



# DevOps Workshop Series

## Module 8: DevSecOps



**DevOps Institute**



## Mark Peters

Ambassador, DevOps Institute

@tinycyber



tinycyber



## Subbu Somasundaram

Sr. Category Lead, AWS

ssubbu





# Mark Peters

Ambassador, DevOps Institute

@tinycyber



tinycyber





# Mark Peters

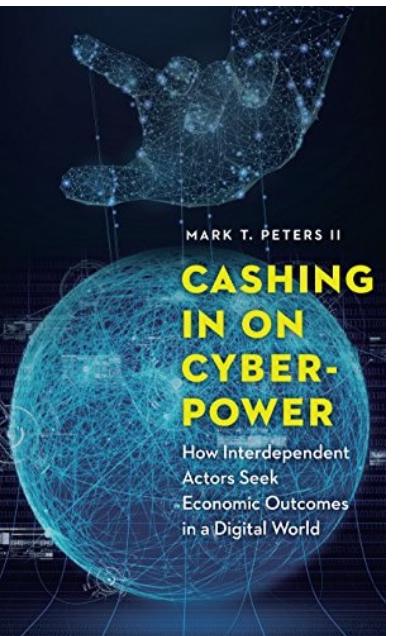
## Technical Lead, Novetta

@tinyCyber

Mark is Technical Lead for Novetta, working on integrating DevOps for a US Department of Defense program. A recently converted DevOps enthusiast, he is a DevOps Institute Ambassador, and the US chapter chair.

He holds a Doctorate in Strategic Security, is pursuing a PhD in cybersecurity and several industry certifications including CISSP and PMP. He authored “Cashing in on Cyberpower” analyzing ten years of cyber attacks.

After a career in Air Force Intelligence, he specializes in operationalizing security issues, finding ways to bring teams together, and deliver accelerated value. In his spare time, he enjoys drawing, reading, speaking and judo as well as his two dogs.





# About DevOps Institute



DevOps Institute's mission is to advance the human elements of DevOps by creating a safe and interactive environment where our members can network, gain knowledge, grow their careers, support enterprise transformation and celebrate professional achievements.

We connect and enable the global DevOps community to drive change in the digital age.



---

Become a professional member at  
[www.devopsinstitute.com](http://www.devopsinstitute.com)



# Module 8: DevSecOps

## Goal

Integrate previous seven modules in brief fashion to cover security and compliance aspects through each element



**Module 1 - DevOps**



**Module 2 – CI/CD Pipelines**



**Module 3 – Continuous Deployment**



**Module 4 – Infrastructure as Code**



**Module 5 – Continuous Testing**



**Module 6 – Observability**



**Module 7 – SRE and Incident Management**



**Module 8 - DevSecOps**



# Security considerations



## Security exists in two phases

- To GUARD your value
- To SIGNAL a threat



Advancing DevOps perceptions fine-tunes the ability to understand dynamic value through improved experimentation

## Teams fix problems with humans

# Put the problem on the table

## Problem – security teams used to separation?

- Twenty years ago, they did ops, or dev, or networking
- Success resulted in promotion to compliance
- Let's bring folks back to the same team

## What are my integration parameters?

- Standards
- Risk management
- Buying a solution



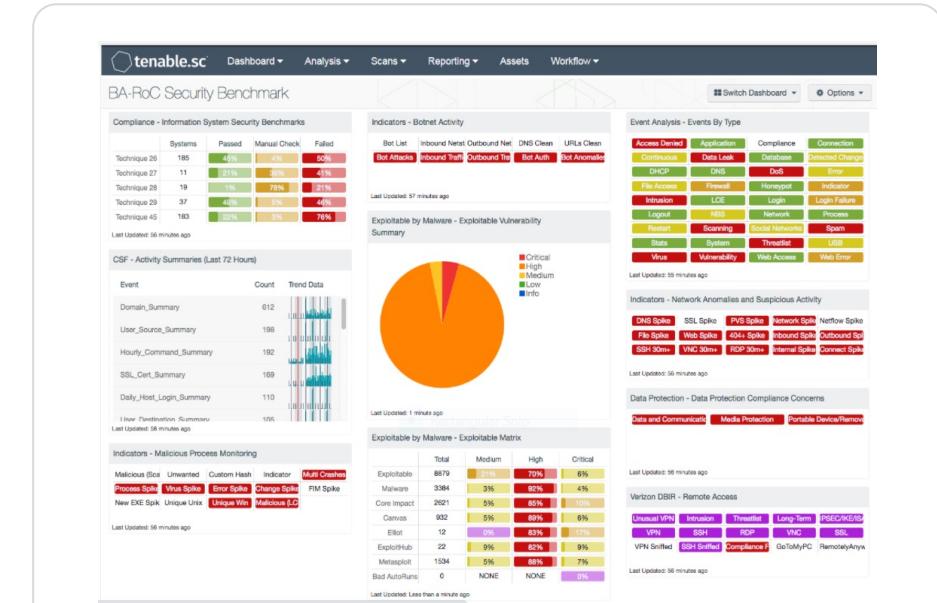


# Re-valuing security



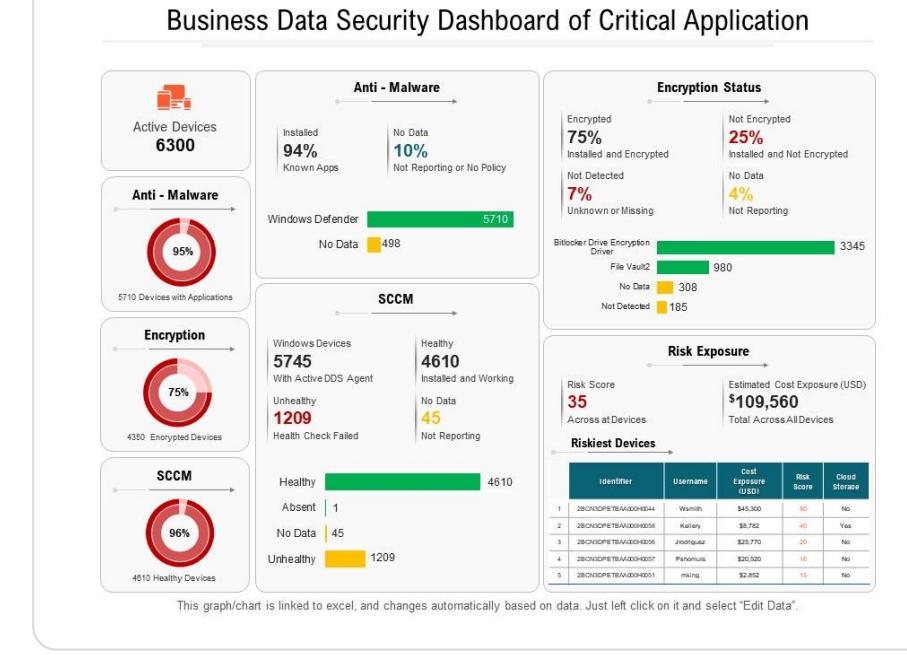
## Where are my ‘crown jewels’ compared to the business?

- What do customers want to secure? Data? Goods ? IP?
- What do managers want to secure? Revenues? Bonuses?
- What do employees want to secure? Employment? Bonuses?



## When you find a value stream, where is security?

- An –ility such as scalability, adaptability, observability?
- Baked in and left to cool?
- A dynamic part of development and operations?



# Security gaps in DevOps

Different gaps create the whole hole

## Compliance gaps

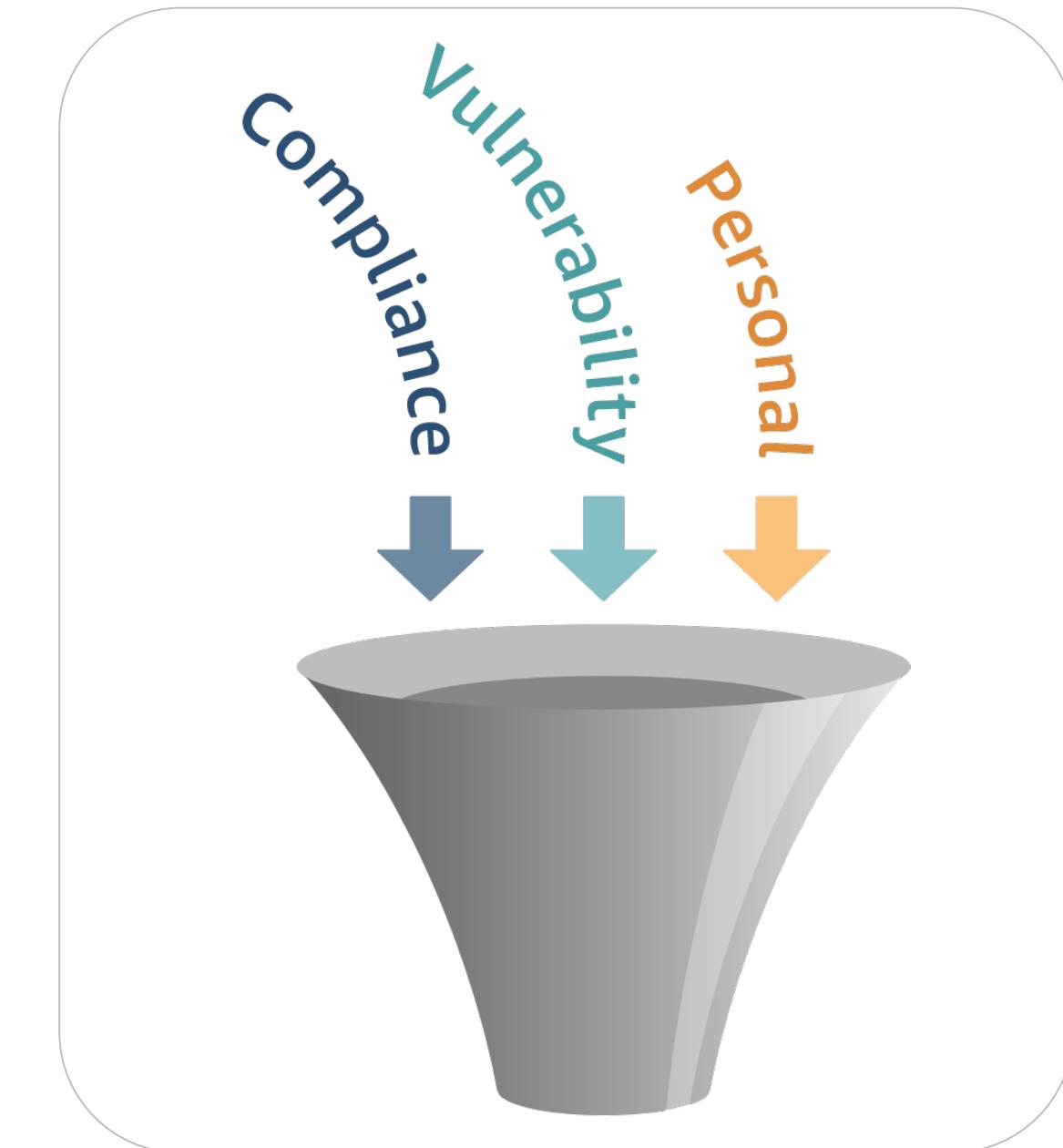
- Failed to meet standard
- No policy created

## Vulnerability gaps

- Scanned and failed
- New hole released

## Personal gaps

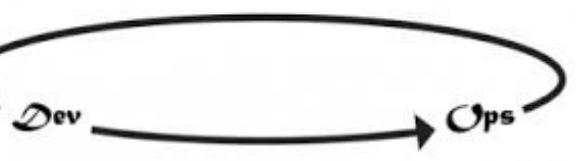
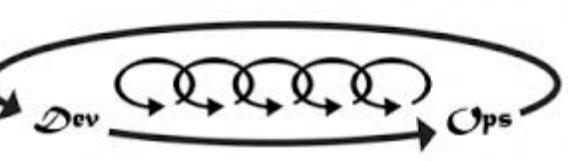
- Failed to patch
- Introduced vulnerability
- Attacked by a rude person





# The Three Ways



The First Way: Systems Thinking	The Second Way: Amplify Feedback Loops	The Third Way: Culture Of Continual Experimentation And Learning
FLOW	FEEDBACK	CONTINUOUS EXPERIMENTATION AND LEARNING
 <p>Ensure that security is not a constraint in the flow of work – shift security testing as far left as possible and automate. Use pre-approved security libraries, think like a value stream, and create mutual accountability.</p>	 <p>Ensure fast feedback by automating security testing, including security early in the process in product demos and creating a continuous peer-to-peer conversation. Use telemetry and observability.</p>	 <p>Ensure that security team and software engineers are cross-skilling. Allocate time for them to sit and work together to learn from each other. Encourage the documenting and sharing of experiences – good and bad.</p>



# CALMS & DevSecOps

## CULTURE

All technology teams have accountability for security; security is everybody's job. All understand the end-to-end system and collaborate regularly to create trust.

## AUTOMATION

Automation helps assure security by strategic use of codifying the orchestration and automation of tasks and processes that have security vulnerabilities when done manually and where automation can enhance security practices.

## LEAN

Security is not a constraint in the value stream and teams aren't waiting for security activities to happen – flow is optimized. Work is visible through shared backlogs.

## MEASUREMENT

Cost of breach is understood, business and attack metrics are shared, and a value stream centric approach is followed to optimize cycle time and ensure no delays caused by security.

## SHARING

Security and software engineers cross-skill and collaborate to automate knowledge. Stories are shared through wikis, standups, and on a day-to-day basis.



# DevSecOps manifestos

“I believe the DevOps movement is a new fertile soil from which the build-security-in concept can be reborn, renamed, and remade.”

*Larry Maccherone*



**Goal:** Safely distributed security decisions at speed and scale

## VALUES

**Build security in** *more than* bolt it on

**Rely on empowered development teams** *more than* security specialists

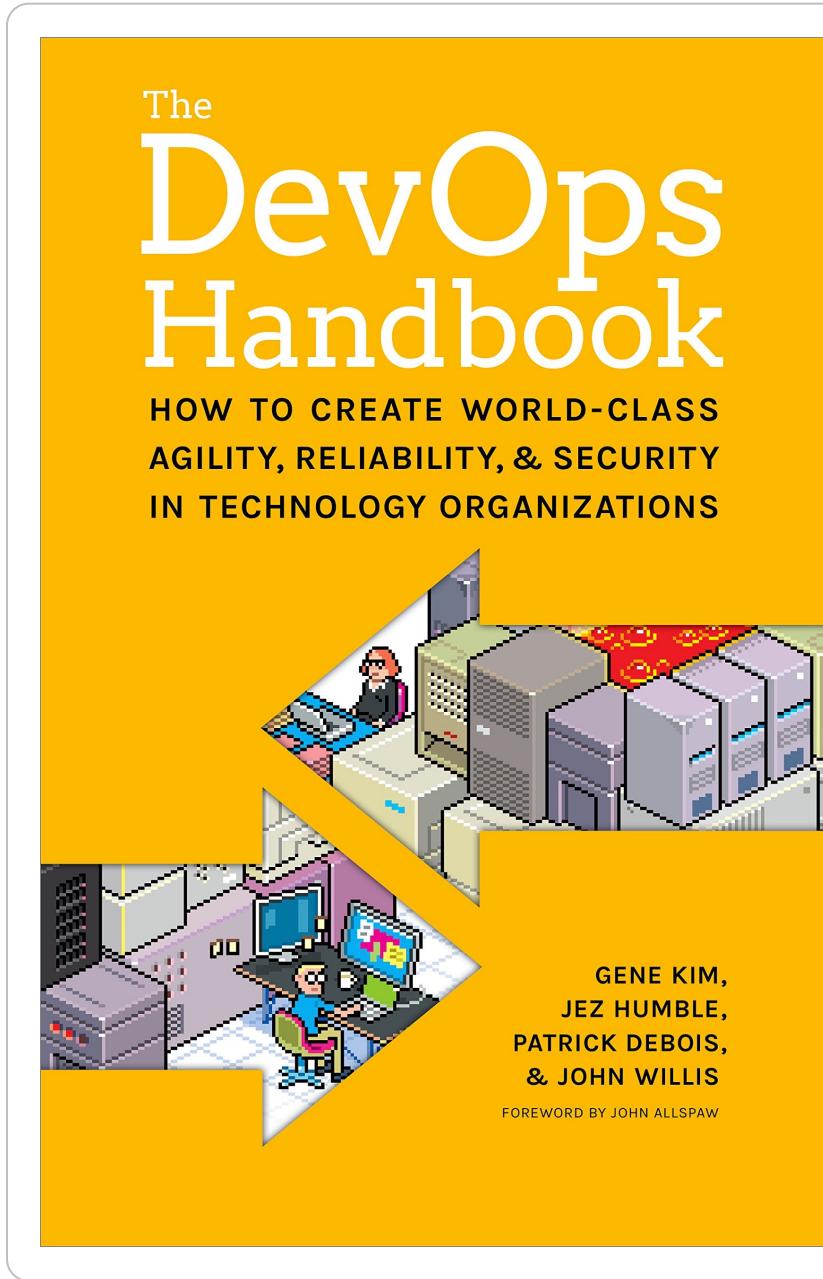
**Implement features securely** *more than* security features

**Use tools as feedback for learning** *more than* end-of-phase stage gates

**Build on culture change** *more than* policy enforcement

“Through Security as Code, we have and will learn that there is simply a better way for security practitioners, like us, to operate and contribute value with less friction. We know we must adapt our ways quickly and foster innovation to ensure data security and privacy issues are not left behind because we were too slow to change.”

