Maxim Baele

Volunteer

OWASP Belgium chapter leader
OWASP SAMM core team member

OWASP Regulations & Standards Liaison

→ Bridge-builder

ORC-WG (Resources)



Maxim Baele

Principal Consultant Product Security @TOREON

Tinkering with Linux Linux system engineering

Automation
Build systems (CI/CD)

... and product security

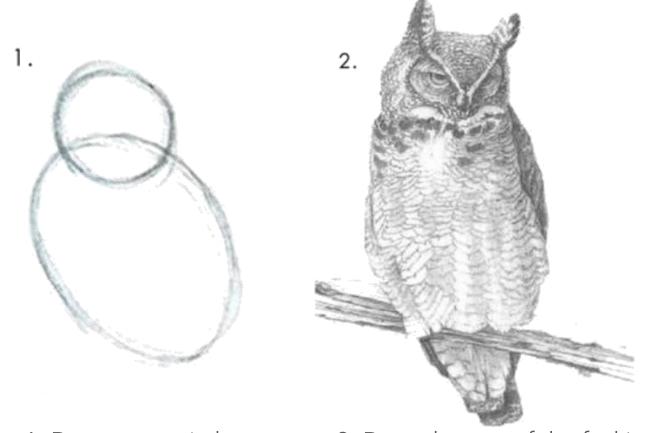


Can you help us build secure products?

... and product security



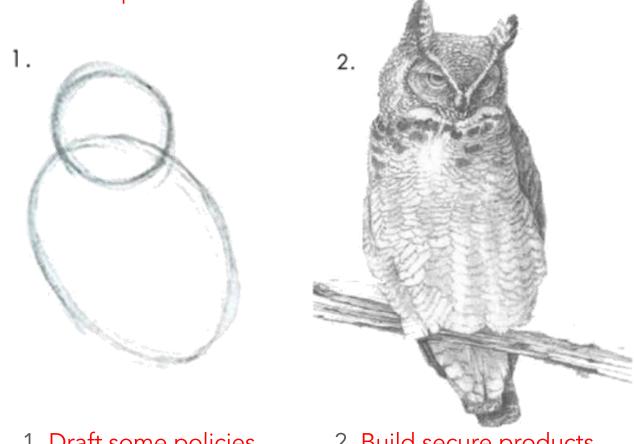
How to draw an owl



1. Draw some circles

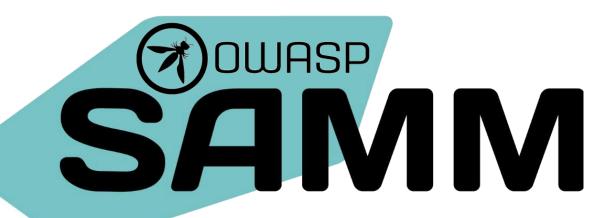
2. Draw the rest of the fucking owl

How to build secure products



1. Draft some policies

2. Build secure products



Open Worldwide Application Security Project °2001

Tools, guidance, standards, community

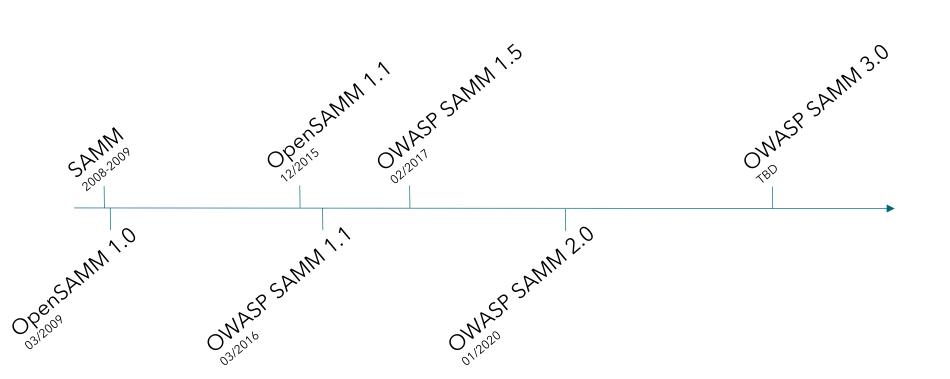
Project-based



Software Assurance Maturity Model V1 in 2009, now at version 2.1.0 Prescriptive standard (Opinionated!)

