = relationship to PK
- Language (SQL)
- Users
- Data
- ▼ Maintaining data integrity
 - concurrency
 - use locks
 - ▼ ACID
 - atomicity
 - consistency
 - isolation
 - durability