# DevSecOps in the DevOps Handbook



## Chapter 22: Information Security as Everyone's Job, Every Day

## Chapter 23: Protecting the Deployment Pipeline, and Integrating into Change Management and Other Security and Compliance Controls

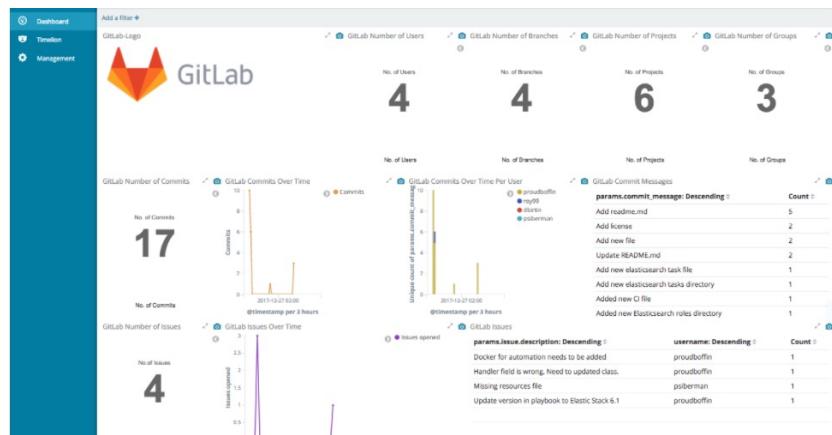
- Integrate security into development iteration demonstrations
- Integrate security into defect tracking and post-mortems
- Integrate preventative security controls into shared source code repositories and shared services
- Integrate security into the deployment pipeline
- Ensure security of the application
- Ensure security of the software supply chain
- Ensure security of the environment
- Integrate information security into production telemetry



# Team visibility

## Dashboards

- Grouped answers
- Accelerates information gathering



*One key to DevOps is creating workflow visibility*

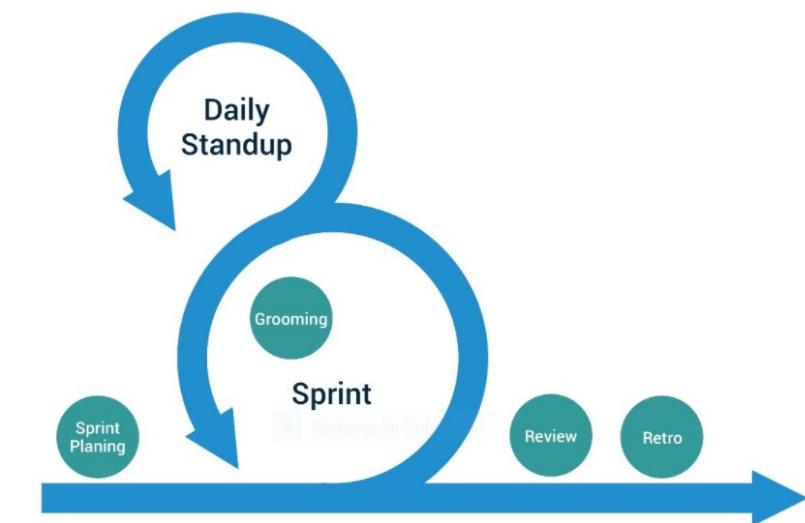
## Kanban

- From Lean
- Visible workflow
- Columns



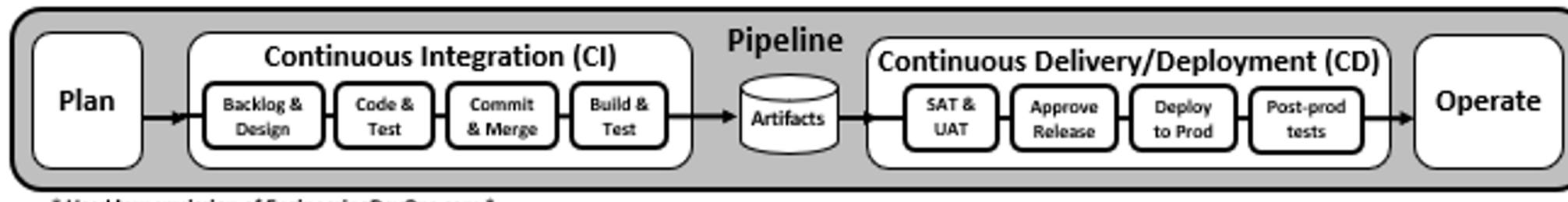
## Scrum

- Daily standup
- Plan, Review, Retrospective
- Integration Events





# CI/CD Pipeline

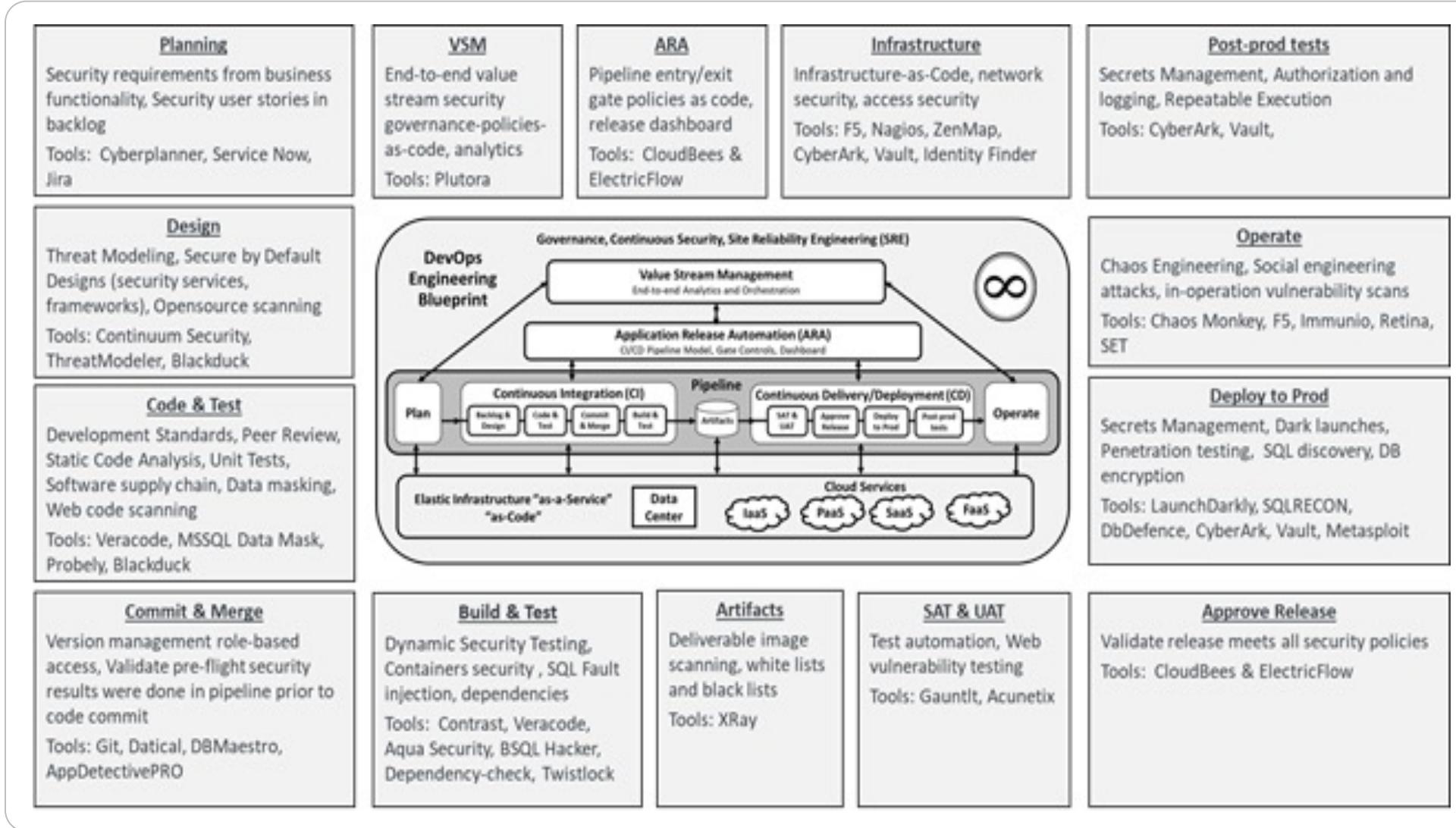


- DevOps built around pipelines
- Tools can manage the pipeline
  - Gitlab
  - Jenkins
  - Circle CI
- Pipelines integrate multiple tools to check stages including security tools

- Pipelines need to be
  - Scalable
  - Trainable
  - Offer support
  - Have an integrated user community
- Avoid vendor lock-in



# Managing continuous practices and risk



## Continuous Monitoring

- Automated metrics, set thresholds

## Continuous Security

- Matching security to pipeline events

## Continuous Observability

- Capable of transparency across activities

Monitoring, Observability and Security build through DAST, SAST, and RAST tools

# Finding the known safe

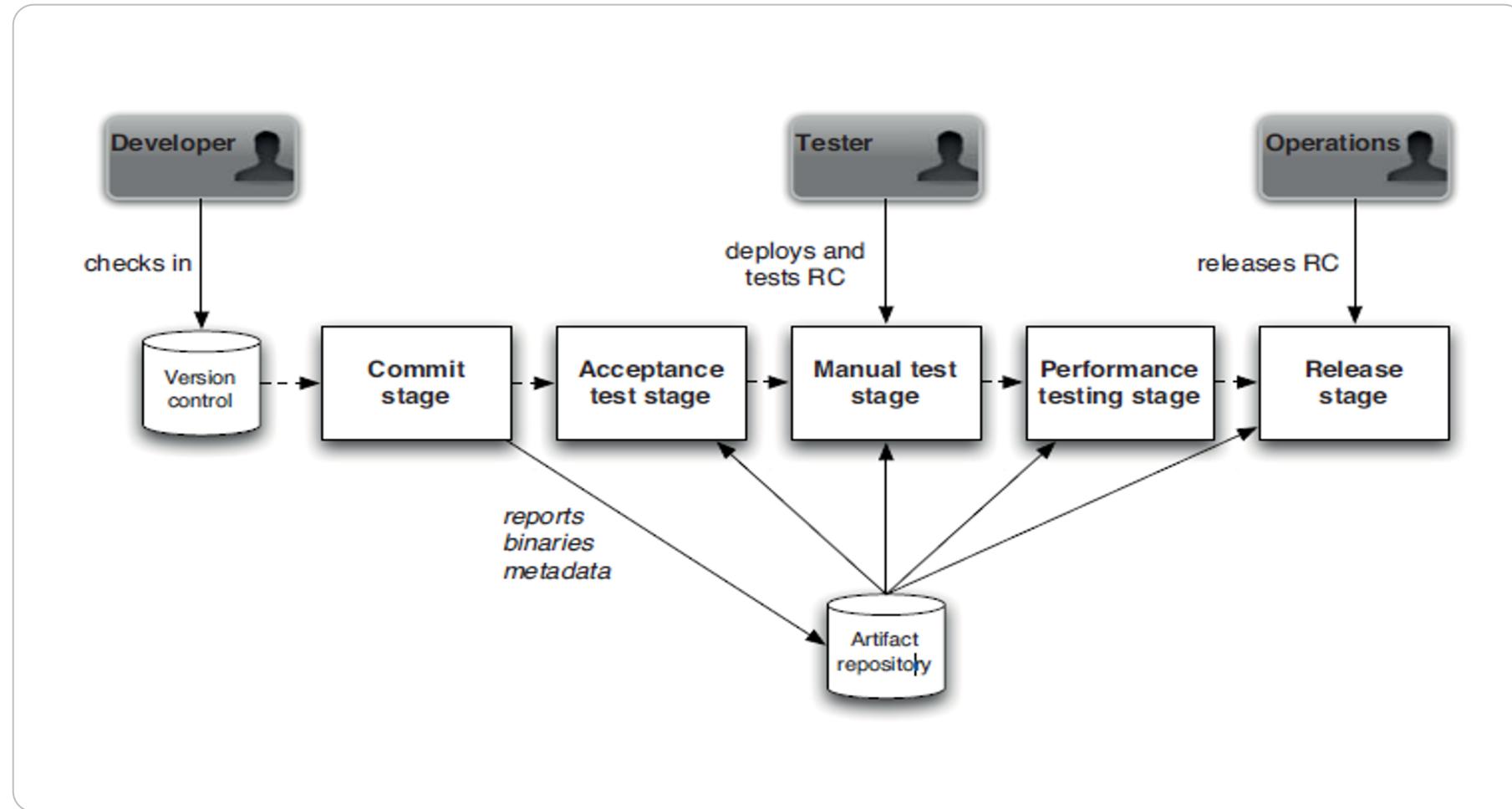
## Shared Repos

- Tested and proven code element

## Open source

- Matched to known good
- Updated by teams

## Creates observability



Use an artifact repository to store binaries, reports, and metadata for each of your release candidates (E.g., Archiva, Nexus, JFrog).