Implementation tool to help you prepare for product security certifications and legislative compliance

https://owaspsamm.org



Microsoft SDL

Cigital Security Touchpoints

T OWASP CLASP

BSIMM

NIST SP800-218 SSDF

(ISO 27034)



All core team members are practitioners themselves

Experts contribute to core team guidance (e.g. agile guidance)

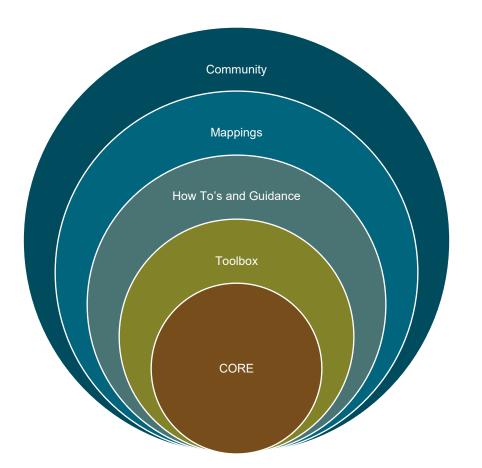
Practitioners contribute to community guidance

Work happens in public

https://github.com/owaspsamm/
https://www.meetup.com/owasp-samm/

https://owasp.slack.com/messages/C0VF1EJGH

→ Community-driven improvements

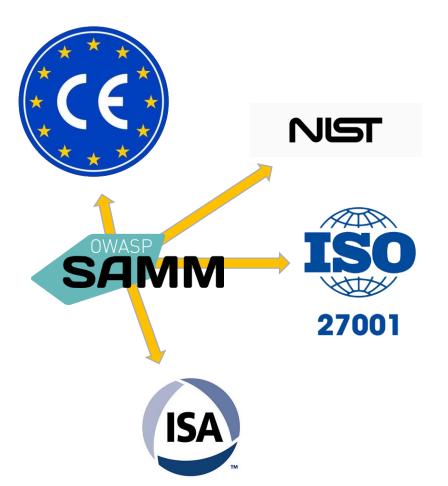


Stable Core & Toolbox
→ automation-friendly

Continuously expanding guidance

Growing set of mappings

Helpful community & growing set of experts



- NIST SSDF (Co-op with NIST)
- OpenCRE → opencre.org
- ISO 27002:2022
- BSIMM13 & 14
- IEC62443-4-1
- EU Cyber Resilience Act
- Microsoft SDL
- NIST CSF
- NIST SP800-53 rev 5
- ′



Technical Documentation





Technical Documentation

Vulnerability Management



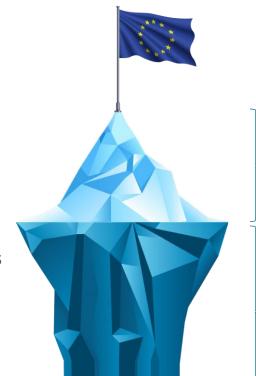


Technical Documentation

Vulnerability Management

Secure by design, based on risk analysis

Released without known, exploitable vulnerabilities Adhering to high-level Technical Requirements Patchable









Technical Documentation

Vulnerability Management

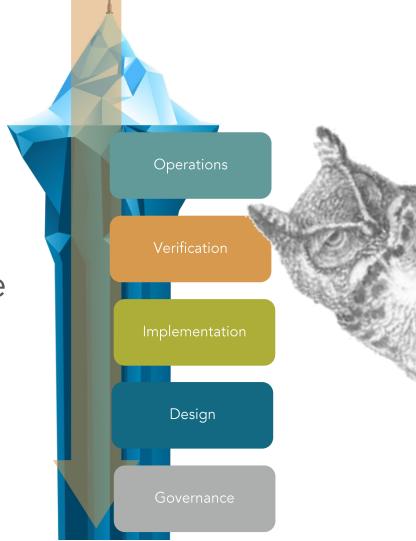
Secure by design, based on risk analysis

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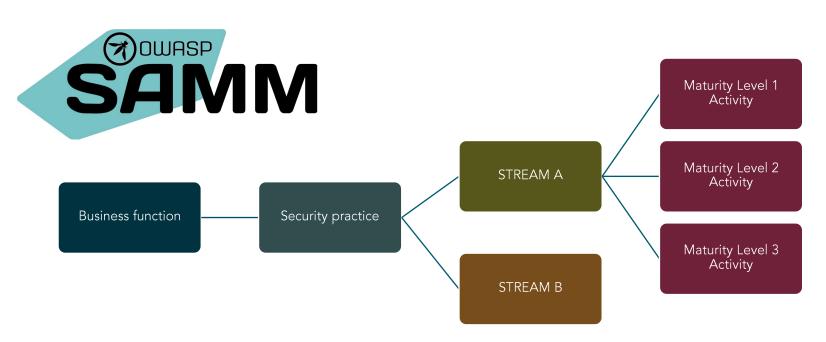


