

DevSecOps: Essential Tooling to Enable Continuous Security

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Who is this guy?

- Me: Mad-Software-Developer turned Mad-Software-Engineer turned DevOps-Solution-Architect. Pragmatist. Particular focus on tools and automation. CI, CD, DevOps ... what's next?
 - PS: Thanks for inventing the term “DevOps” to describe what I like to do.
 - DevSecOps, on the other hand...
 - Definitely a **DevSecQaEntFinBizOps** specialist
- Pays my bills: Coveros helps organizations accelerate the delivery of secure, reliable software using agile methods.
 - Agile transformations, development, and testing
 - Dev(Sec)Ops implementations
 - Training courses in Agile, DevOps, Application Security
- Keeps me intrigued: SecureCI
 - Open-source DevOps product
 - Integrated CI/CD stack with security flavor



Why is he here?

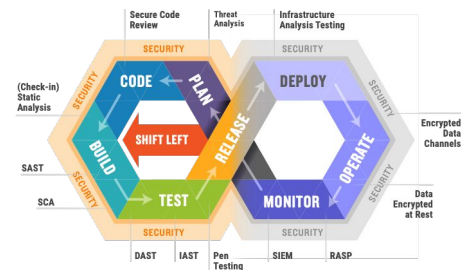
- Impart some experiences (and wisdom?) on people struggling to integrate application security assessment into their Agile development process.
 - Share some of my **experiences** (successes and failures)
 - How can DevSecOps enable **continuous security** in Agile development
 - Visualize examples of CI/CD **pipelines that include security**
 - Identify essential **categories of tools** you need in your DevOps pipeline
 - Anticipate **challenges** with integrating security tools
 - Recognize the importance of **integrating security team members** with development teams

Give you a reference to walk away with



Problem

- DevOps/Agile processes push code continuously
- Disjoint/mysterious security teams cannot keep up
- No time for slow, manual, late-lifecycle security
- Want to be “secure enough” every day
- Need: confidence that software can defend itself
- Need: continuous security



Solution: Dev (Sec) Ops

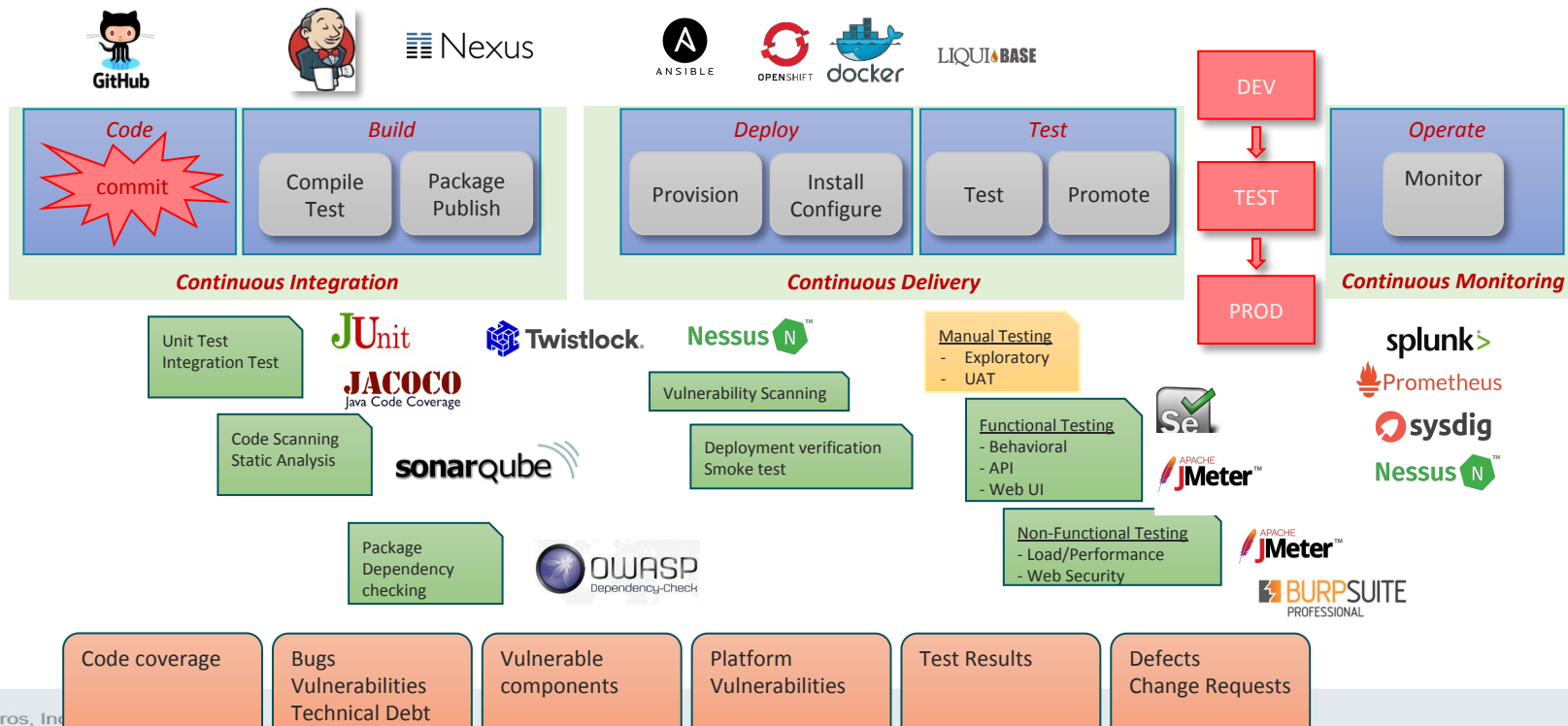
- Shift security left
- Integrate into daily and sprint-ly cycles
- Touchpoints in CI/CD pipeline
- Security tools run continuously
 - Static code analysis
 - Dynamic security testing
 - Software composition analysis
 - Platform vulnerability scanning
- Break builds, reject changes