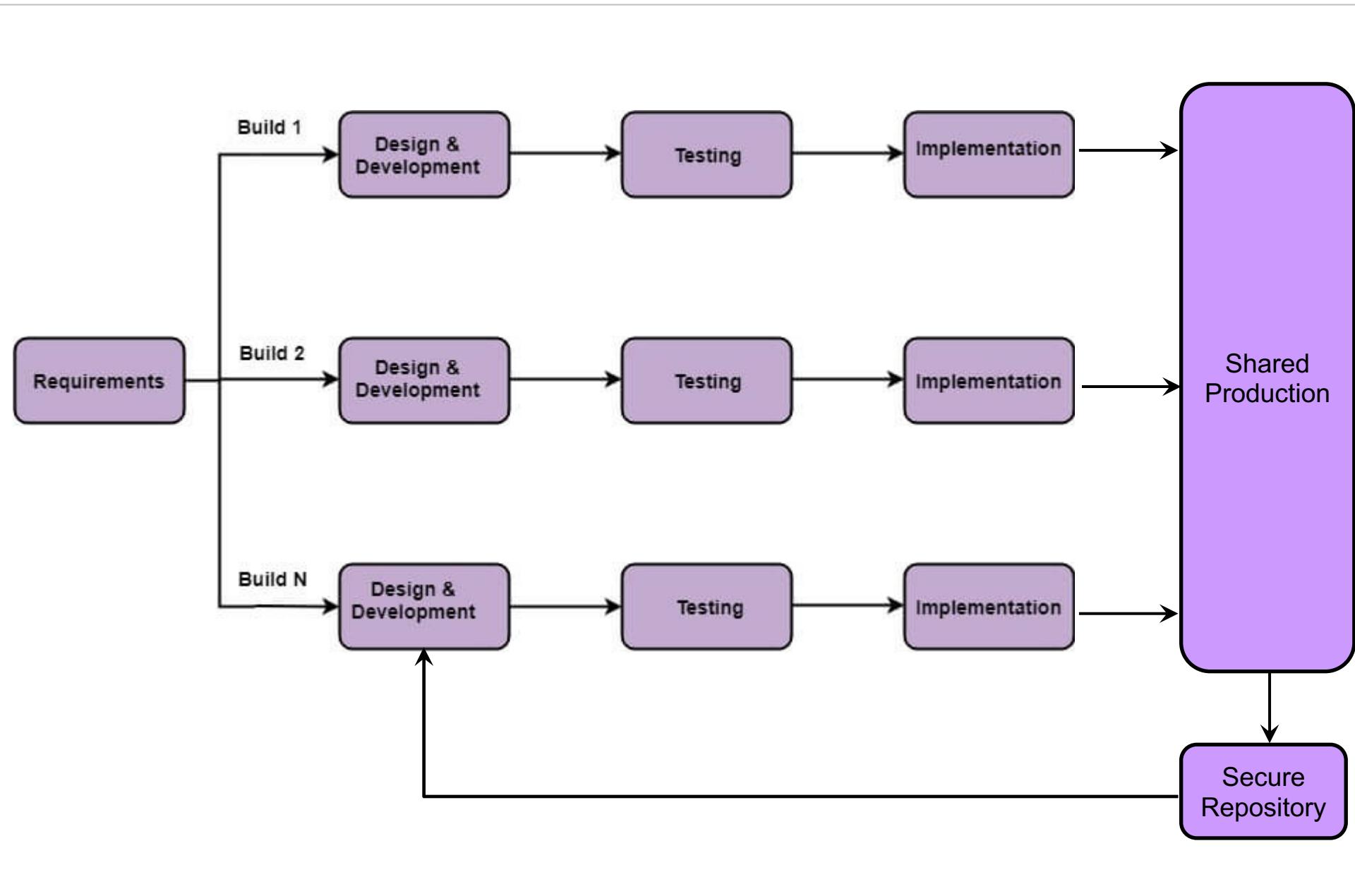


# Incremental pipeline build

Secure tools for Commit,  
Build, and Validate

Match to known Repos  
from commercial teams

Implement vendors  
to maximize minimal  
team skills





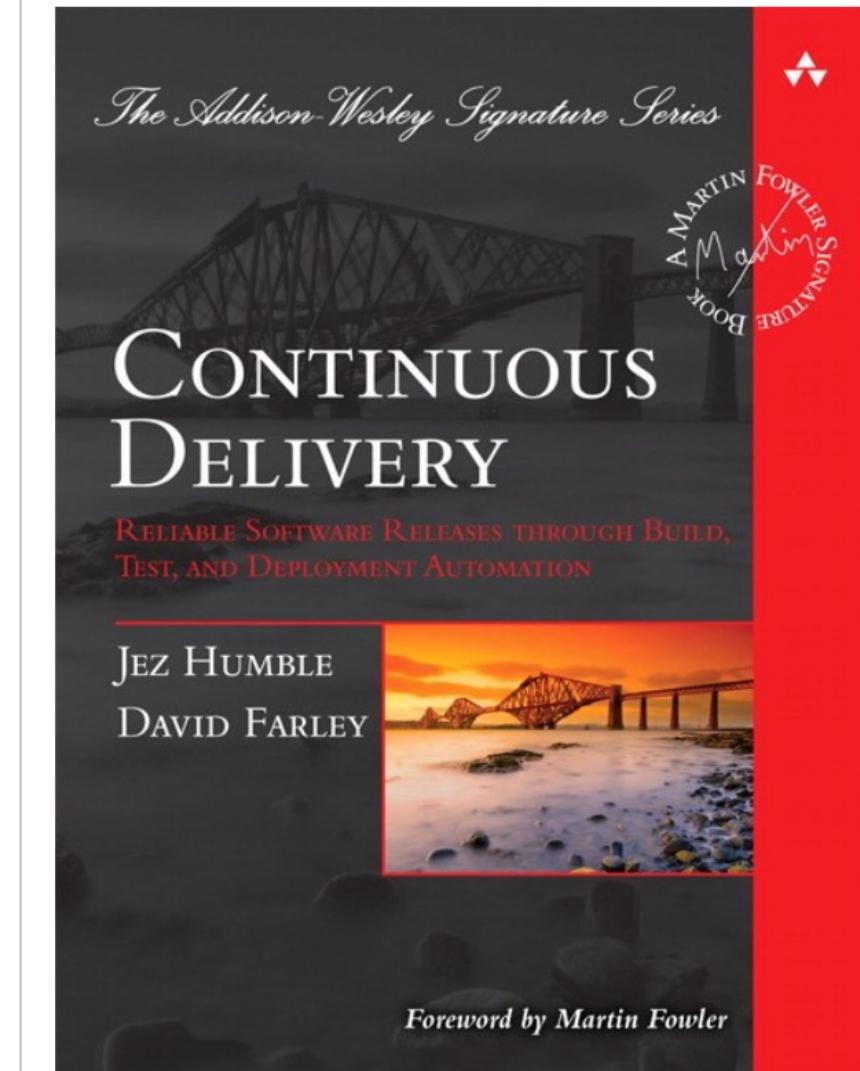
# Continuous Delivery

## Software in a constantly releasable state

- Accelerates continuous integration
- Provides fast, automated feedback on a system's production-readiness

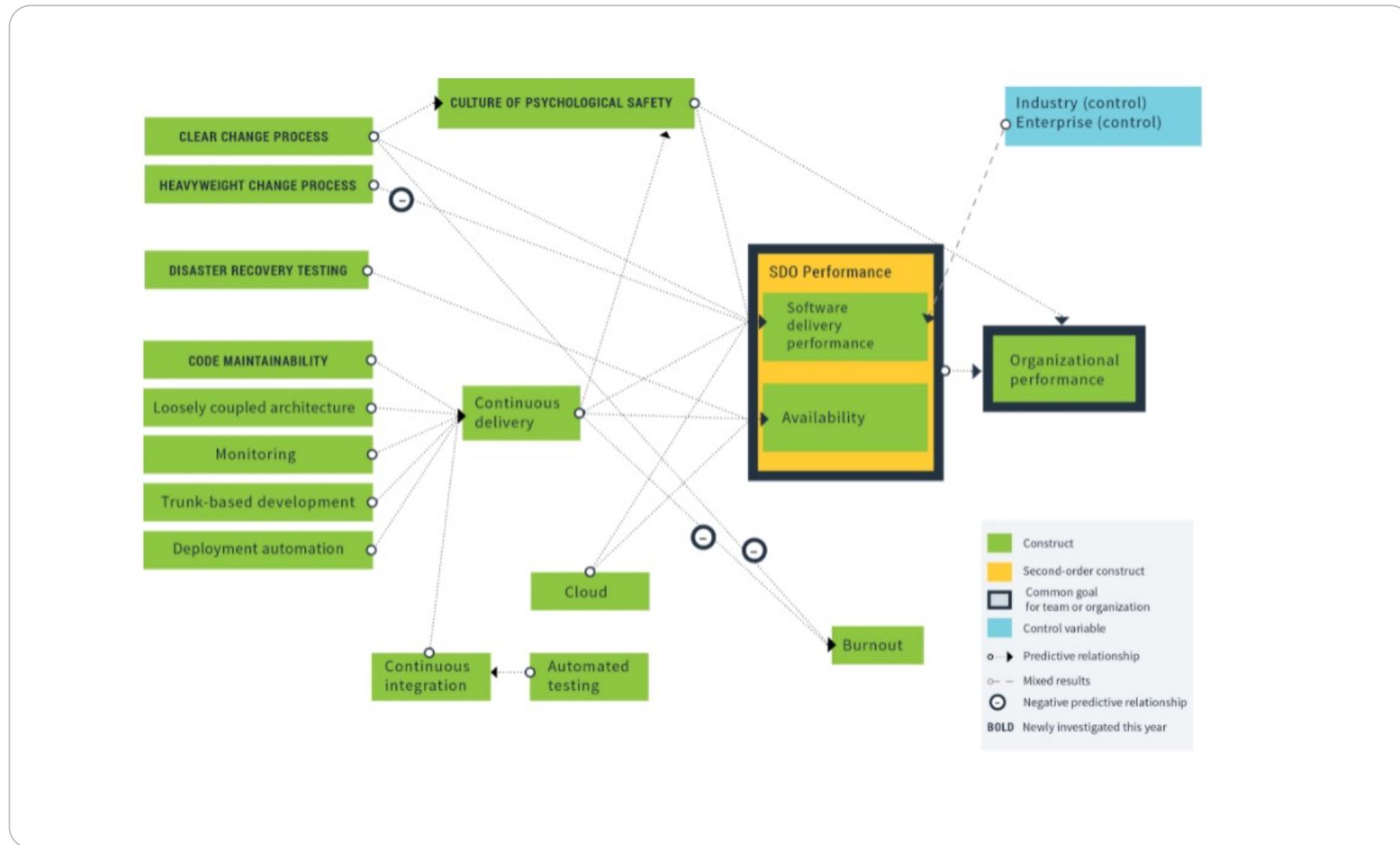
## Relies on a deployment pipeline enabling deployment on demand

- Prioritizes keeping software releasable/deployable over new features
- Reduces the cost, time, and risk change





# Continuous Deployment Processes



Leads to higher organizational performance

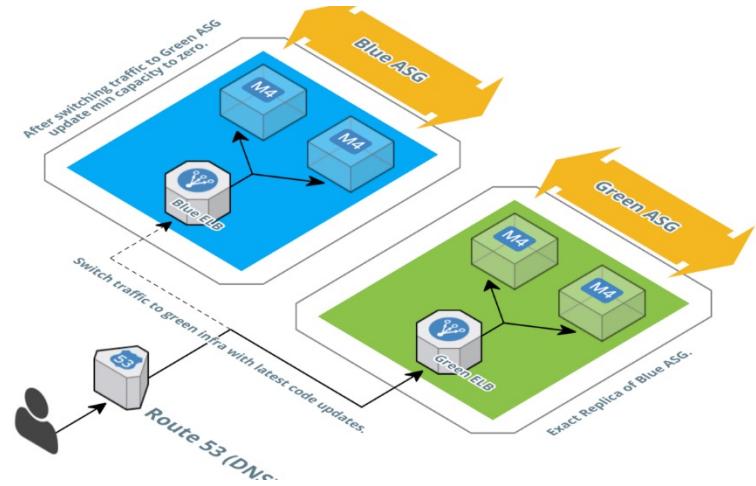
Linkages show dependencies



# Continuous Deployment Patterns

## Blue/Green

- Duplicate environment
- After test, switch to new format



## A/B

- Authorized to user subset
- Progressively exposed to more users



## Canary

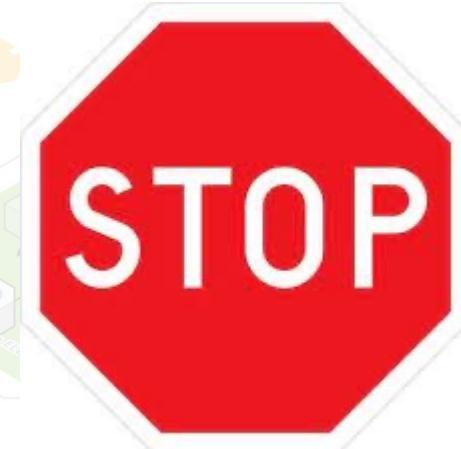
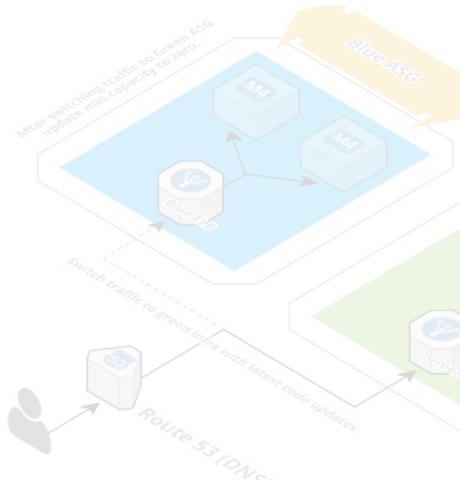
- Receives traffic percentage
- After validation, traffic increased



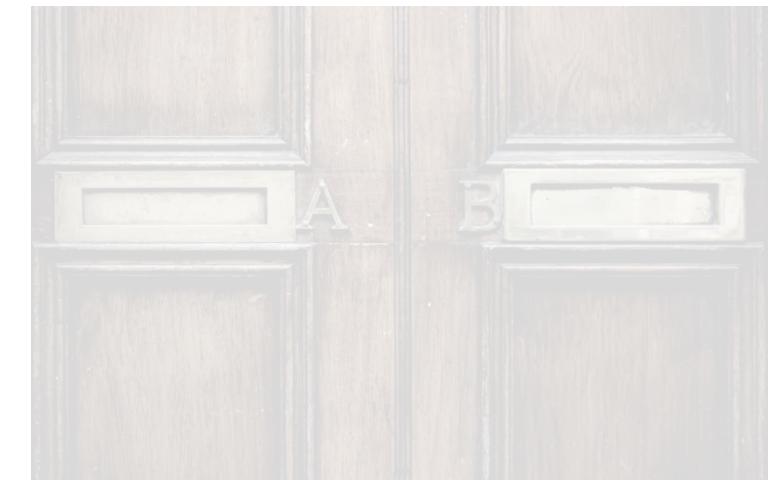
# Continuous Deployment Patterns

## Blue/Green

- Duplicate environment
- After test, switch to new format



Authorised to user set  
gressively exposed to more users



## Security is not a Deployment Pattern!

## Canary

- Receives traffic percentage
- After validation, traffic increased



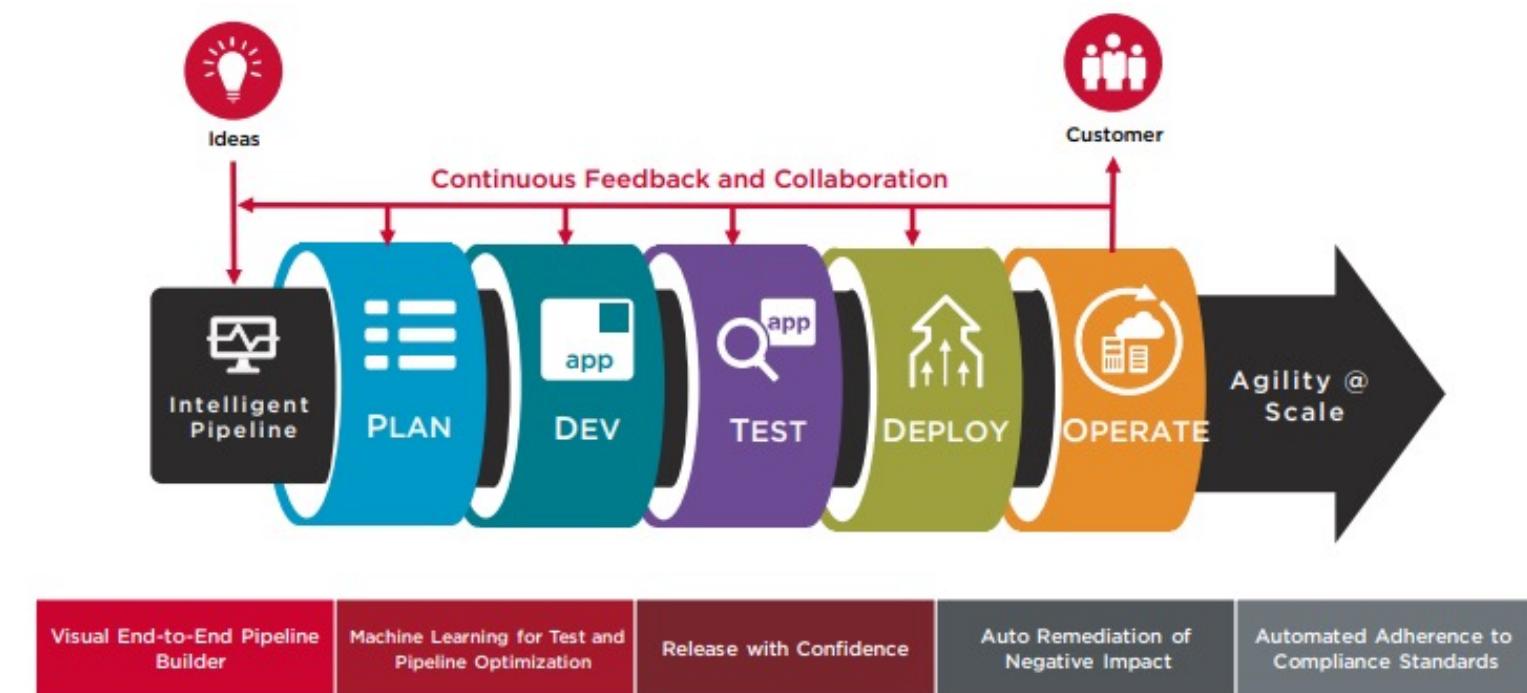
## Feature Flags

- New features to production
- Used together with A/B testing, Canary, and other deployments