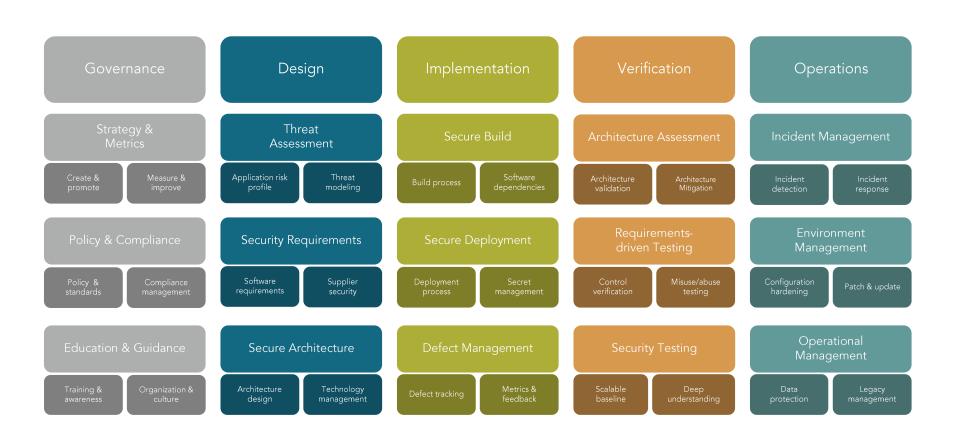


Secure Development Lifecycle









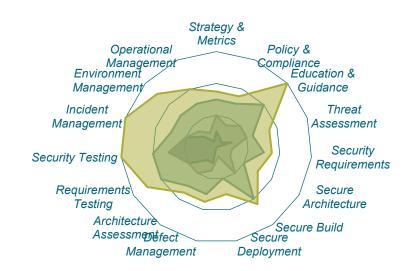
Maturity levels

- 0) Practice unfulfilled
- 1) Ad-hoc provision
- 2) Increased efficiency and effectiveness
- 3) Comprehensive mastery at scale