DevOps and Modern Pipeline

Pipeline defines delivery process

The software delivery process is automated through a CI/CD pipeline to deliver application microservices into various test (and eventually production) environments



Poll



How many people are App Sec professionals?

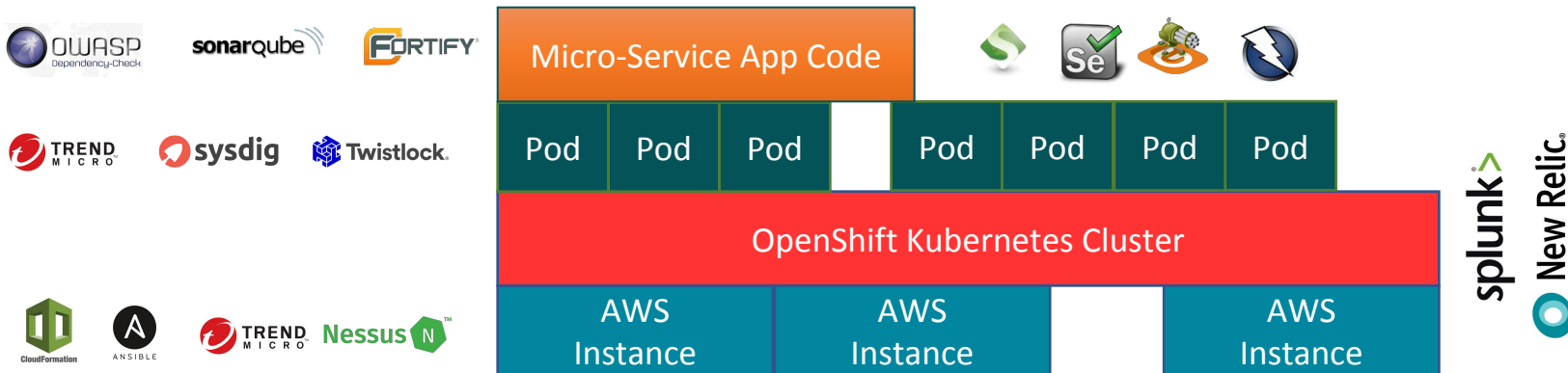
How many people have a DevOps
CI/CD pipeline of some variety?