# Securing the Continuous Deployment

- Continuous deployment requires constant security
  - Map threats and secure connections
  - Tighten access control
  - Separate duties and enforce permissions
  - Keep secrets safe
  - Lock up your code repository
  - Diligently monitor and clean up
  - Stay informed and have a plan
- Every pipeline step needs variable approach



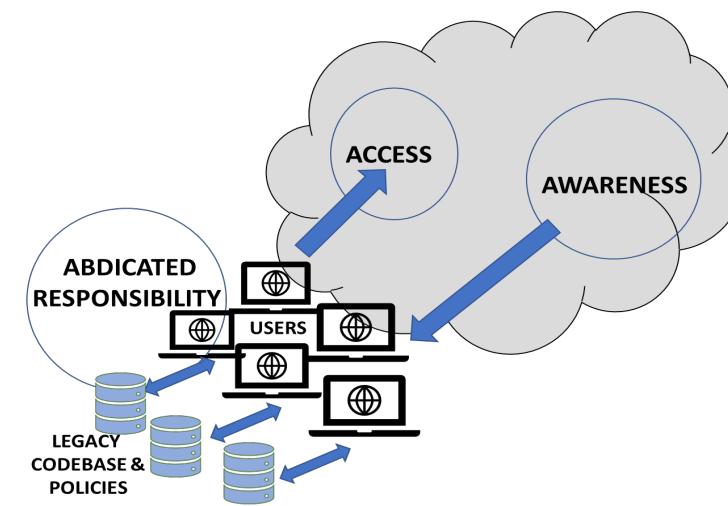
# Infrastructure as Code

## All underlying process run as code

- Set up pipeline in multiple places
- Easy duplication of test environment

## Allows the 3 A's of Cloud

- Access (globally)
- Awareness (immediately)
- Abdicated Responsibility (for security)



## Related to Infrastructure as Service

- Based on not owning physical architecture
- Provided processing, storage, and networks
- Software up to customer



# Building from the bottom

## Evaluate current needs

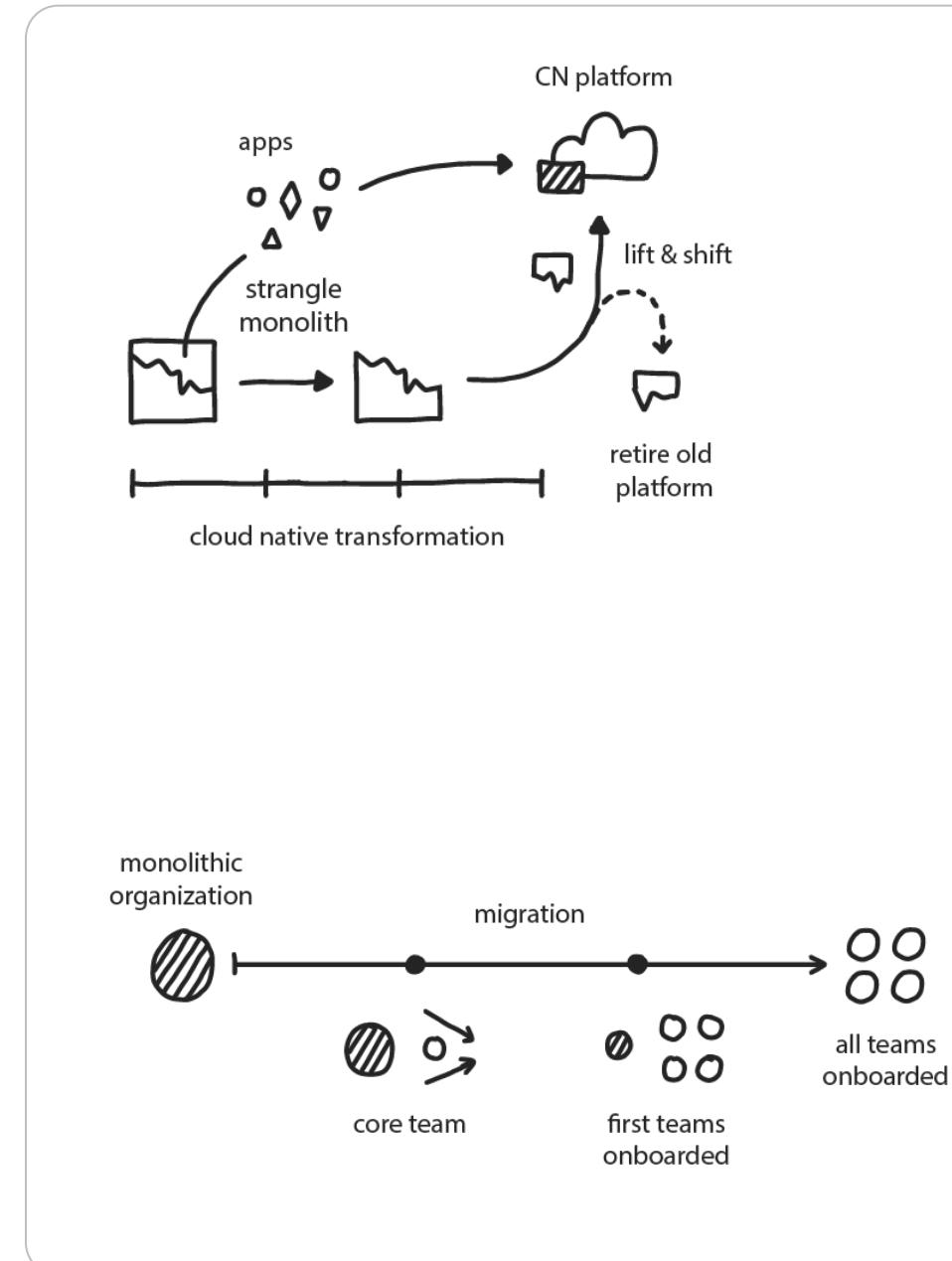
- On-premise
- Cloud-using
- Cloud-native
- Hybrid

## Migrating architecture

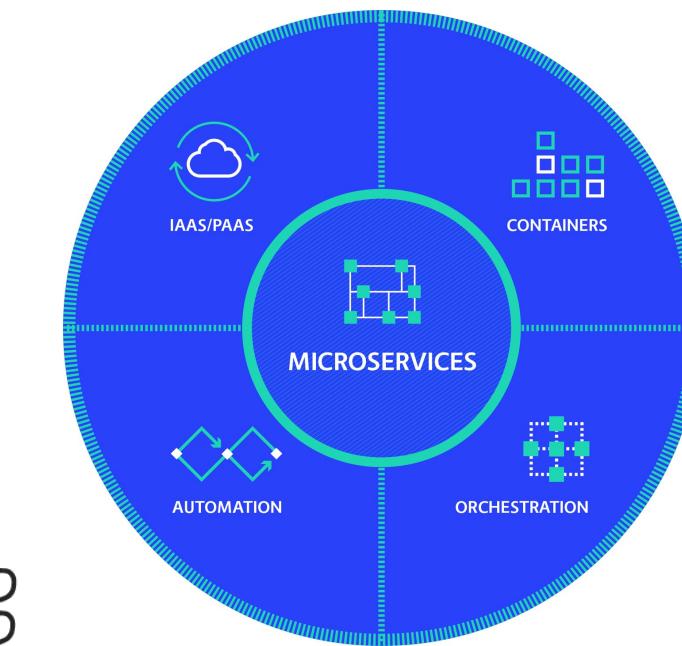
- On-premise to cloud native
- Monolith to microservices
- Cloud-native to cloud-based

## Strangler Pattern

- Apps
- Orgs



For design options in pattern:  
[cnpatterns.org](http://cnpatterns.org)



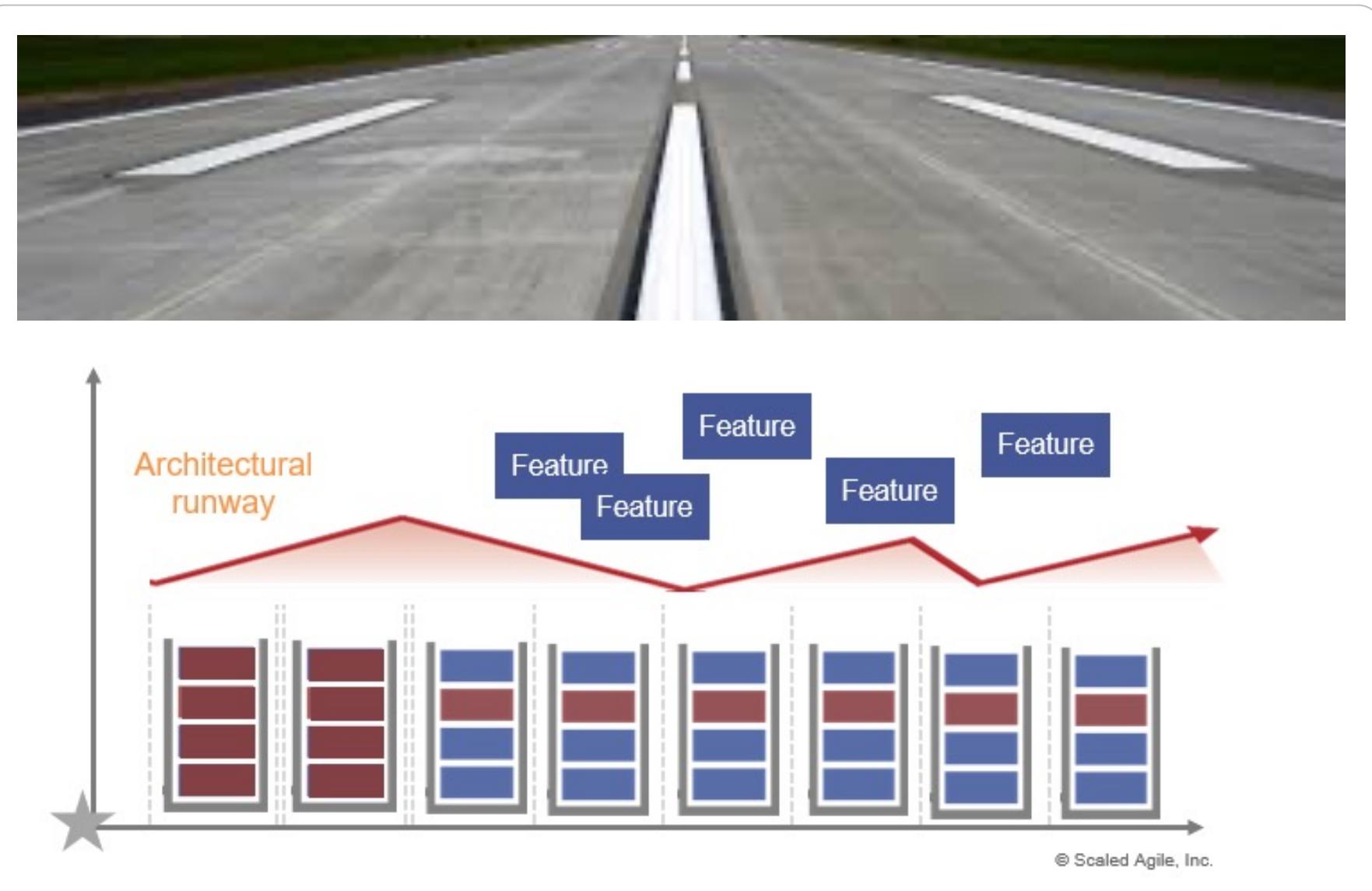
# Architectural runway

## Runways are for landing!

- Articulates dev timeframes
- Allows visual link to features
- Do you have security features

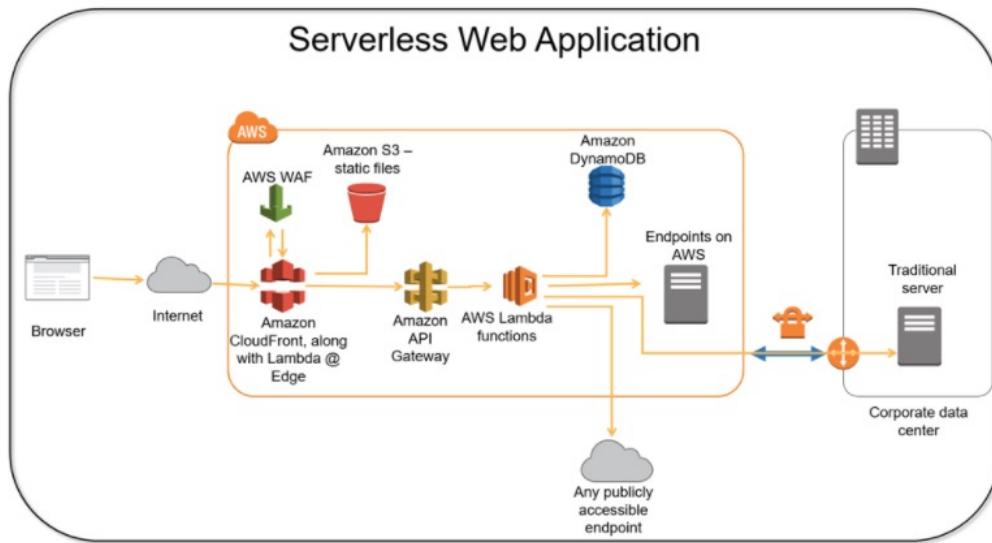
## Designing a runway

- Identify iterations
- Highlight key features
- Track dependencies
- Group consensus



## Module 3: Architecting and Planning for DevSecOps

# Server-less architecture



- Cloud computing model where resources are allocated on demand
  - Servers are centrally modified
  - Not owned by primary customary
  - Can accelerate code for DevOps
  - Backend between event-driven architectures
- Examples
  - AWS Lambda
- Pros – Cost, Elasticity vs. Scalability, Productivity
- Cons – Performance, resource limits, monitoring and debugging, security, privacy, vendor lock-in