Assessment tooling

https://owaspsamm.org/assessment

- → SAMM Toolbox
- → Sammy (Codific)
- → SAMMwise





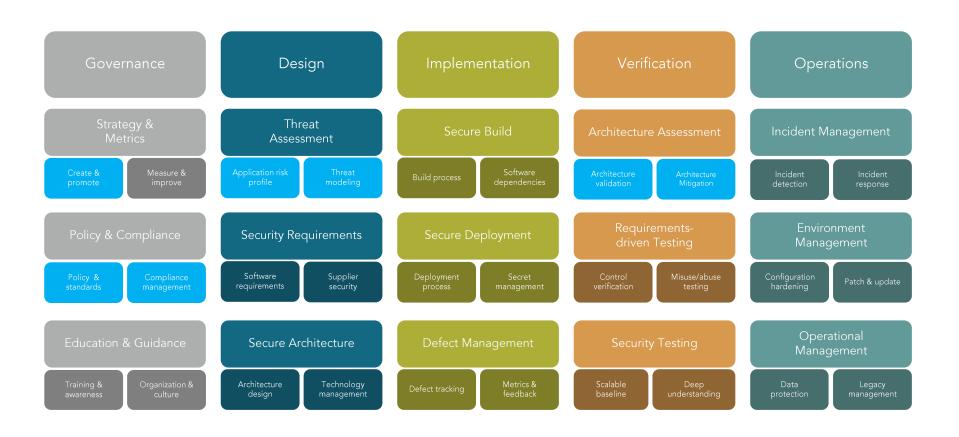
Secure Development Lifecycle

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Vulnerability handling

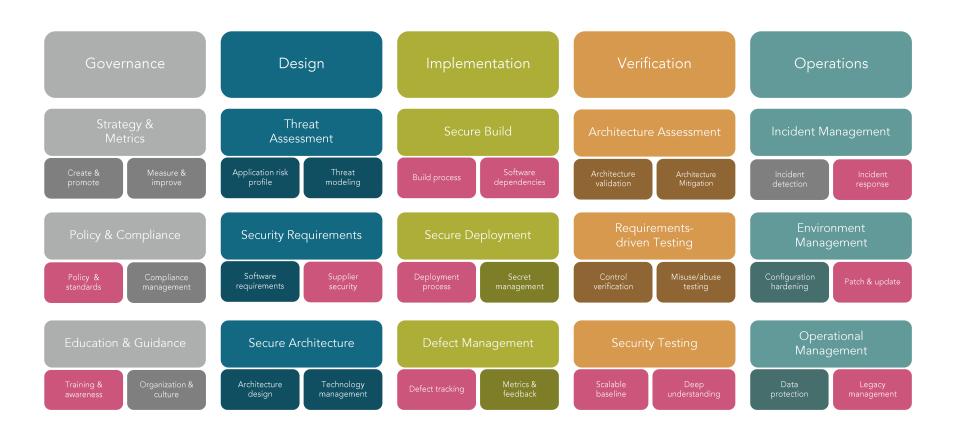
Secure by design, based on risk analysis



Released without known, exploitable vulnerabilities Adhering to high-level Technical Requirements Patchable

Governance	Design	Implementation	Verification	Operations
Strategy & Metrics	Threat Assessment	Secure Build	Architecture Assessment	Incident Management
Create & Measure & improve	Application risk Threat modeling	Build process Software dependencies	Architecture Architecture Validation Mitigation	Incident Incident detection response
Policy & Compliance	Security Requirements	Secure Deployment	Requirements- driven Testing	Environment Management
Policy & Compliance management	Software Supplier requirements security	Deployment Secret management	Control Misuse/abuse verification testing	Configuration Patch & update
Education & Guidance	Secure Architecture	Defect Management	Security Testing	Operational Management
Training & Organization & culture	Architecture Technology design management	Defect tracking Metrics & feedback	Scalable Deep baseline understanding	Data Legacy protection management

Vulnerability handling



Do you classify applications according to business	risk ba	ased on a simple and predefined set of questions?					
An agreed-upon risk classification exists	Yes	A clear and simple risk classification system is in place, at minimum aligning with CRA product classification categories. All products are classified, including existing and legacy applications.					
The application team understands the risk classification	Yes	Application risk classification is part of security training, explaining both the classification scheme and the implications for products.					
The risk classification covers critical aspects of business risks the organization is facing	Yes	Non-compliancies to CRA obligations are classified as business risks.					
The organization has an inventory for the applications in scope	Yes	The inventory is centrally documented (see L2 requirements), linked to context defined in G-SM-A and requirements defines in G-PC-B					

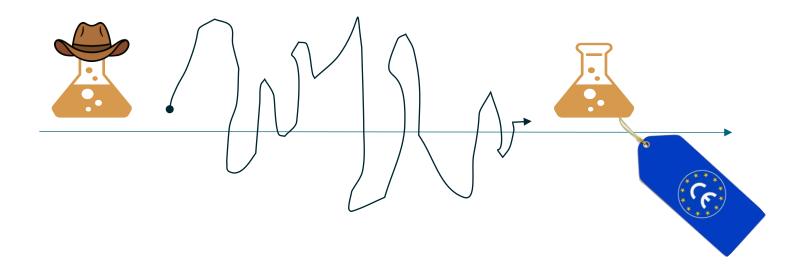
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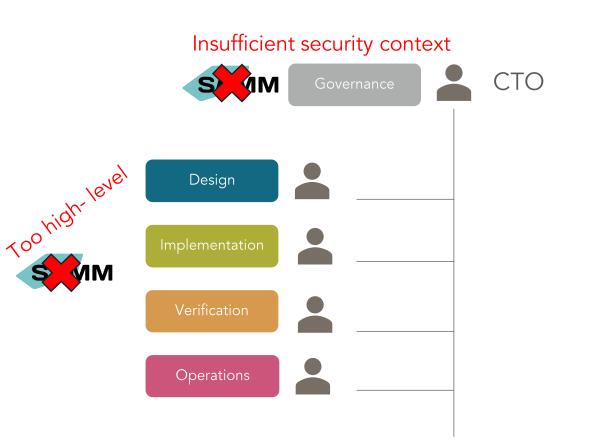
Product Security Strategy

"Supporting Activities"

Governance	Design	Implementation	Verification	Operations
Strategy & Metrics	Threat Assessment	Secure Build	Architecture Assessment	Incident Management
Create & Measure & improve	Application risk Threat modeling	Build process Software dependencies	Architecture Architecture validation Mitigation	Incident Incident detection response
Policy & Compliance	Security Requirements	Secure Deployment	Requirements- driven Testing	Environment Management
Policy & Compliance standards management	Software Supplier requirements security	Deployment Secret management	Control Misuse/abuse verification testing	Configuration hardening Patch & update
Education & Guidance	Secure Architecture	Defect Management	Security Testing	Operational Management
Training & Organization & culture	Architecture Technology design management	Defect tracking Metrics & feedback	Scalable Deep baseline understanding	Data Legacy management