Levels of Platform Assurance



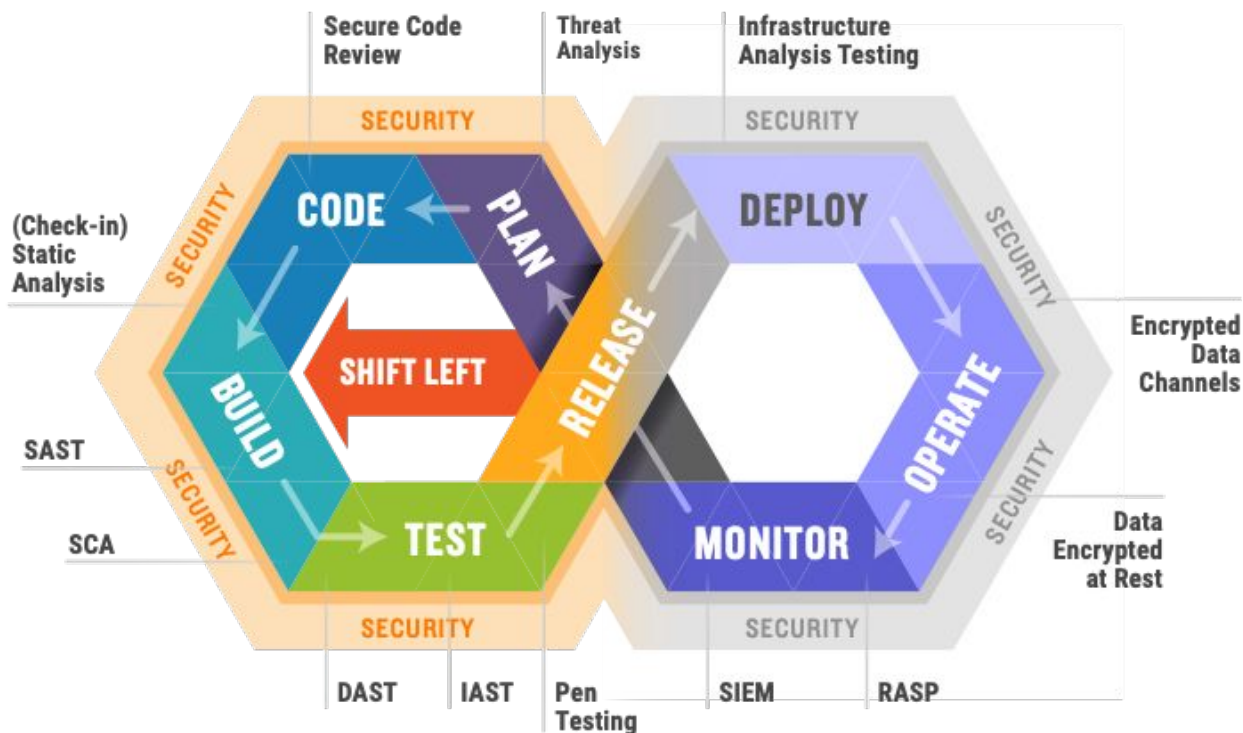
Application code must be assessed at multiple levels as it makes its way through the delivery process

- Application code scanned and tested for functionality, quality, and security
- Deployable docker container images scanned for security
- OpenShift cluster configured, hardened for security
- AWS instances and infrastructure configured, hardened for security to meet standards
- Entire stack monitored for behavior



Security Touch Points

Touchpoints in lifecycle



Pipeline quality and security gates



- From a pipeline and tooling standpoint, we want “Quality Gates”

NOTE: “Quality” means “Quality, Security, Maintainability, and every other -ility”

Goals of Quality Gates:

- Provide overall picture of health
- Stop bad code from making it through the pipeline
- Enforce standards
- Ensure code is production ready at all times

Ideally: automated with tools (always some manual)

Tools, tools, and more tools



PERIODIC TABLE OF DEVOPS TOOLS (V3)

EMBED

DOWNLOAD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Os Gl GitLab | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 En Sp Splunk | |
| 3 Fm Gh GitHub | 4 En Dt Datical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 Fm Sl Sumo Logic |
| 11 Os Sv Subversion | 12 En Db DBMaestro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 Os Fd Fluentd |
| 19 En Cw ISPW | 20 En Dp Delphix | 21 Os Jn Jenkins | 22 Fm Cs Codeship | 23 Os Fn FitNesse | 24 Fr Ju JUnit | 25 Fr Ka Karma | 26 Os Su SoapUI | 27 En Ch Chef | 28 Fr Tf Terraform | 29 En Xld Xebialabs XL Deploy | 30 En Ud UrbanCode Deploy | 31 Os Ku Kubernetes | 32 Fm Cc CA CD Director | 33 En Pr Plutora Release | 34 Pd Al Alibaba Cloud | 35 Os Os OpenStack | 36 Os Ps Prometheus | |
| 37 Os At Artifactory | 38 En Rg Redgate | 39 Pd Ba Bamboo | 40 Fm Vs VSTS | 41 Fr Se Selenium | 42 Fr Jm JMeter | 43 Os Ja Jasmine | 44 Pd Sl Sauce Labs | 45 Os An Ansible | 46 Os Ru Rudder | 47 En Oc Octopus Deploy | 48 Os Go GoCD | 49 Os Ms Mesos | 50 Pd Gke GKE | 51 Fm Om OpenMake | 52 Pd Cp AWS CodePipeline | 53 Os Cy Cloud Foundry | 54 En It ITRS | |
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| 73 Fm Bb BitBucket | 74 En Pf Perforce HelixCore | 75 Fm Cr Circle CI | 76 Pd Cb AWS CodeBuild | 77 Fr Cu Cucumber | 78 Os Mc Mocha | 79 Os Lo Locust.io | 80 En Mf Micro Focus UFT | 81 Os Sl Salt | 82 Os Ce CFEngine | 83 En Eb ElasticBox | 84 En Ca CA Automic | 85 En De Docker Enterprise | 86 Pd Ae AWS ECS | 87 Fm Cf Codefresh | 88 Os Hm Helm | 89 Os Aw Apache OpenWhisk | 90 Os Ls Logstash | |