## Module 2: Understanding Applied Metrics



# Stages for testing

## DEVELOPMENT

Guarantee code quality  
Catch issues early

Unit testing

Code linting

Static analysis

Code reviews

## INTEGRATION

Validate service

Data driven testing

End-to-End

Regression

Performance

## DELIVERY

Final gate before production

Functional Tests

Dynamic Security Tests

Blue/Red Teaming

## DEPLOYMENT

Testing in Production

Runtime security tests

Metrics, traces and log analysis

Reversion Tests

# Testing and feedback

## Feedback requires monitoring

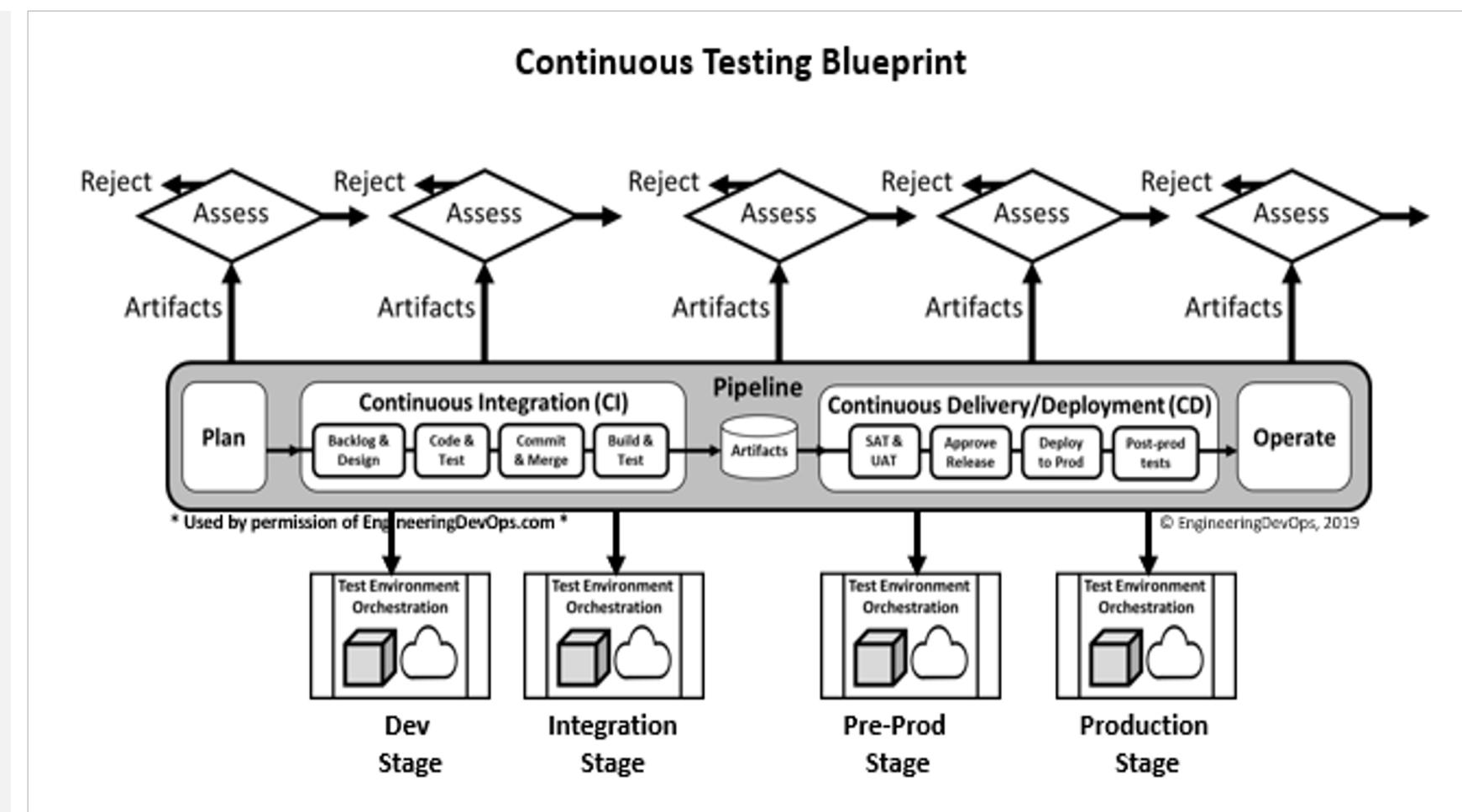
- Monitoring implies testing
- Testing for feedback creates artifacts

## Testing looks for set barriers

- Telemetry captures status
- Metrics, logs, traces might not be testing

## How do you report test results?

- Automated security gates
- Shared dashboards
- Weekly staff meetings



Used with permission from EngineeringDevOps.com

# Design the test case

**What do you want to test?**

**What is the expected answer?**

**What happens if test fails?**

**Checking previous tests**

**Find security in building test cases**

- Vulnerability Tests
- Compliance Tests
- Personal Tests

1. Designing a test case
2. Analyze requirements
3. Set up a test environment
4. Analyze software/hardware needs
5. List how systems should respond
6. List testing methods
7. Design test cases
8. Run tests, study, save results

Test Case Type	Description	Test Step	Expected Result	Status
Functionality	Area should accommodate up to 20 characters	Input up to 20 characters	All 20 characters in the request should be appropriate	Pass or Fail
Security	Verify password rules are working	Create a new password in accordance with rules	The user's password will be accepted if it adheres to the rules	Pass or Fail
Usability	Ensure all links are working properly	Have users click on various links on the page	Links will take users to another web page according to the on-page URL	Pass or Fail

# Common errors and solutions

Check with integration with tools

Look for more fidelity in results

Don't debug immediately –  
gather results and fix the whole

Investigate root causes

Resolve the problem and  
test again

- Quick resolutions might not fix all the issues

Capture the data, and get help

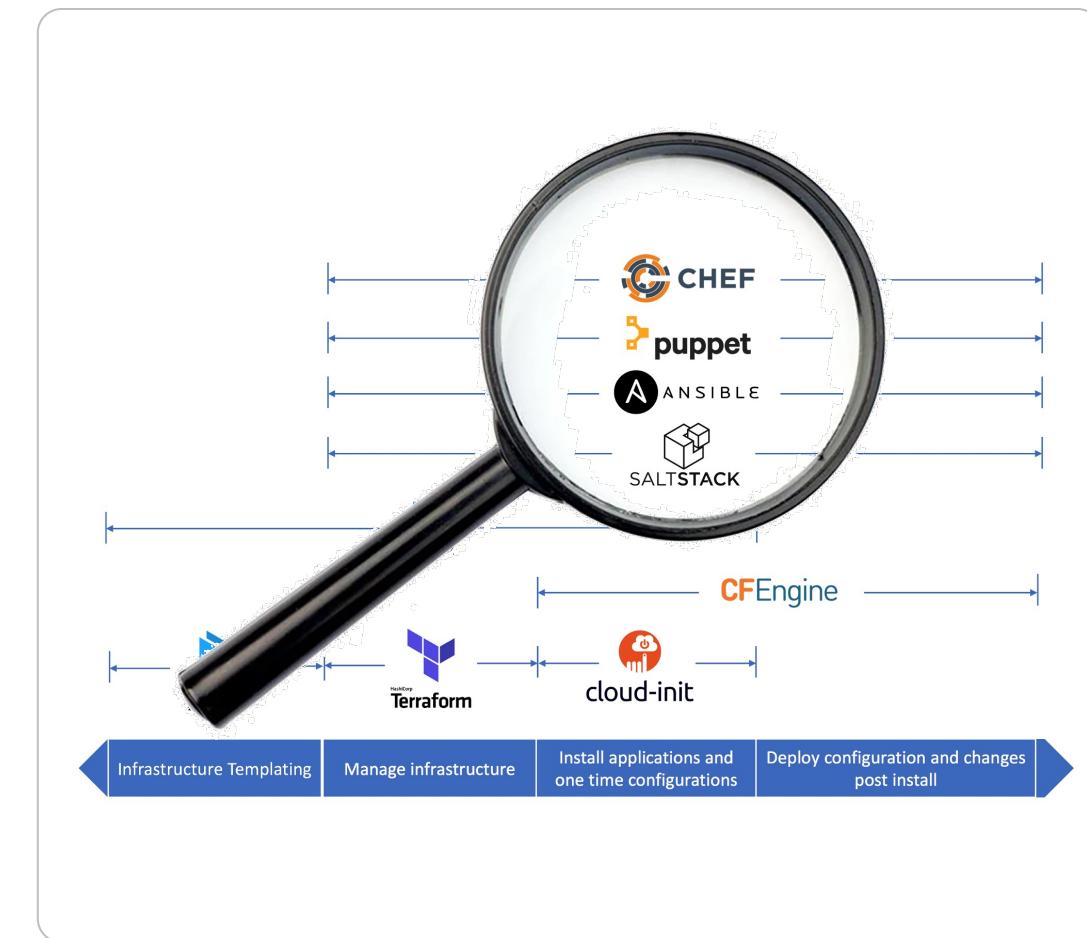
		Truth about the population	
		$H_0$ true	$H_a$ true
Decision based on sample	Reject $H_0$	Type I error	Correct decision
	Accept $H_0$	Correct decision	Type II error

# Observable, observing, observability

**Observable:** functions designed to produce data in manipulatable formats

**Observing:** the identification of persons or tools who interact with data at specified points

**Observability:** the state of observing outputs from tools and functions



# Relating things to other things

 $\neq$  $\neq$ 

**Smooth Skin**

**Round**

**Navel with stem**

**Juicy on inside**

**Rough Skin**

**Round**

**Navel with stem**

**Juicy on inside**

**Rough Skin**

**Round at parts**

**Navel with stem**

**Juicy on inside**



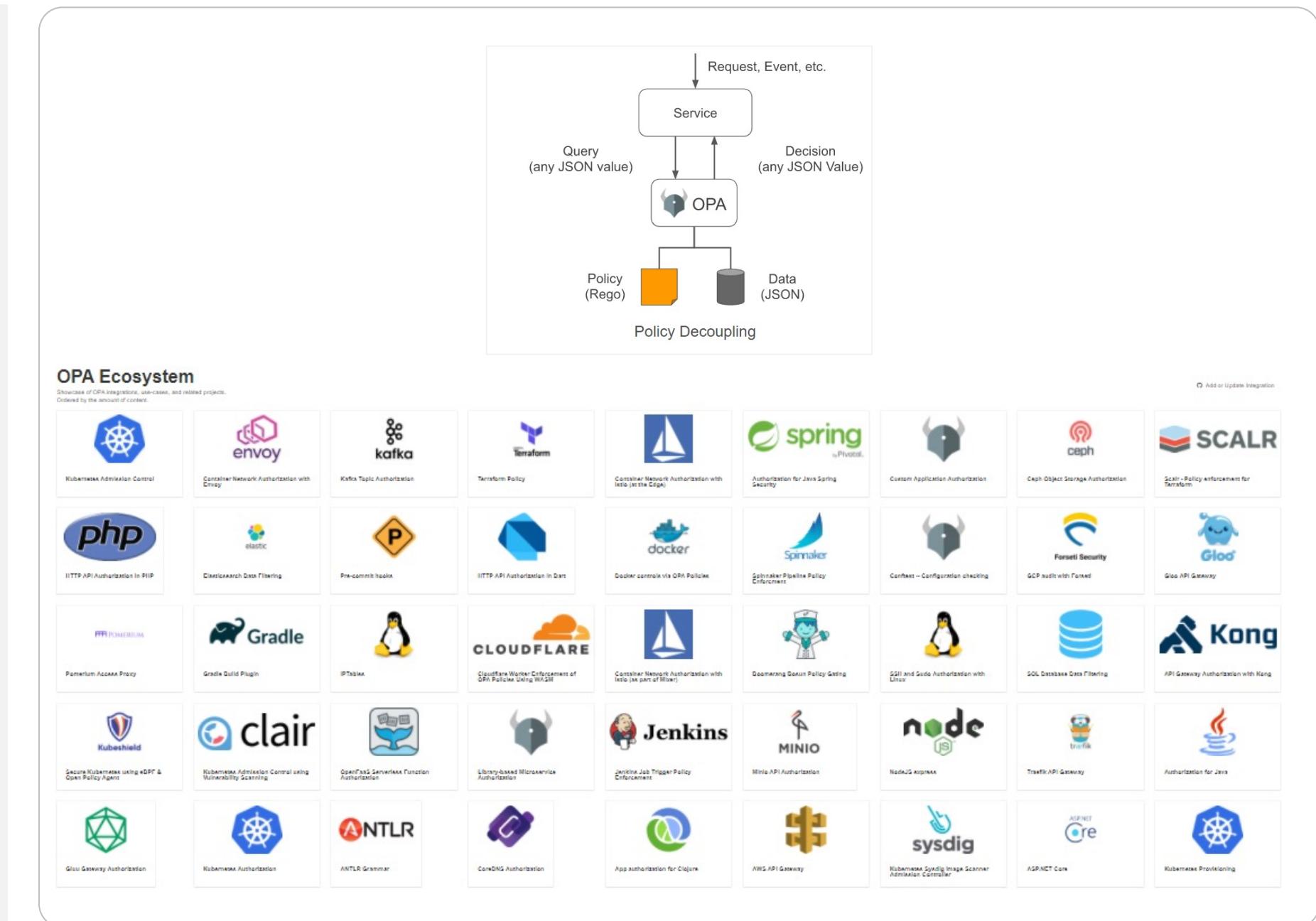
# Open policy agent

Open source, policy engine with high-level declarative language (Rego)

Sidecar service to verify policies and configuration in:

- Microservices
- CI/CD Pipelines
- API gateways

Decouples decision-making from enforcement





# Observing security

Security requires observation similar to other pipeline aspects

Question teams about security

Decouple decision-making from enforcement

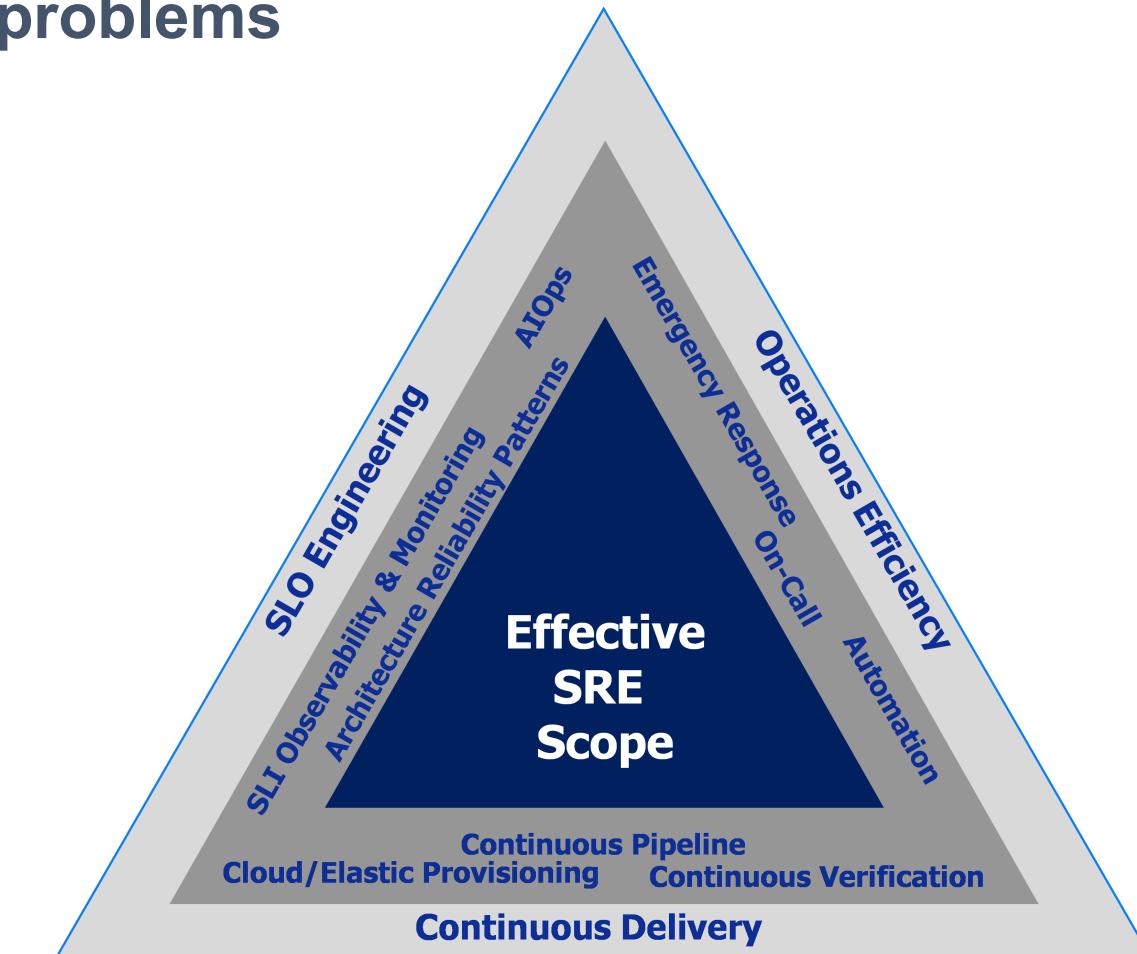
## Security questions for teams

- What are my vulnerabilities?
- What are the risks of these?
- How do I fix it?
- How long will that take?
- How can you help me fix it?
- How do we make sure the same problem isn't anywhere else?
- Why should I care?
- Why should we tell?
- Where can we record this?
- Can we automate this?
- How do we stop this happening again?

