Application Security Processes



#Agenda

- What is Application Security?
- How do we design application security processes?
 - Secure Development Partnership
 - Secure Development Standards
 - Manageability: Automation & Integration
 - Manageability: Secure Pipeline
 - Tools: Exclusion of Code Qualification Vulnerabilities

- Security Library Development
- Threat Modeling
- Developer Benchmark
- Security Training
- Security Tests
- Bug Bounty

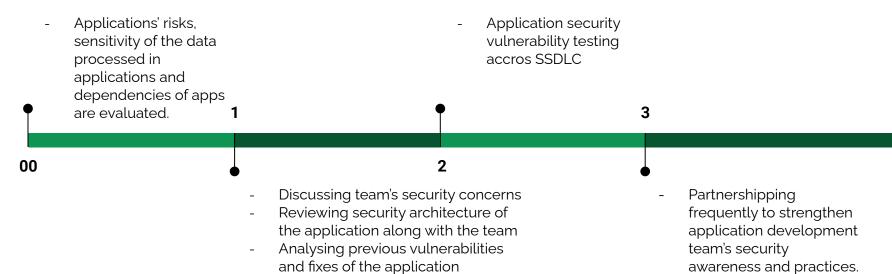
#What is Application Security?

Application security is defined as the set of steps a developer takes to identify, fix, and prevent security vulnerabilities in applications at multiple stages of the software development lifecycle (SDLC). It involves several steps to keep security vulnerabilities at bay, from development to testing and post-deployment reviews, keeping in mind the application deployment environment. These steps span right from application design to code review and post-deployment.

#Security Teams: Partnership

| Today | Secure By Default | Self Service | Security Partnership | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|
| Mid Term | Secure By Default | Self | lf Service Security Partnership | | | | |
| Long Term | Secure By Default | | Self Service | | Security Partnership | | |

#Secure Development: Partnership



#Secure Development: Standards





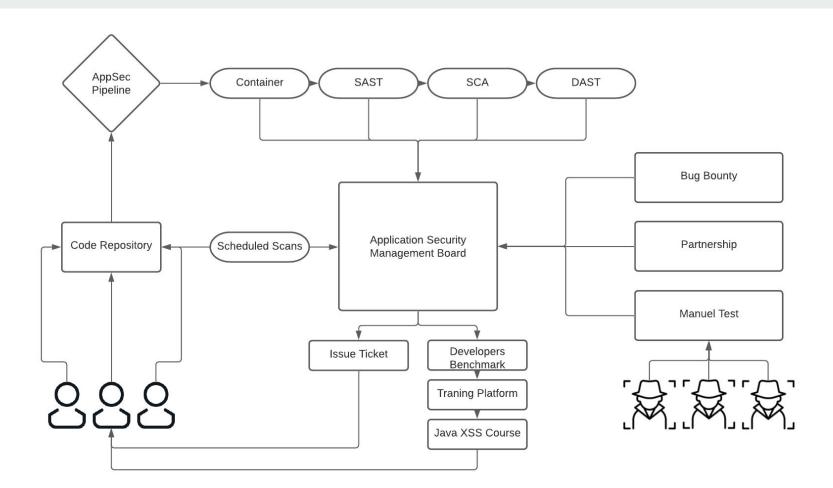






#Manageability: Automation & Integration

- AppSec Pipeline (Container, SAST, SCA, DAST)
- Scheduled Scans
- Issue Ticket
- Vulnerability Management
- Mail, Slack, other Communication Apps



#Manageability: Secure Pipeline



Code Commit

Code Analysis

Image Process

Deploy Stage

Dynamic Scans

Deploy Prod

Block by Rule

- Image Build
- Image Scan

(Block by Rule)

- Image Sign
- Registry push

Block by Rule

#Tools: Exclusion of Code Qualification Vulnerabilities



Example:

Dead Code: Unused Field

Dead Code: Unused Method

Dead Code: Unused Parameter

Dead Code: Expression is Always true

Dead Code: Expression is Always false

Dead Code: Empty Try Block

#Security Library Development









#Threat Modeling

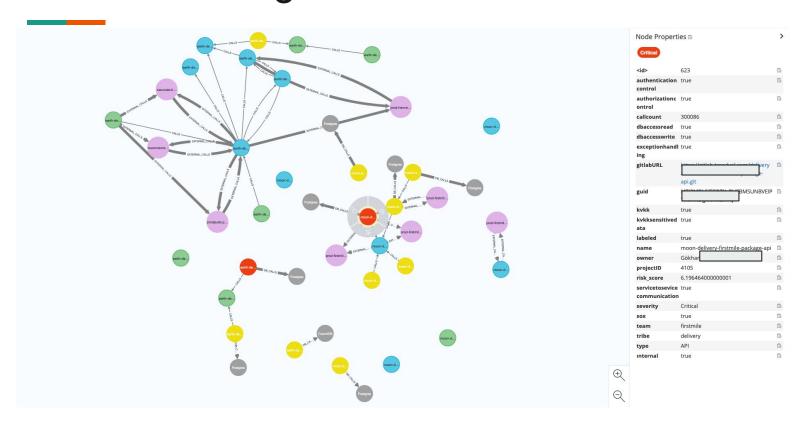
The process of identifying potential security risks of applications is called **Threat Modeling**.

- **STRIDE** (Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information disclosure, Denial of service, Elevation of privilege)
- **DREAD** (Damage,Reproducibility,Exploitability,Affected users)

- Identification of security risks
- As the design of the applications changes, the potential risks that may arise in the future will also change, so checklists and controls need to be changed
- Listing of possible threats to the system
- Listing of actions to be taken for each threat

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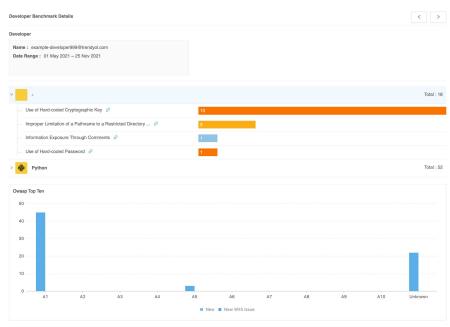
#Threat Modeling



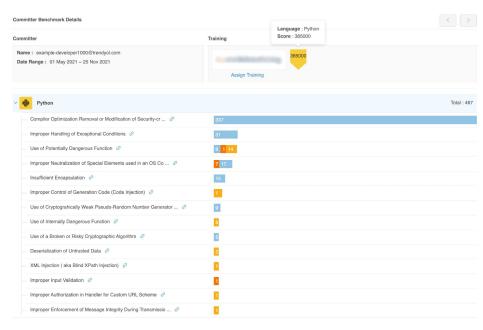
#Developer Benchmark

| А | example-developer1@trendyol.com | © 10 | H 5 | M 63 | 17 | Score : 336 |
|---|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| А | example-developer2@trendyol.com | © 5 | (1) | M 17 | Q 4 | Score: 86 |
| А | example-developer3@trendyol.com | © 8 | H 0 | M 7 | Q 8 | Score : 44 |
| А | example-developer4@trendyol.com | © 0 | H 0 | M 10 | 2 | Score : 44 |
| А | example-developer5@trendyol.com <u>□</u> | © 0 | H 2 | M 2 | L 6 | Score: 40 |
| А | example-developer6@trendyol.com | © 4 | H 0 | M 8 | 1 3 | Score : 38 |
| А | example-developer7@trendyol.com | © 0 | H 0 | M 6 | L 6 | Score : 36 |
| А | example-developer8@trendyol.com 辿 | © 0 | H 0 | M 7 | 1 3 | Score: 34 |
| А | example-developer9@trendyol.com 🔟 | © 0 | H 0 | M 8 | 0 | Score : 32 |
| А | example-developer10@trendyol.com 🔟 | © 0 | H 3 | M o | 0 | Score: 30 |

#Developer Benchmark



#AppSec Training



#Bug Bounty

Platform Quality
 Researchers Quality
 Ease of Operation

Triage Team Quality
Program Manager Quality
Cost



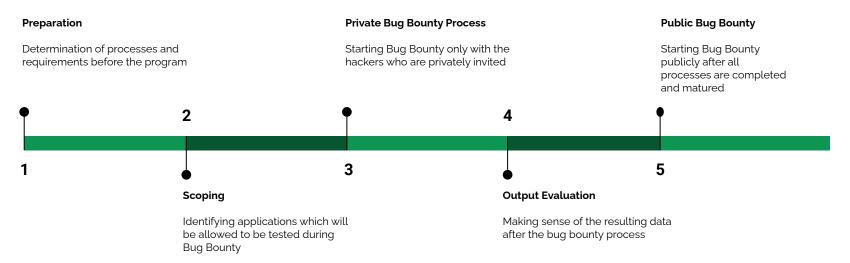








#Bug Bounty



Data Security: Application Security Processes