Product Security Strategy



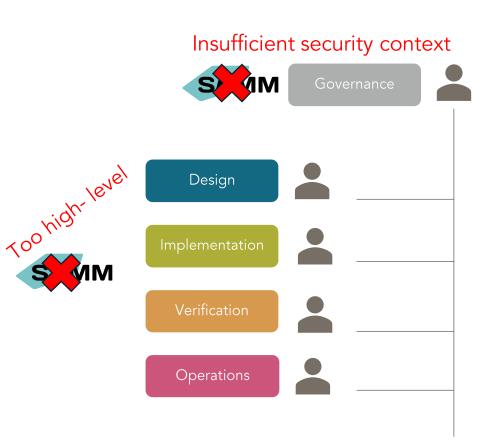


Too technical

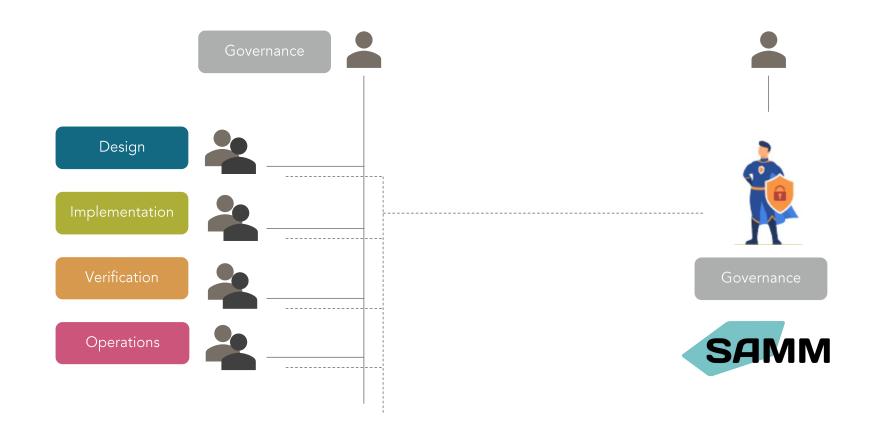


CISO

Governance







Technical background

- CTO, Architect, Lead Developer
- Product Security [Architect|Officer|Manager|...]

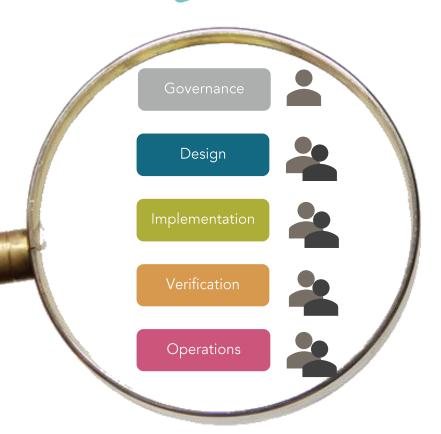
Security Champion

- Advisory role!
- Assistance from legal
- Supported by the full organization







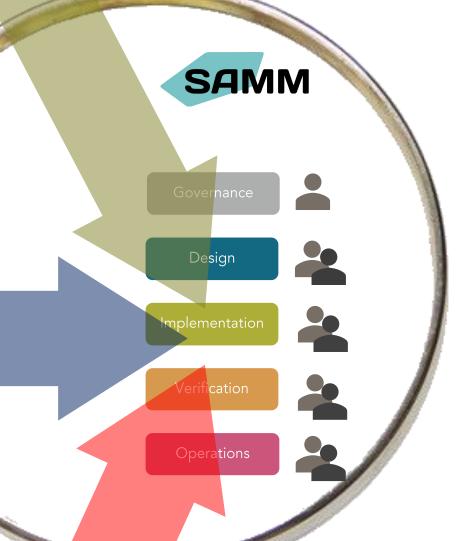


Focused on a single product ...or similar set of products

Taking part in the same SDLC







Company History

Active markets and industries

Organizational Structure

Internal & External Drivers for security



Efforts and initiatives thus far

Historic Incidents

Context







Getting Data



In-depth knowledge of SAMM required







Inconsistencies!





