# Establishing a secure SRE

## The System Reliability Engineer works end to end problems

- Break glass for the DevOps team
- Based on three factors
  - Service Level Agreement (SLA)
  - Service Level Objective (SLO)
  - Service Level Indicator (SLI)
- Not always trained on security issues
- Ensure factors include security





# SRE values vs. security

## SRE

Keep the site running

- Isolate failure domains
- Redundant systems
- Load balancing

Empower dev teams with distributed decisions

Approach ops as engineering problem

Achieve business success through measured promises

## Security

Security doesn't stop ops

- Find problems
- Are redundancies secure?
- Same as above

Take part in deployment decisions

Approach pipeline as security solution

Achieve business success through measured promises

# SRE enabling functions vs security



## SRE

Monitoring, metrics, KPIs

Incident management and emergency response

Capacity planning and demand forecasts

Performance analysis and optimization

Provisioning, change management, and velocity

## Security

Transparency in metrics

Ensure crown jewels safely stored

- Are alternate sites secure?
- What version is backed up?

Can current security scale?

Do security practices affect performance?

- Do you know?
- Do you know the margins

Prepare for change

# SRE antipatterns and security takeaways



## SRE

Humans staring at screens

Mob incident response

Magic solutions

Hiring a dog-walker for pets

Speed-bumps and production postponement

Ungainly governance

## Security

Observability demands automation

When a flaw exists, what happens next?

Who can fix security? Team efforts

Minimize management software – don' just add security layers

DevSecOps, like DevOps, based on acceleration. Find the pain points

If you can't explain the security guidelines, no one else can either



# Dashboard shortcut security discussions

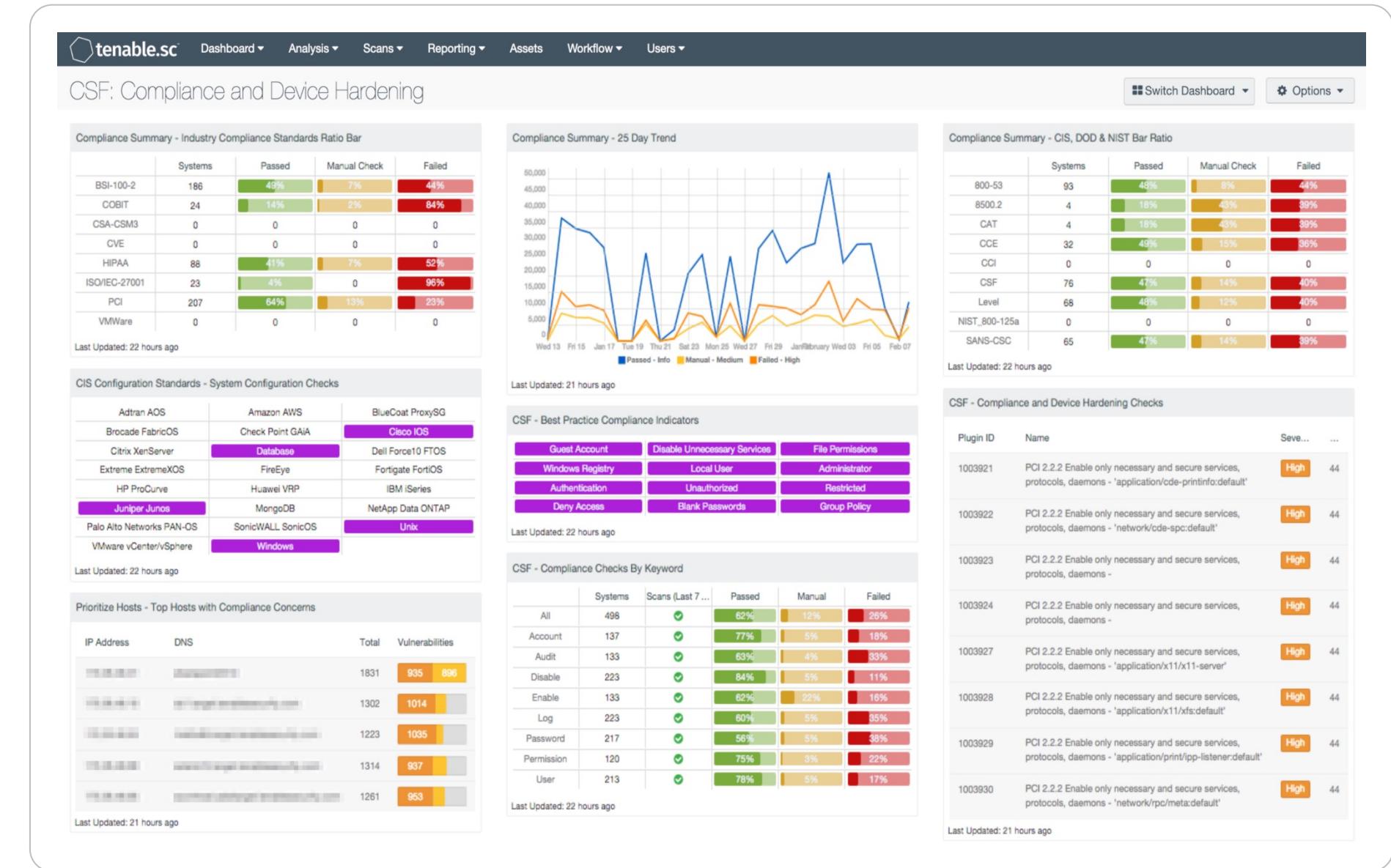
Enhanced visibility improves flow

Observability creates awareness

- Metrics
- Logs
- Traces

Value question

- What do you learn from dashboard?
- How does it create action?



# Where do I go from here?

1

*Decision creates error*

*non-decision invites disaster*

2

*2<sup>nd</sup> Law, Thermodynamics*

*System entropy always increases*

3

*Know the base rate for decision*

*When growth stops, model the best tools to accelerate value*



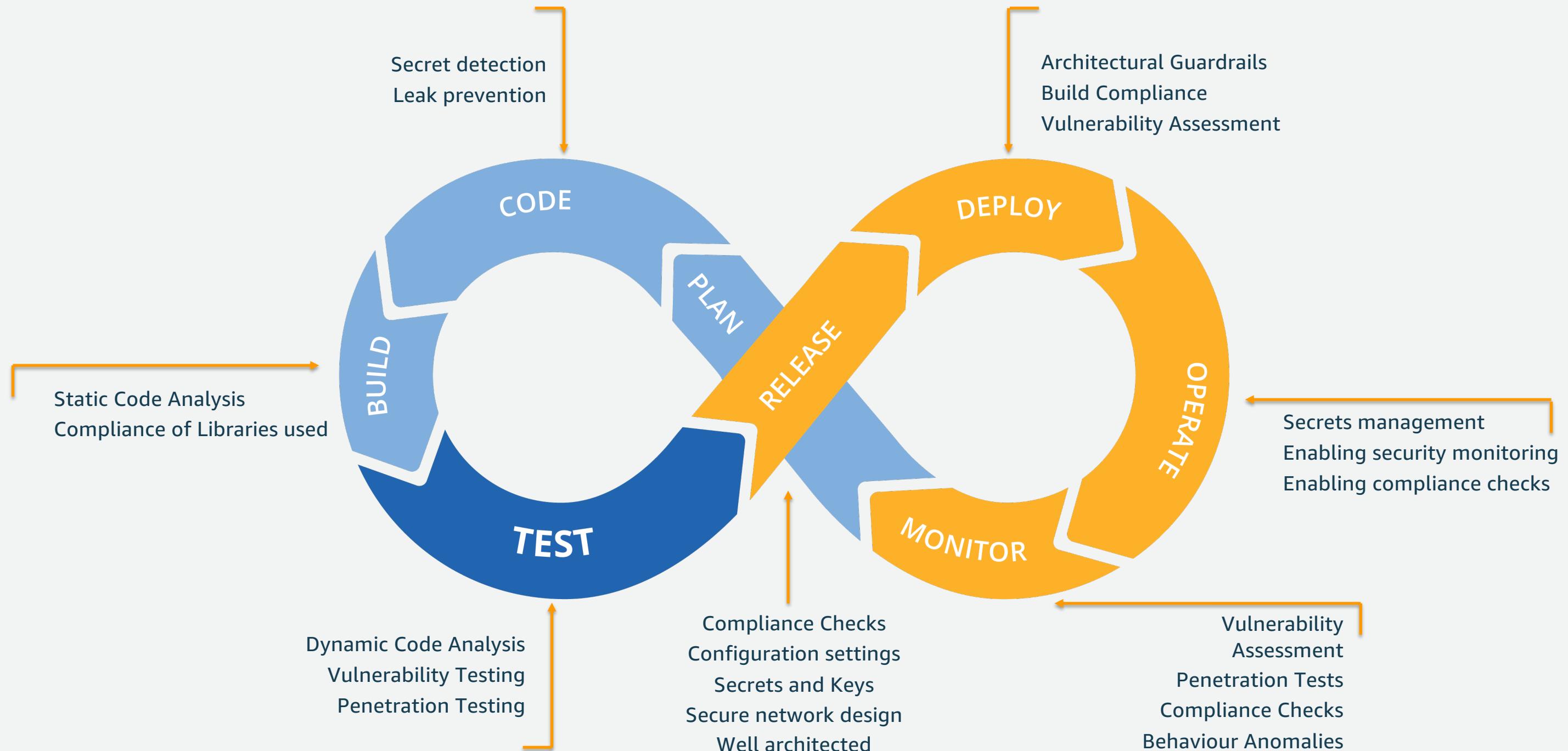
# Subbu Somasundaram

Sr. Category Lead, AWS

ssubbu



# DevSecOps (security hooks in the pipeline)



# Why Operating models are critical for cloud adoption?

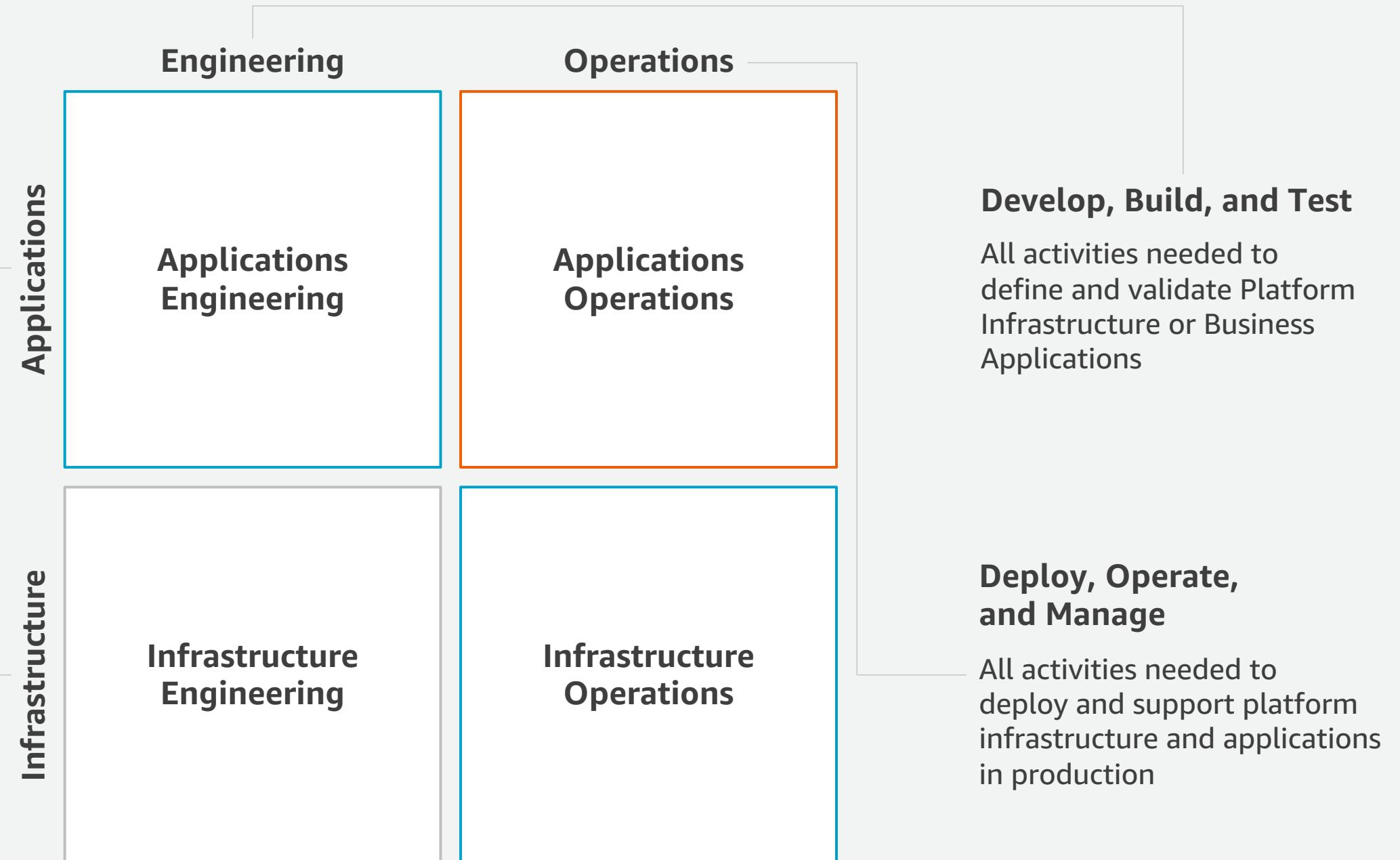
# Traditional operating model—simplified

## Business Software

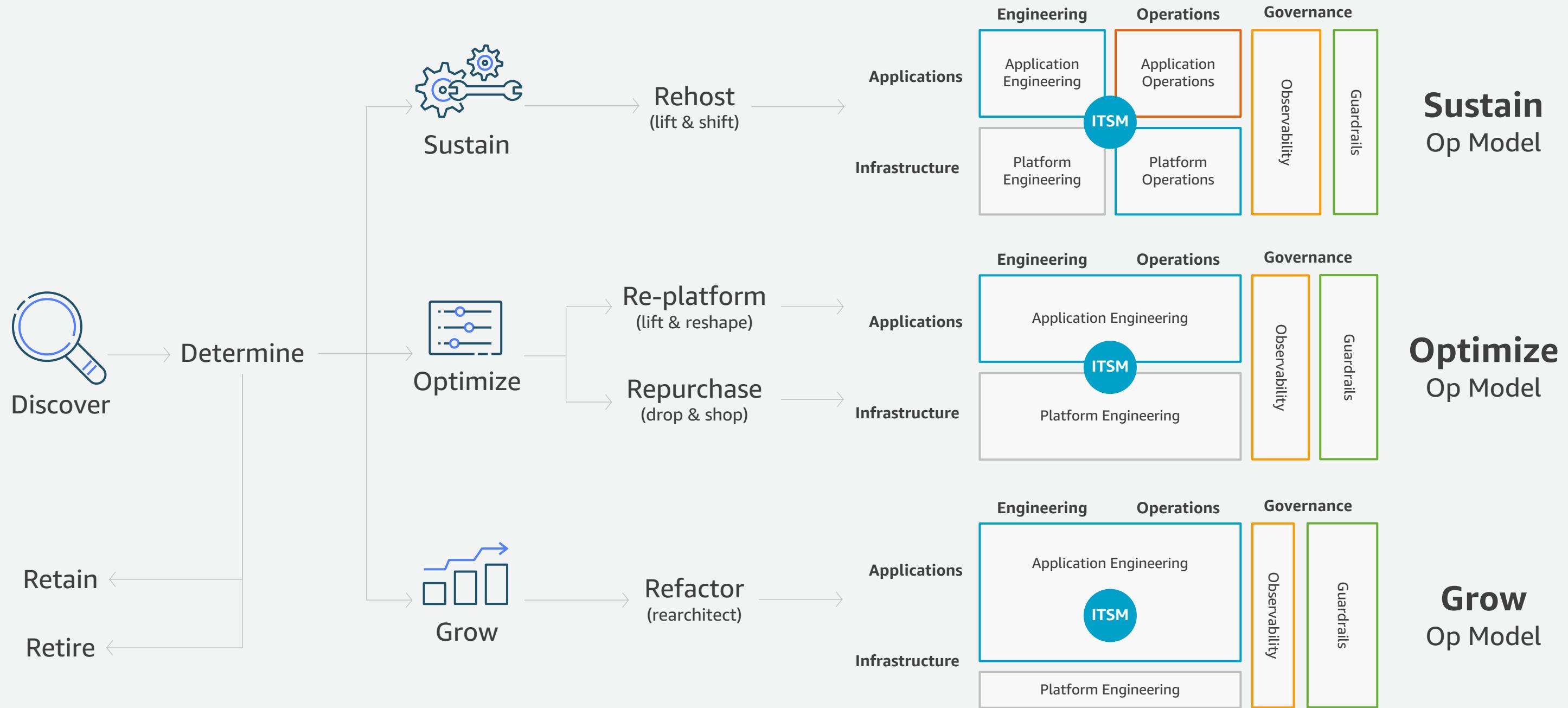
Custom developed or commercial off-the-shelf

