

Security Strategies in Web Applications and Social Networking

Lesson 11

Testing and Quality Assurance for Production Web Sites

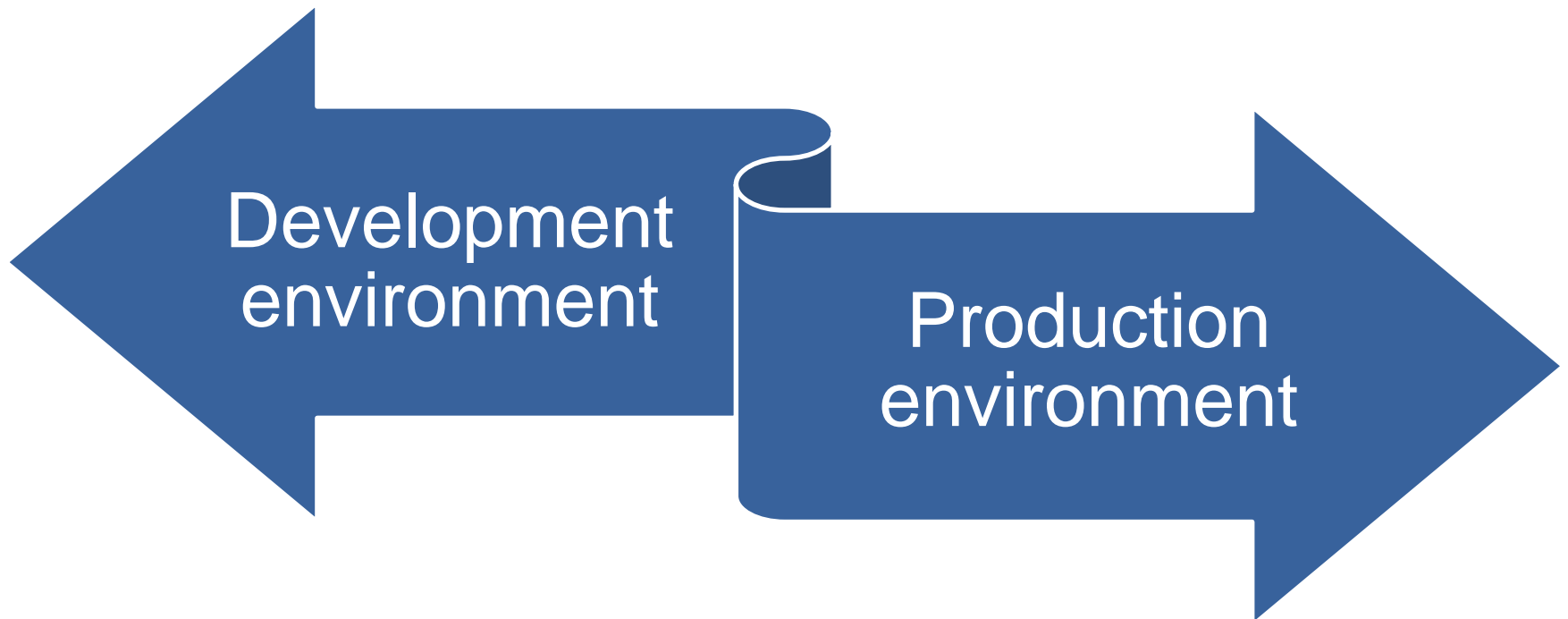
Learning Objective

- Analyze the role and importance of quality assurance (QA) testing for Web applications.