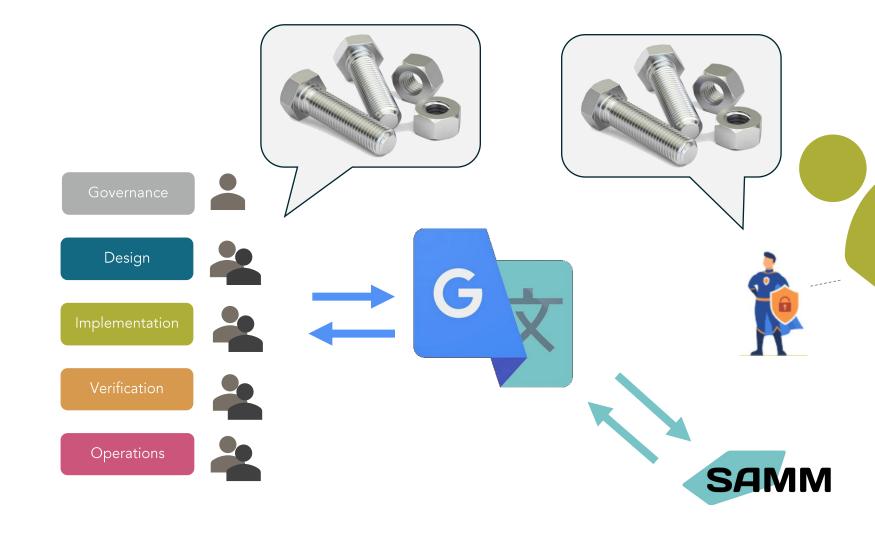




→(Very) mature organizations

→ Still not recommended

Getting Data







Governance



Design



Implementation



Verification



Operations



Security Testing

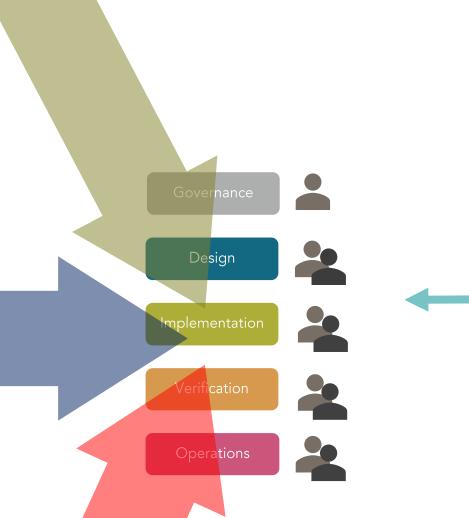
Do you scan applications with automated security testing tools?

You dynamically generate inputs for security tests using automated tools

You choose the security testing tools to fit the organization's architecture and
technology stack, and balance depth and accuracy of inspection with usability of findings



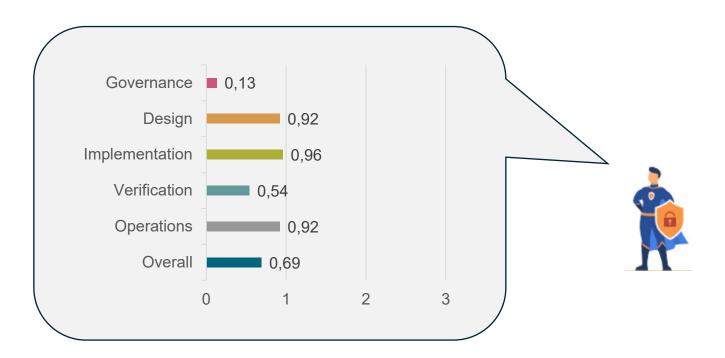








Answer	
	¥
No	
Yes, some of them	
Yes, at least half of them	
Yes, most or all of them	



SCORES ARE RELATIVE

SCORES ARE RELATIVE

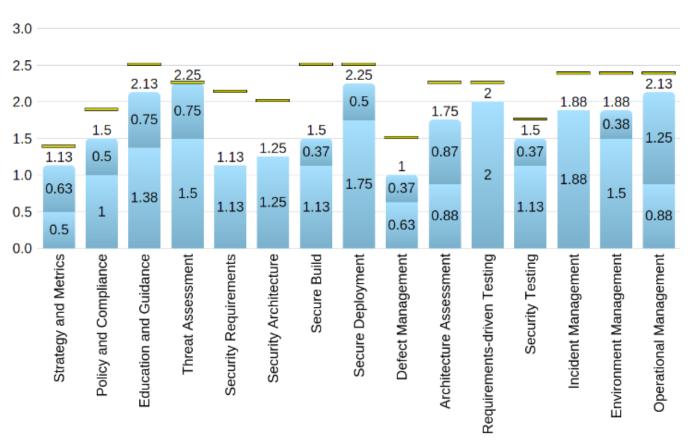
- ...to the organization's risk appetite
- ...to the team's maturity
- ...to a point in time
- ...to the assessor (in some cases)