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| 106 En Sw ServiceNow | 107 Pd Jr Jira | 108 Fm TI Trello | 109 Fm SI Slack | 110 Fm St Stride | 111 En Cn CollabNet VersionOne | 112 En Ry Remedy | 113 En Ac Agile Central | 114 Pd Og OpsGenie | 115 Pd Pd Pagerduty | 116 Os Sn Snort | 117 Os Tw Tripwire | 118 Os Ck CyberArk Conjur | 119 En Vc Veracode | 120 En Ff Fortify SCA |

Essential Security Tooling Categories



- Static application scanning
 - analyze the source code, application structure, or platform as it is built to detect defects or vulnerabilities
 - In security space: SAST, software composition analysis, vulnerability scanning
- *Dynamic functional testing*
 - *variety of sub-categories of functional testing to verify that the software behaves according to its functional requirements.*
- Non-functional testing
 - verify software against sub-categories of cross-cutting, non-functional requirements (security, performance, accessibility, ...)
 - In security space: DAST
- Real time monitoring
 - once the software is operating, monitor its operation and look for issues. (not necessarily a "quality gate" but it does ensure that software remains healthy)
 - In security space: may include IAST and RASP



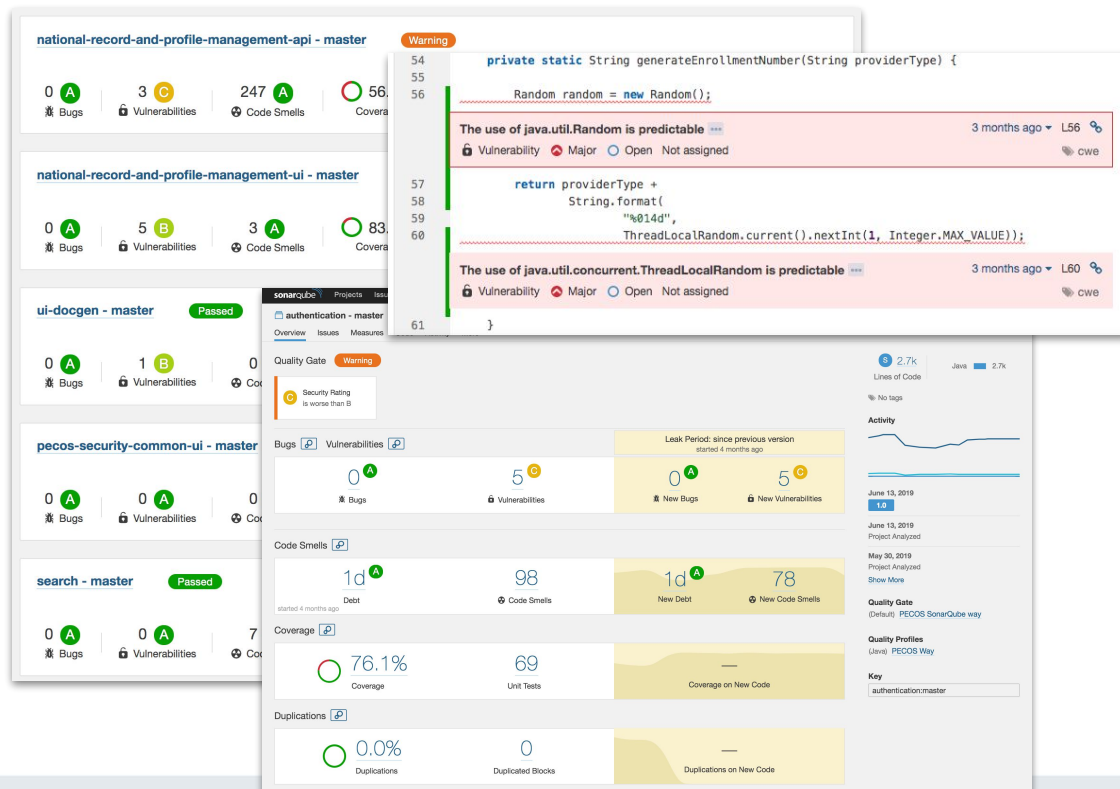
Static Application Scanning

- Static application scanning - run before we launch/run software
 - Static **code analysis** - quality, maintainability, **security** (frequently referred to as Static Application Security Testing, SAST).
 - Software **Composition Analysis** - performs 3rd party dependency checks
 - Platform **vulnerability scanning** - scan OS, middleware, configuration for known weaknesses
 - Docker **container scanning** - scan container images as they are built to detect whether vulnerable container layers are being used or misconfigured
- Tools:
 - SonarQube, FindBugs, PMD, Fortify, Veracode, ...
 - OWASP Dependency Check, RetireJS, ...
 - Nessus, OpenVAS, ...
 - Twistlock, Falco, Cilium, Aqua, ...