## Infrastructure

Compute	Runtime
Network	Data
Storage	Operations
Middleware	Security

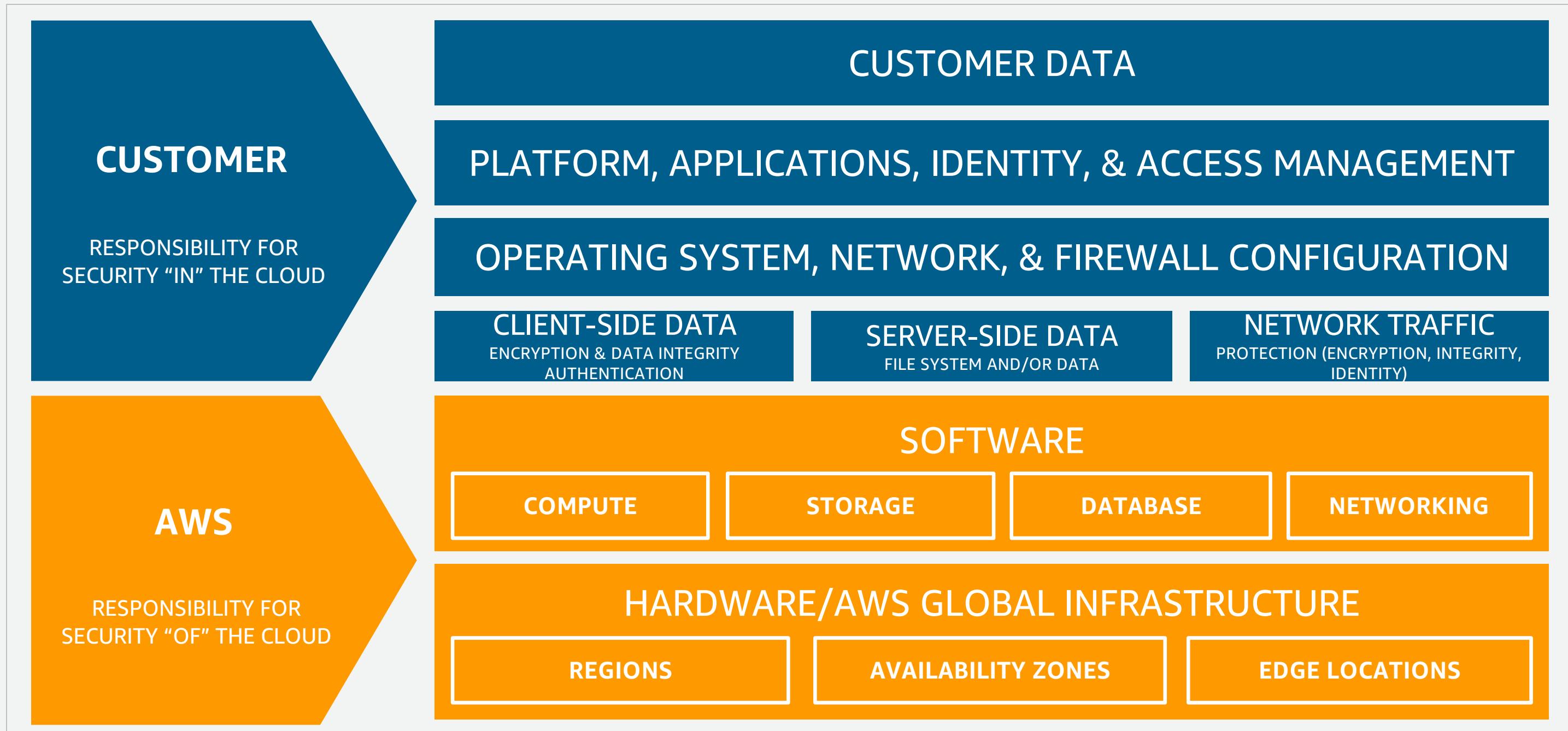


# How does this impact cloud adoption?

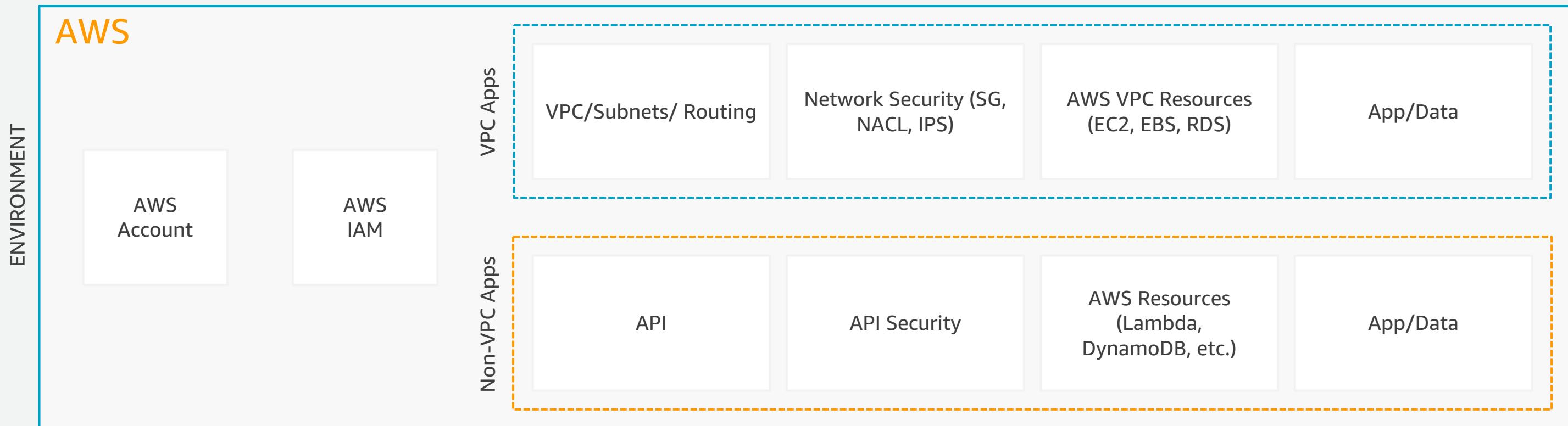


# Adopting to cloud responsibilities

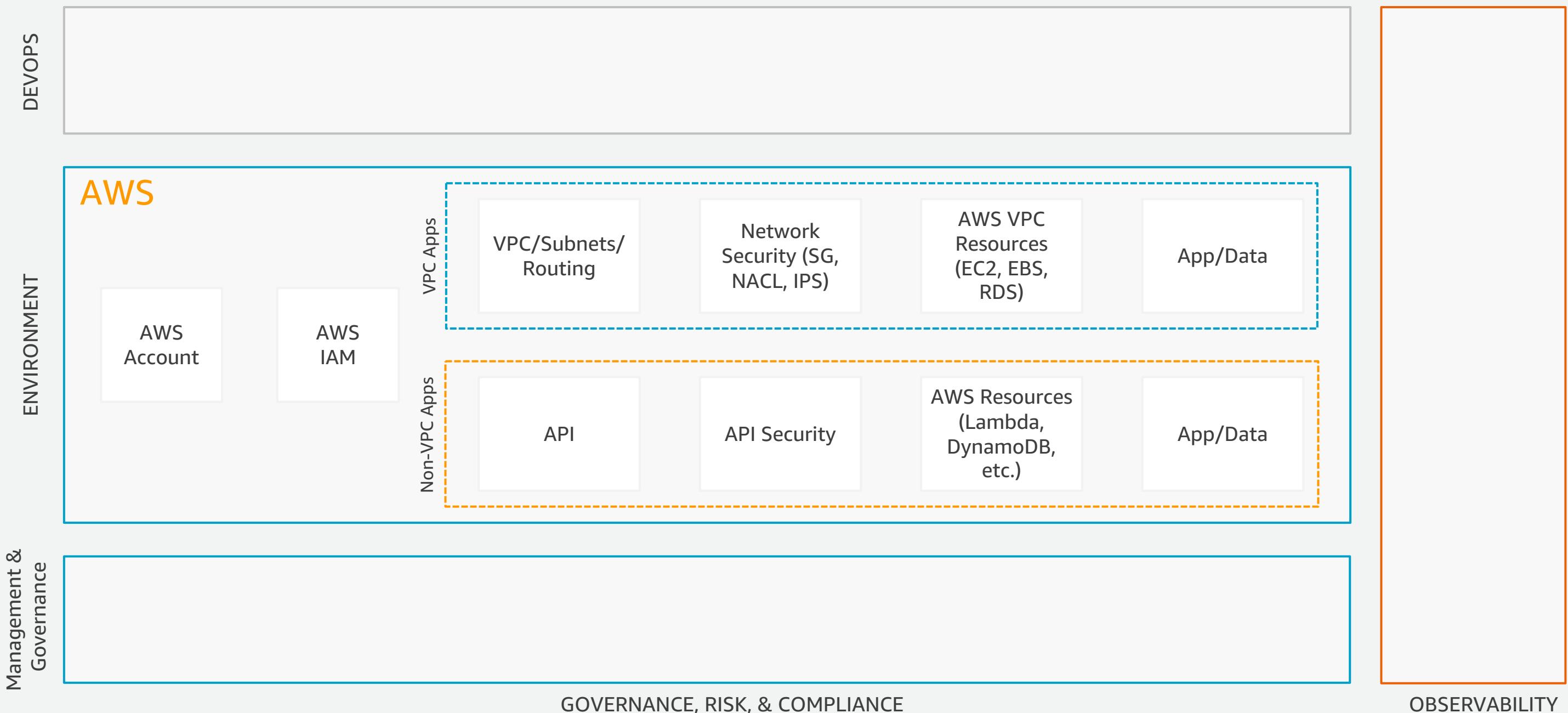
# Understanding customer responsibility is key



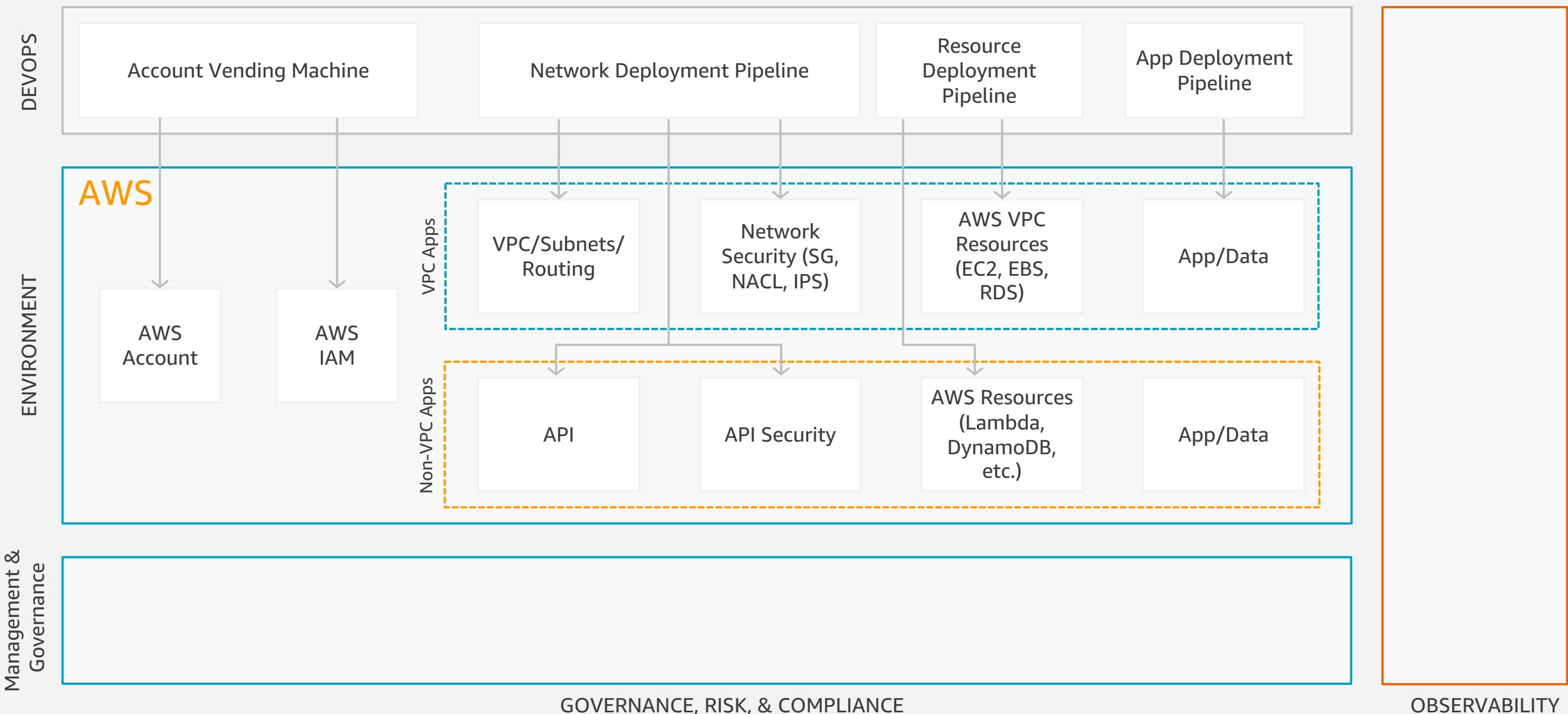
# DevOps, security, and observability for AWS



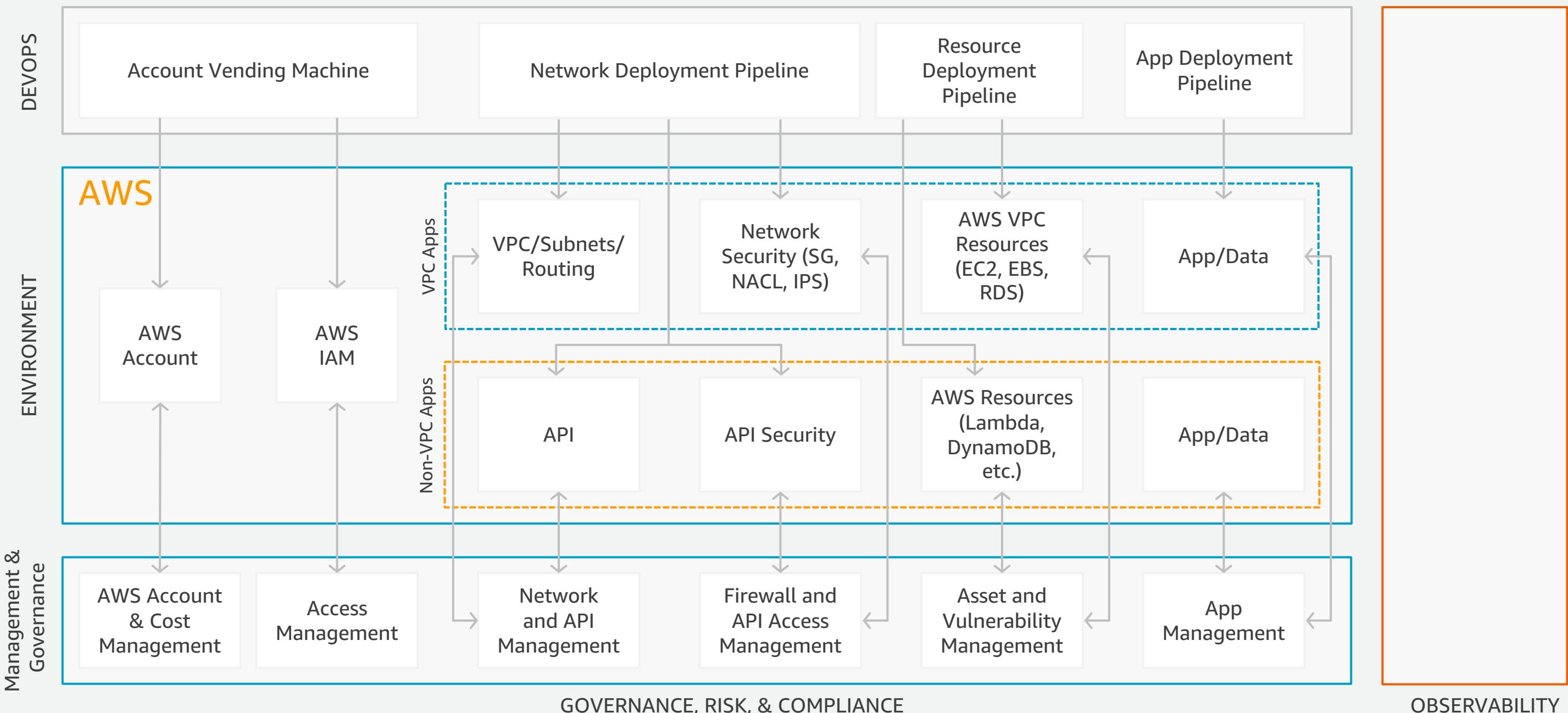
# DevOps, security, and observability for AWS