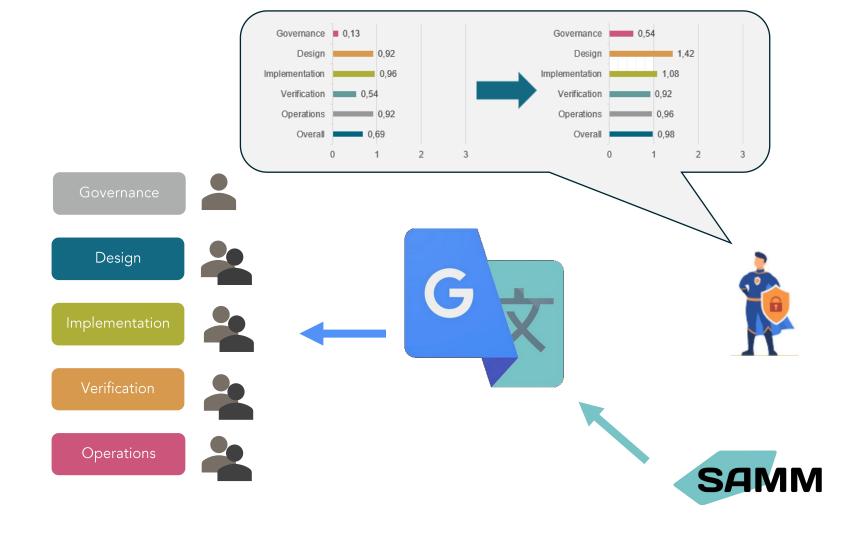
TARGETS ARE RELATIVE



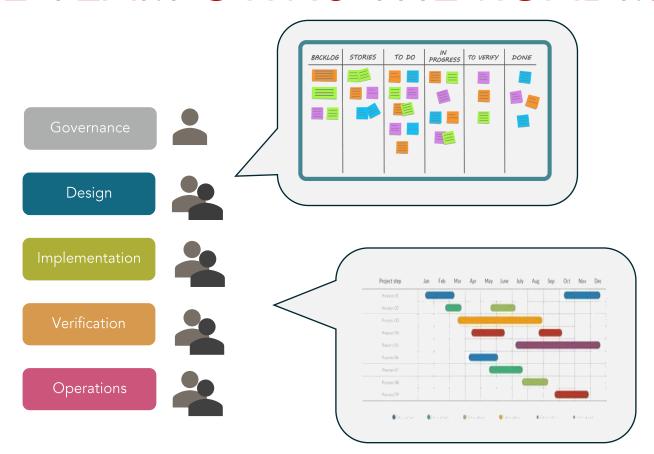
- ...to the capacity for change
- ...to market and legislatory demands
- ...to the lifecycle of the product(s) in scope







THE TEAM OWNS THE ROADMAP





THE TEAM OWNS THE ROADMAP



















"You get what you measure"

Richard Hamming







Baseline score

Your initial SAMM scores

Current score

Your current SAMM scores

Target score

- SAMM scores that represent an acceptable level of risk
- You should improve to reach the target, not an absolute 3.0!

Percent to target

PercentToTarget = 1 - Gap / Target

Activity	Current	Target	Gap	Percent to target
I-SB-A-1	0.75	1.00	0.25	75%
I-SB-A-2	0.00	0.75	0.75	0%
I-SB-A-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%
I-SB-B-1	1.00	0.75	0.00*	100%
I-SB-B-2	0.25	0.75	0.50	33%
I-SB-B-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%