SonarQube: good place to start...

- Code scanning and quality dashboards
- Includes quality, security, and maintainability scans for many languages
- Continuous view of static code health, unit tests, coverage, ...
- Inexpensive alternative to commercial tools such as Fortify, Veracode, etc.

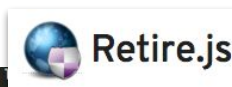
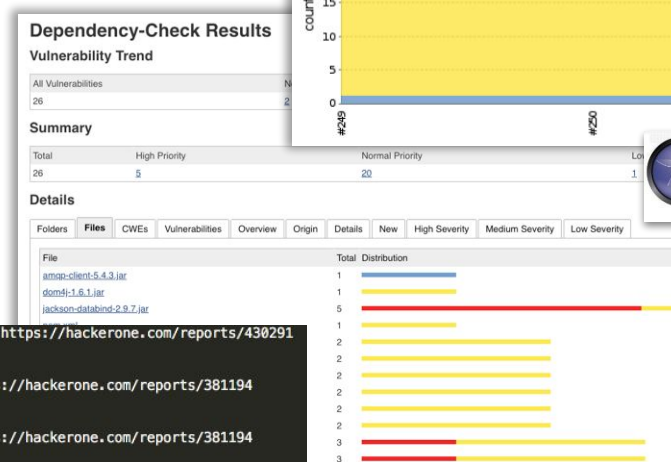


Dependency Checks

- Ensure that you aren't using someone else's vulnerable code
- Software Composition Analysis against NVD with CVE
 - OWASP (Java), RetireJS (JavaScript), ...
 - Sonatype Nexus IQ Server, JFrog Xray, ...



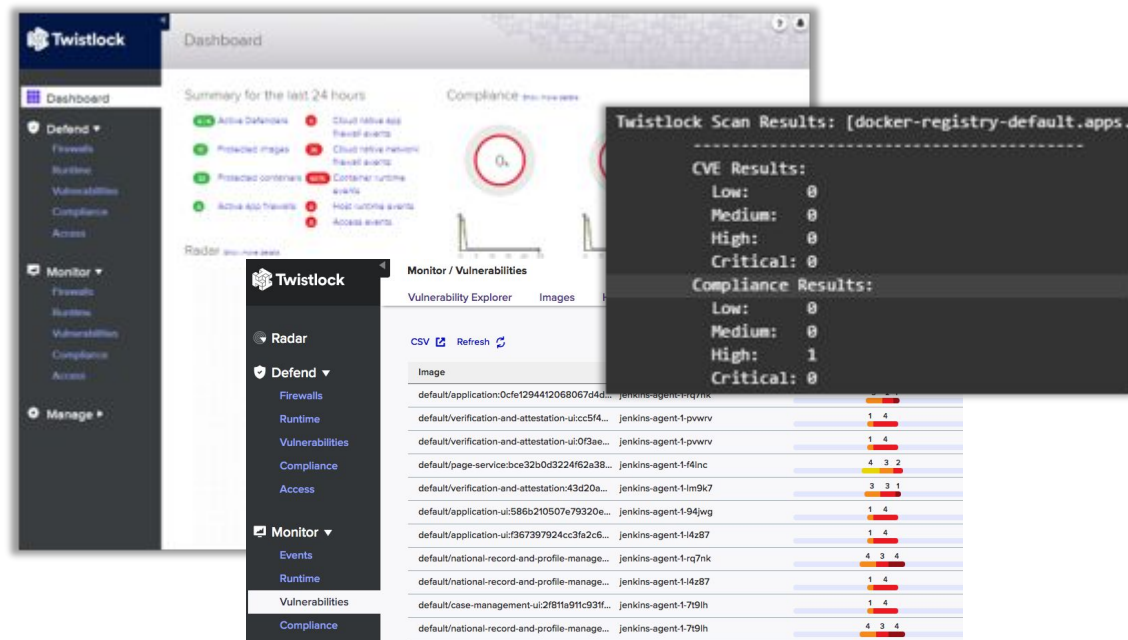
NVD



```
just-extend 3.0.0 has known vulnerabilities: severity: high; summary: Denial of Service; https://hackerone.com/reports/430291
@pecos/application 1.0.0
└─ just-extend 3.0.0
merge 1.2.0 has known vulnerabilities: severity: high; summary: Denial of Service; https://hackerone.com/reports/381194
@pecos/application 1.0.0
└─ merge 1.2.0
merge 1.2.0 has known vulnerabilities: severity: high; summary: Denial of Service; https://hackerone.com/reports/381194
@pecos/application 1.0.0
└─ sane 2.5.2
  └─ watch 0.18.0
    └─ exec-sh 0.2.2
      └─ merge 1.2.0
```

Container scanning: Twistlock

- Examine container structure and behavior before and during execution
- Similar to vulnerability scanning of hosts
- Two roles:
 - Scan newly build app container images for vulnerabilities
 - Monitor running containers for compliance
- Others: Falco, Cilium, Aqua, ...