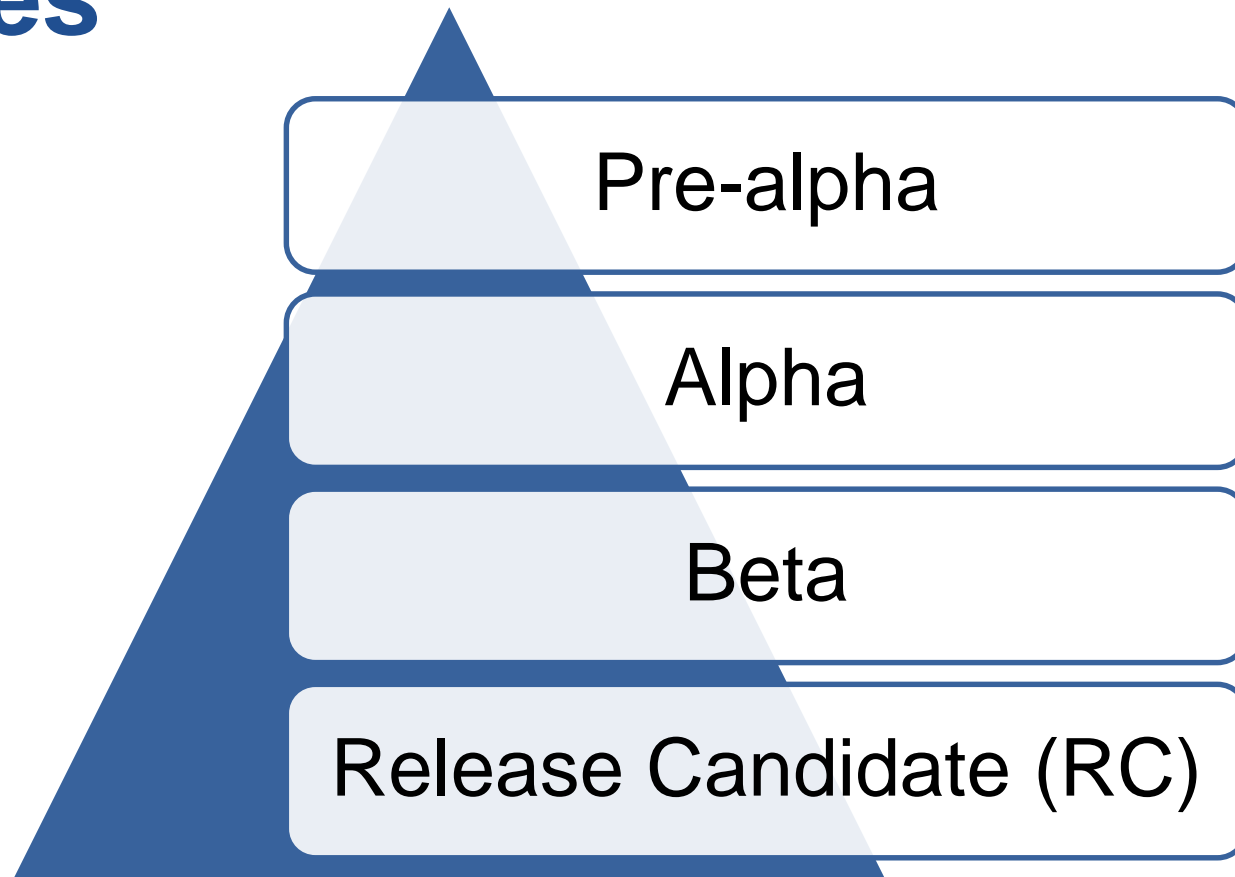
Key Concepts

- Configuration and change management
- Quality assurance testing and gap analysis
- Metrics and measurement programs
- Monitoring production applications
- Strategies and best practices

Development vs. Production Environments



Software Development Life Cycle Stages



A **release candidate (RC)**, also known as "going silver", is a **beta** version with potential to be a final product, which is ready to **release** unless significant bugs emerge. ... **Beta** testing is conducted in a client's or customer's location and to test the software from a user's perspective.



Formalizing Software and System Changes

- Change management
 - Provides all stakeholders in the application the knowledge of *what* will be changed and *when* it will be changed
- A formal deployment plan is a best practice for separation of duties from developers, QA analysts, and system administrators.

Formalizing Software and System Changes (Continued)

- Configuration management
 - Provides system administrators and developers with documented history of changes in case a rollback to a previous version or full restore of an application is necessary

Network Documentation



Web Site Deployment Checklist

- Verify links
- Test browser compatibility
- Test all downloads
- Verify digital certificates and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) URLs work correctly
- Test forms and form controls
- Verify path traversal
- Review navigational structure
- Verify shopping features
- Web page load times