Legend

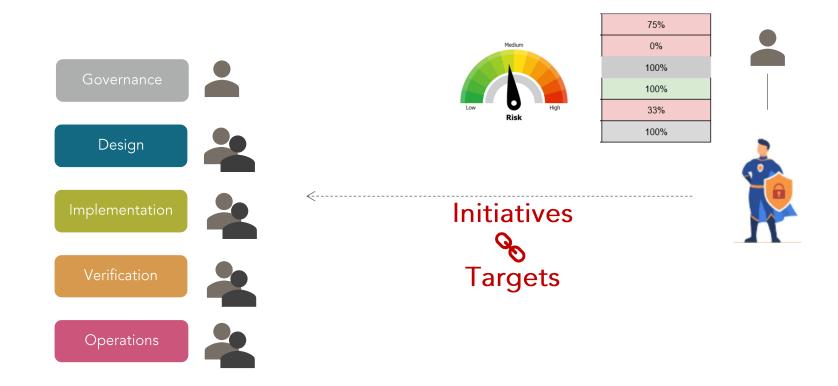
Within target

Need to improve

"Not applicable"

^{*} Gap is zeroed out to avoid giving credit for "overshooting"

THE TEAM OWNS THE ROADMAP



Summary

SAMM requires interpretation

Interviews work better than questionnaires

→ Coaching & consistency

SAMM scores are "personal"

→ Relative to the team/scope

Targets are relative to the team/score AND risk

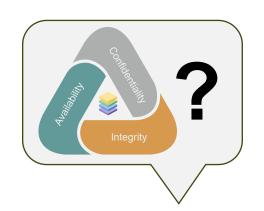
- →Measure progress, not raw scores
- →Use initiatives to support team progress



SAMM: 12-24m



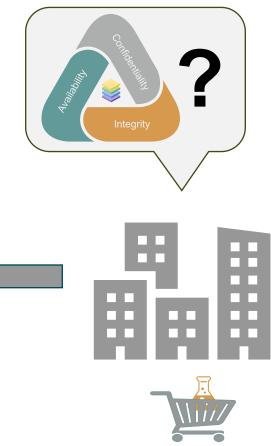
Roadmap Progress: 3-6m



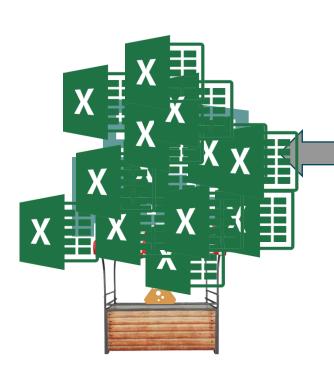


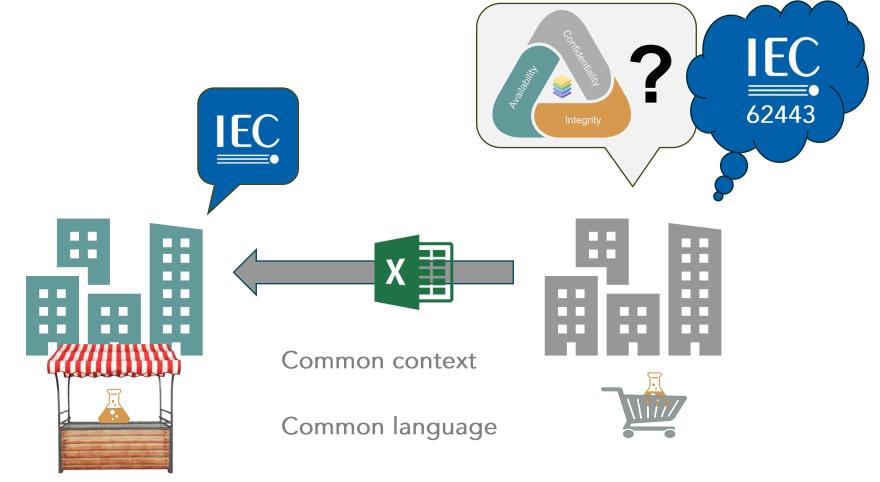










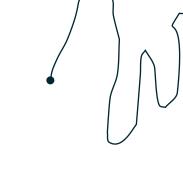


Clear delineation of shared responsibilities









WHAT



































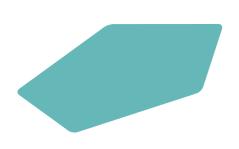




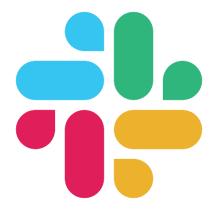




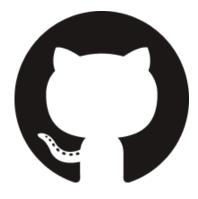




owaspsamm.org



#project-samm



github.com/owaspsamm



meetup.com/owaspsamm



2nd Wednesday of the month

21:30 CET - 3:30 pm EDT/EST

2nd Friday of the month

14:00 CET - 8:00 am EDT/EST

meetup.com/owasp-samm