Dynamic Functional Testing

- Unit testing - verify that code functions properly in isolation during a build (pre-deployment)
- Health Tests - quick API health check endpoint pings to ensure services are running
- API testing - REST tests divided into smoke tests, functional tests, regression tests, etc.
- UI testing - Selenium/selenified tests for UI organized as smoke, functional, etc.

With Security: test your security functions (roles, auditing, encryption, ...)

Tools:

- Junit, Jest, TestNG, ...
- Selenium, Selenified, jBehave, Cucumber, ...
- REST Assured, Postman, JMeter, Taurus, ...



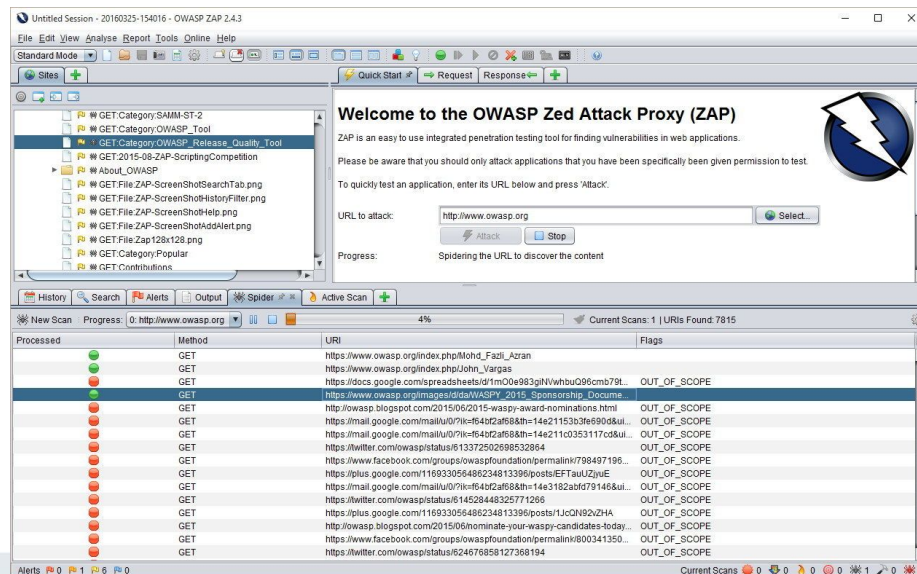
Point: these are good places to integrate dynamic security testing

Non-functional testing

- **Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) - automated web scanning, penetration testing, database testing,**
- Performance testing - automated performance tests run manually with JMeter by QA Team
- 508 Accessibility testing - executed periodically to validate that the application is usable for all people
- Other compliance testing...

Security Tools:

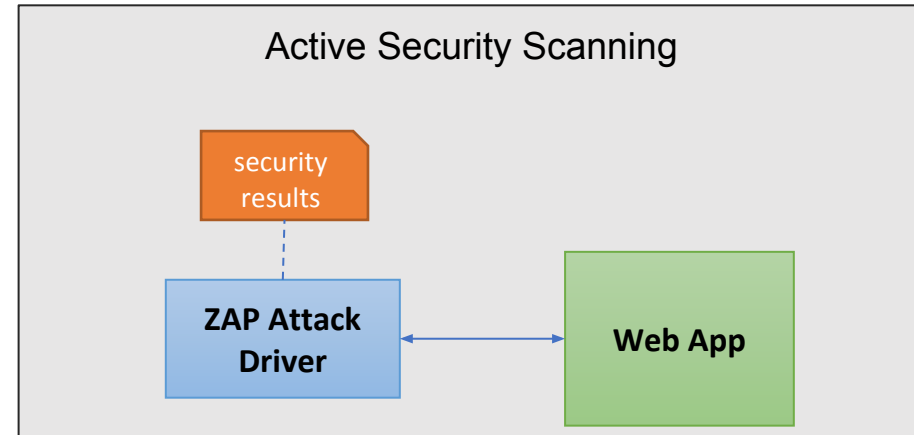
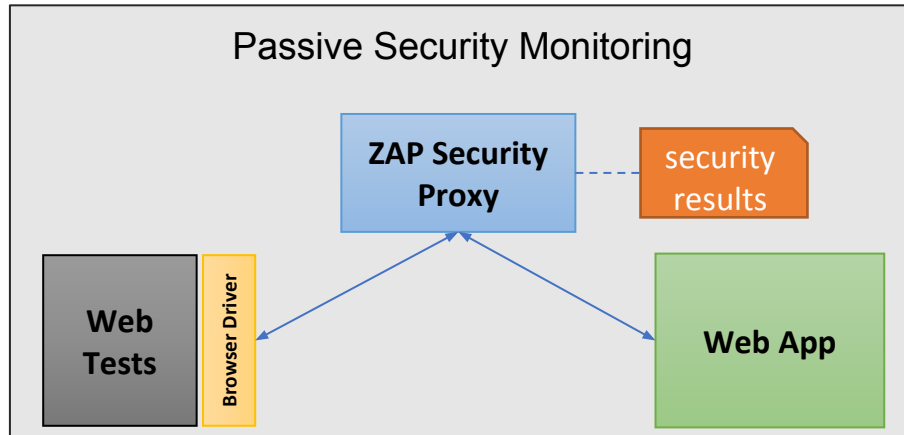
- ZAP, Burp, IBM App Scan, Metasploit, Nmap, SQLmap, ...