Software Testing Techniques

Black box
testing

White box
testing

Gray box
testing

Unit testing

Integration
testing

System
testing

Regression
testing

Usability
testing

Software Testing Techniques

Performance
testing

Software
stress testing

Recovery
testing

Security
testing

Compatibility
testing

Regulatory
compliance
testing

Key Areas of Security Vulnerability Testing

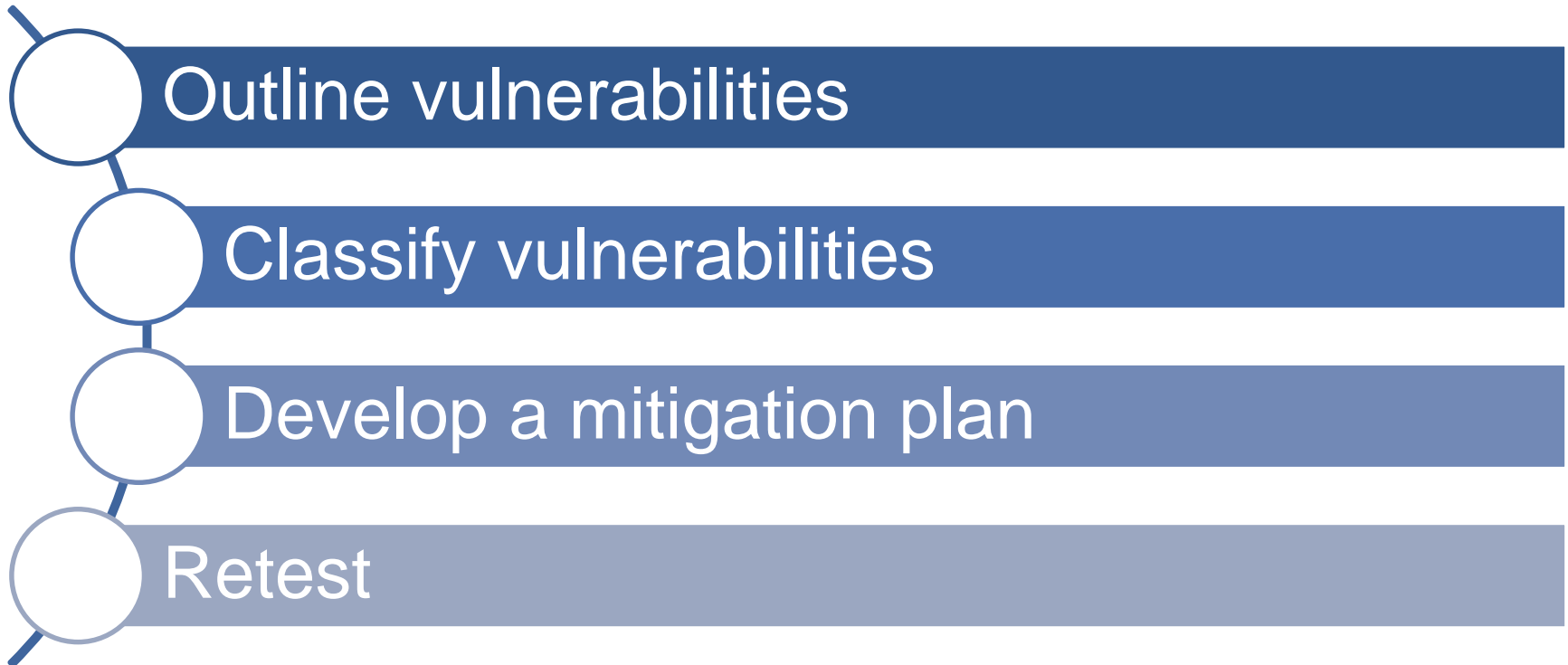
Application design

Default security measures

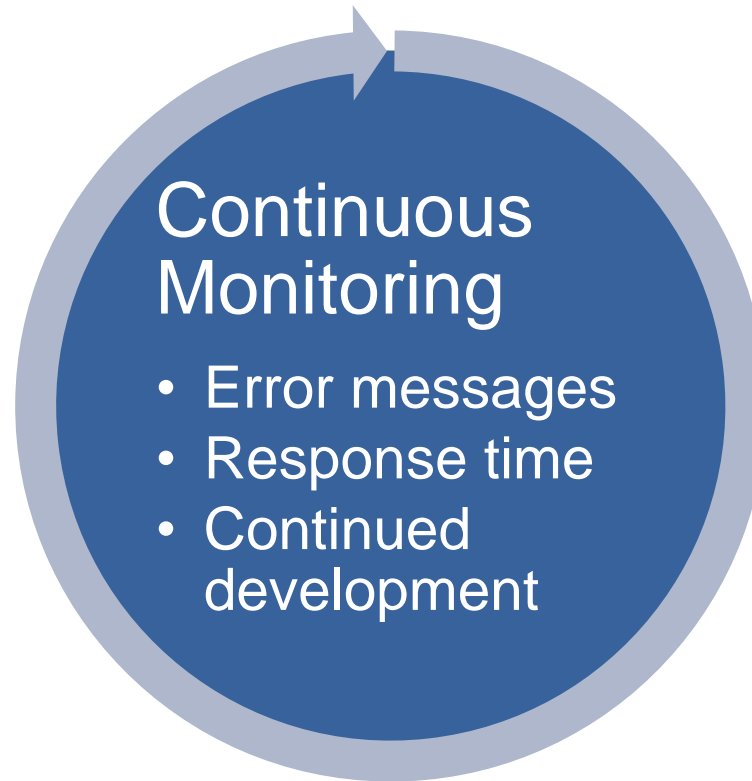
Mass deployment security

Information and response abilities

Mitigating Security Holes



Production Deployment



Analyzing Web Page Statistics

Analytics Browser statistics

Bounce rate

Network performance

Visitor paths

Shopping cart abandonment

Visitor location

Best Practices

Protect data

Minimize data
collection

Use tracking
software

Conduct
usability tests

Ongoing
security testing

Develop
standards,
policies, and
procedures

Use regression
testing

Use a testing
cycle

Summary

- Configuration and change management
- QA test plans
- Metrics and measurement programs
- Monitoring production applications
- Formalizing software and system changes

Virtual Lab

■ Performing Dynamic and Static Quality Control Testing

If your educational institution included the Jones & Bartlett labs as part of the course curriculum, use this script to introduce the lab:

“In this lesson, you learned about quality assurance testing for Web applications. You explored configuration and change management, gap analysis, metrics and measurement programs, monitoring production applications, and strategies and best practices.

In the lab for this lesson, you will use skipfish, a dynamic testing tool, to identify vulnerabilities in the Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA). The DVWA is a Web application that is made purposefully vulnerable. It is installed on a local Web server to allow security analysts a safe place to test the security of their applications. You also will use RATS (Rough Auditing Tool for Security) to perform static analysis testing on the DVWA. You will use the vi Editor to review the source code for a part of the DVWA to identify exactly where the software code is most vulnerable. Finally, you will compare the results of both skipfish and RATS reports.”