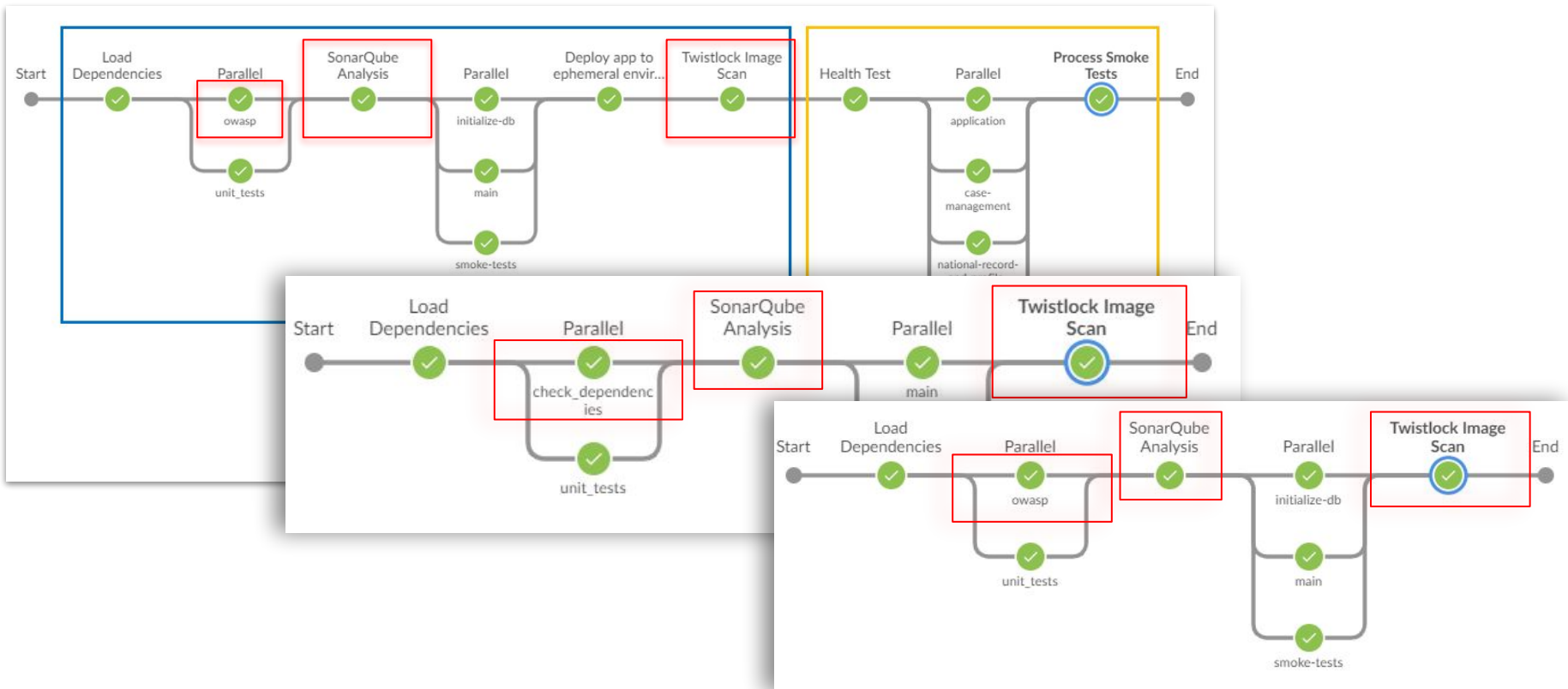
Security pipeline with ZAP

OWASP Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP) is an easy to use, open-source web scanning and penetration tool

Two primary modes: Passive and Active

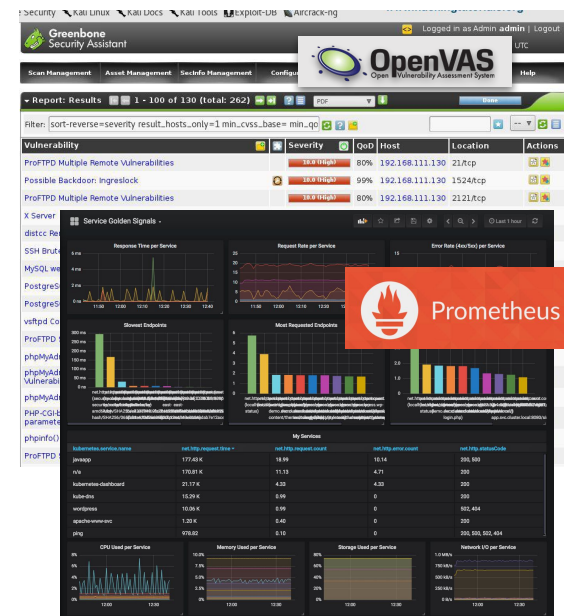


Tying it together: pipeline flow



Real time monitoring

- Various aspects
 - **Log aggregation and scanning** - use processing rules to detect anomalous behavior (information leakage, high error rates, attack detection)
 - **Real-time container and host monitoring** - security monitoring of running docker containers running in test environments for behavior, configuration
 - **Container and host scanning** - scan hosts against configuration benchmarks
 - **Performance monitoring** - monitor system resources, response times, etc.
- Wraps into *Security Information & Event Management (SIEM)*
- Tools
 - Splunk, Kibana/Logstash (ELK), Tripwire, ...
 - Nessus, OpenVAS, Twistlock, ...
 - Prometheus, Graphana, Hawkular, New Relic, ...



Bonus Round: Integrating Teams

Integrating Dev, Sec, QA, Ops

Integrate your development, security, quality, and ops teams to streamline your delivery process and enable success

- Use team structures that encourage collaboration of security engineers with developers
 - Need engineers who understand code, build, deployment, testing, automation
 - Can't succeed with only compliance box checkers (yes, you need them too)
- Half the battle: getting teams to work together, not against each other
 - Security consultants, not security police
 - Contributors, not naysayers



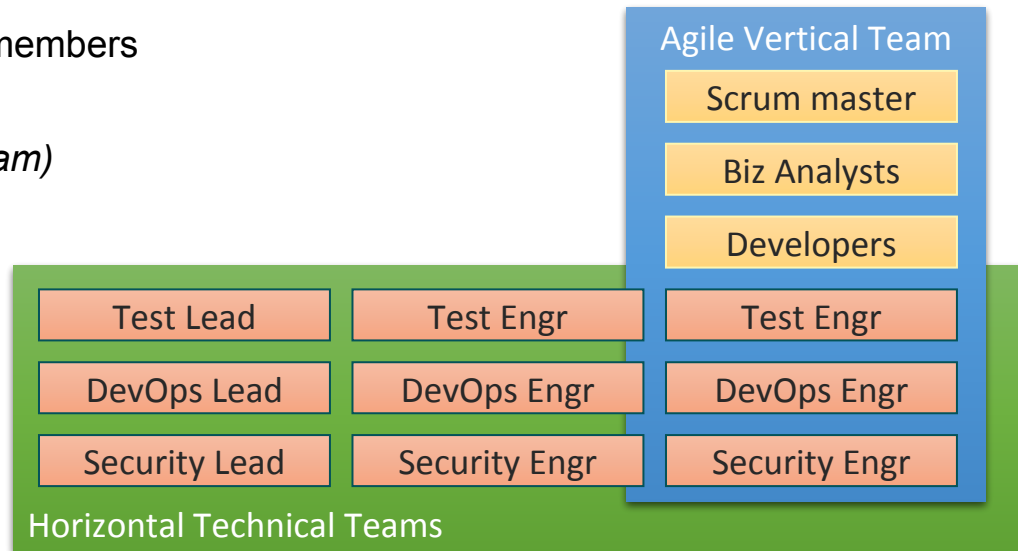
Build a culture of security. Expect every build to be secure.

Horizontal Technical Guilds

- Group of specialized professionals working together to solve cross-team problems
- Guild members in-team are focused on team-specific problems
- Dedicated guild members support cross-team needs
- Guild establishes cross-team standards and shared success
- Important: share knowledge across team members

Cross-team function (vs. cross-functional team)

Challenge: You will never have enough security engineers for every team



Key Takeaways

- Develop a product with security built in
- Find tools that fit each major category
 - Static analysis
 - Software Composition Analysis
 - Vulnerability scanning (platform, containers)
 - Dynamic testing
 - Monitoring
- Start with simple (free!) tools until you understand their value and cost
- Strive for continuous assessment
- Develop a culture of security



Thank You!



Questions?

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