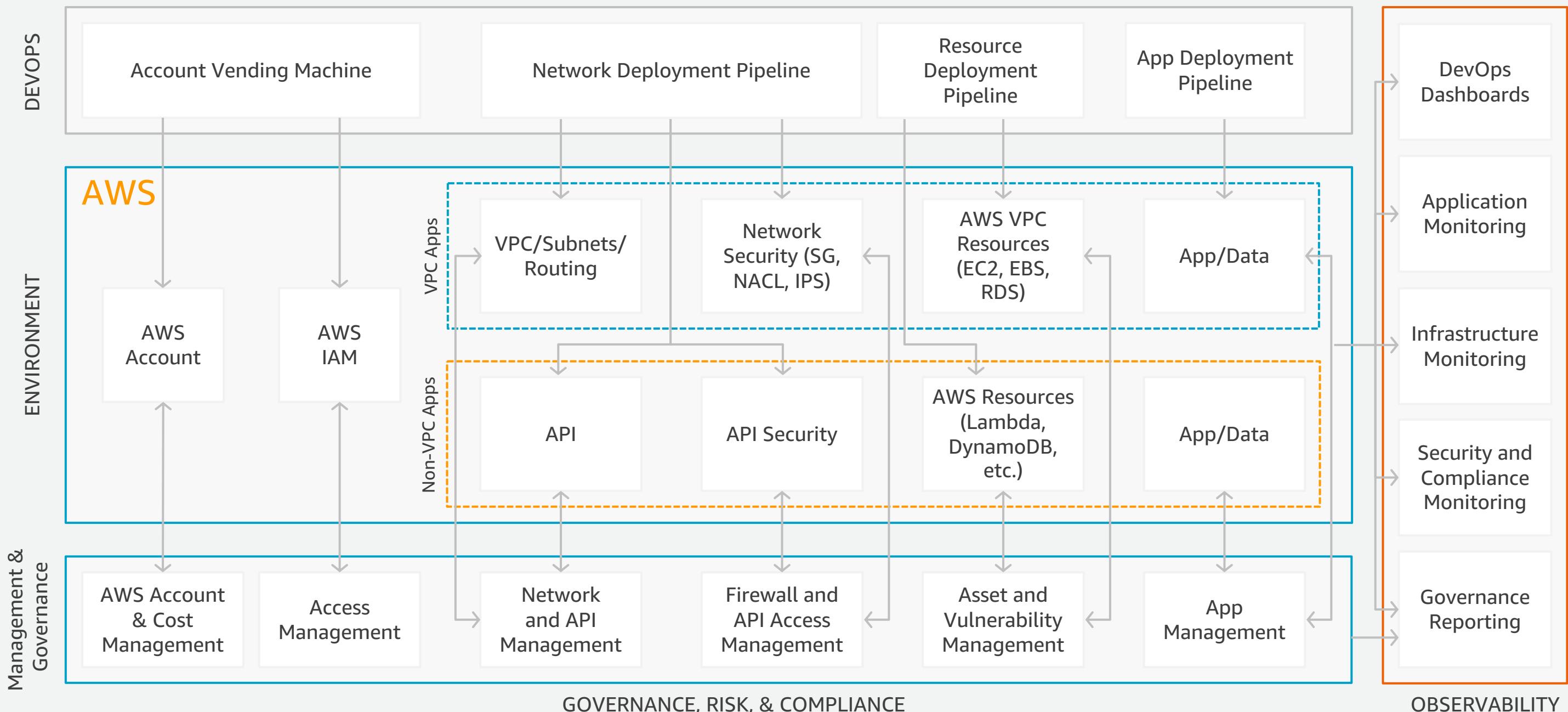
# DevOps, security, and observability for AWS



# DevOps, security, and observability for AWS

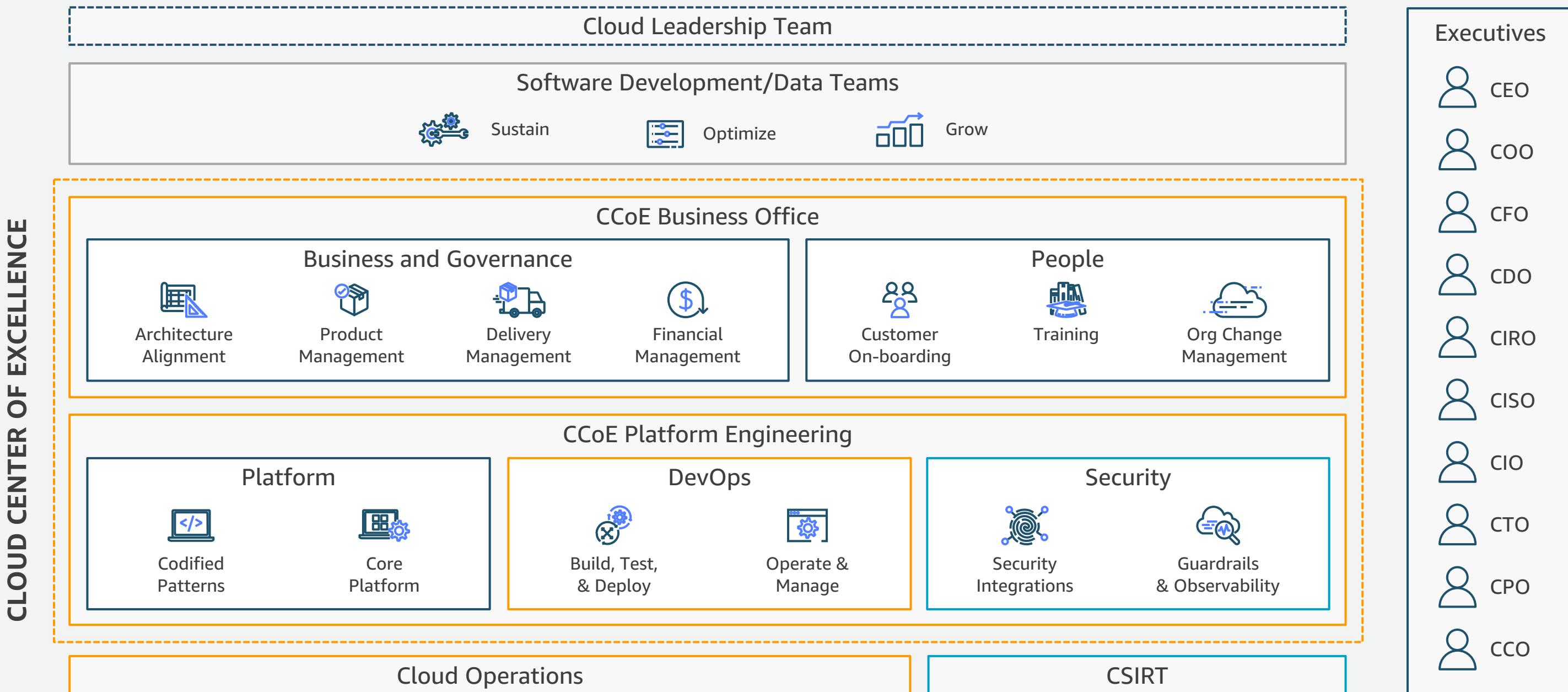


# DevOps, security, and observability for AWS



# **Executing DevSecOps with Cloud Center of Excellence (CCoE)**

# Organizing the Cloud Center of Excellence (CCoE)



# Enabling cross-functional teams

DEVOPS

Account Vending Machine

Network Deployment Pipeline

Resource Deployment Pipeline

App Deployment Pipeline

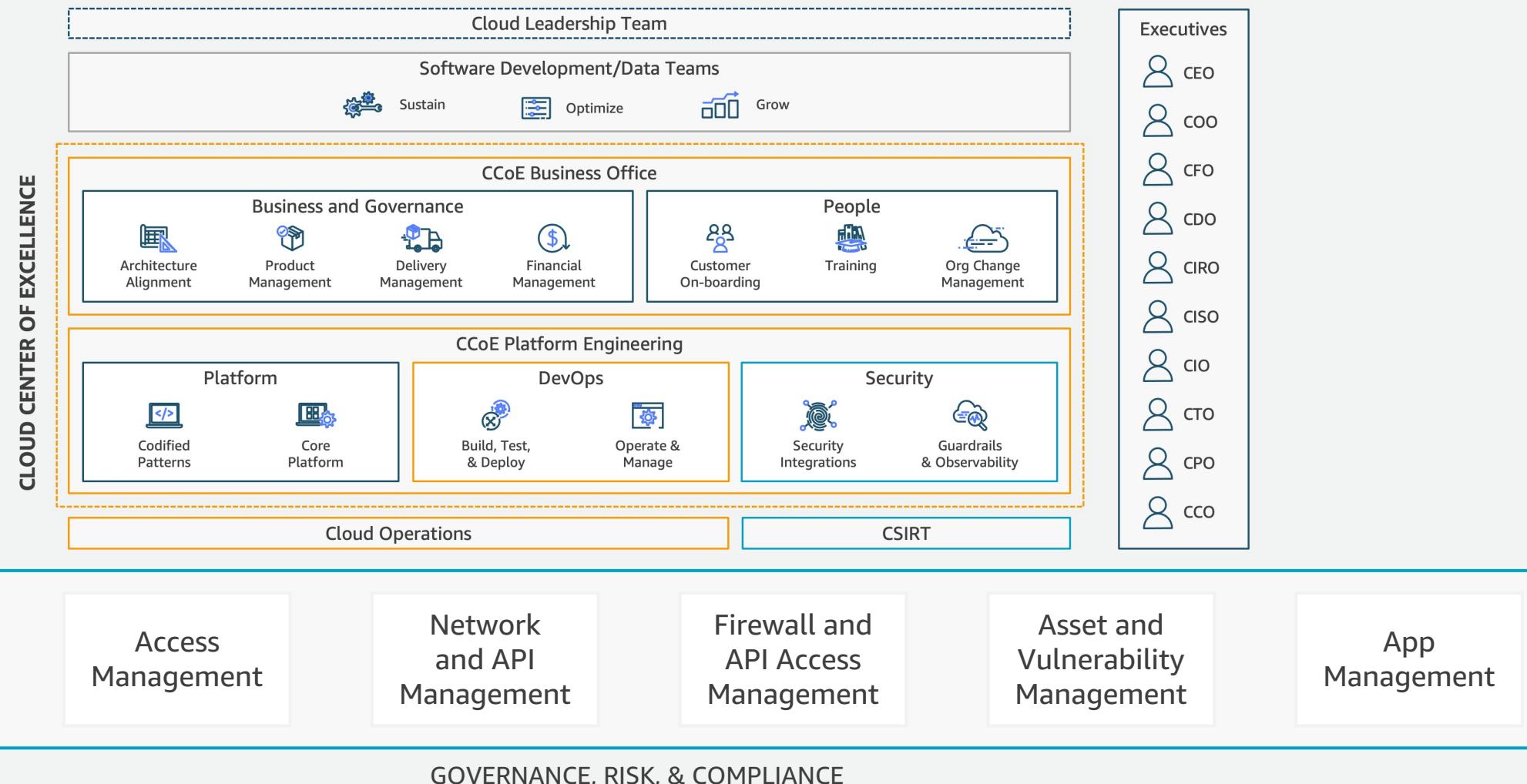
DevOps Dashboards

Application Monitoring

Infrastructure Monitoring

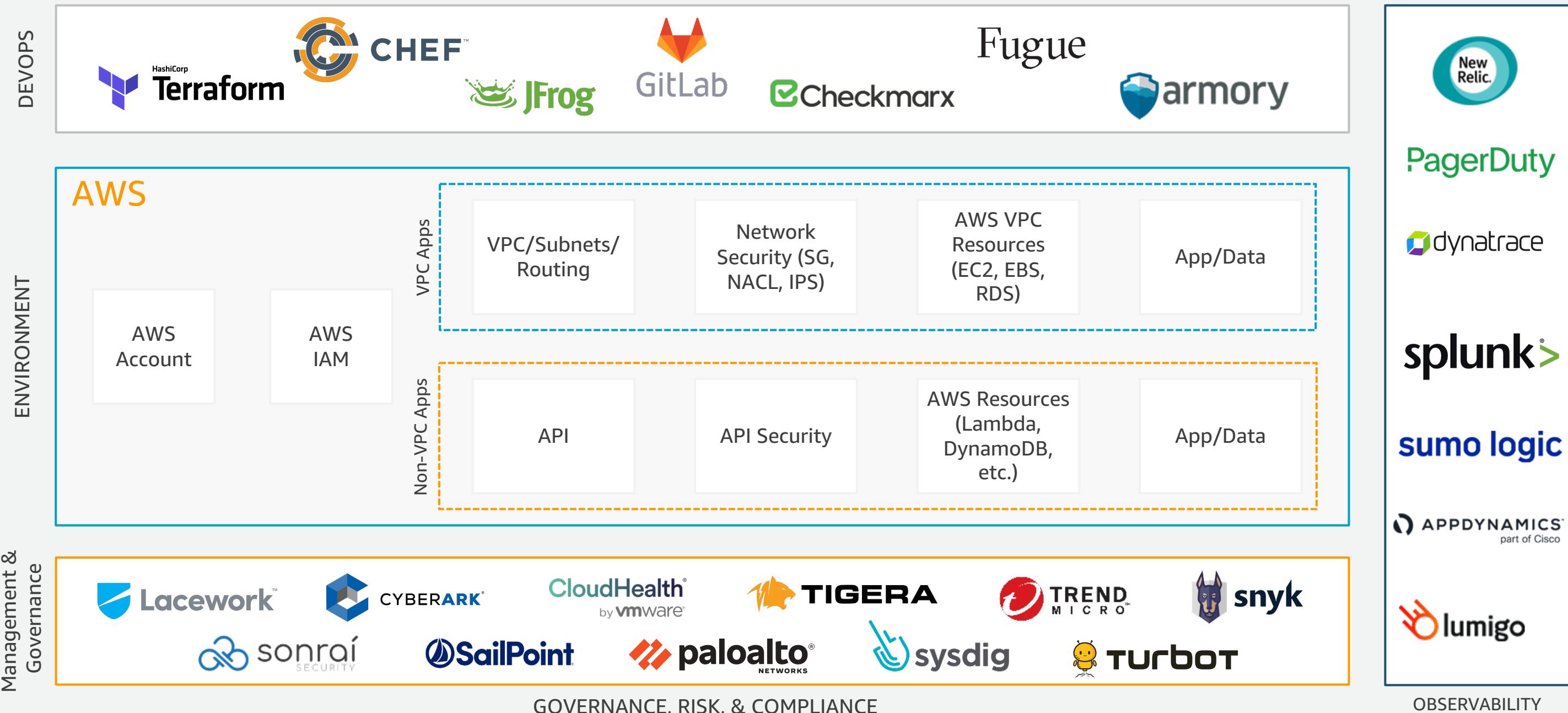
Security and Compliance Monitoring

Governance Reporting



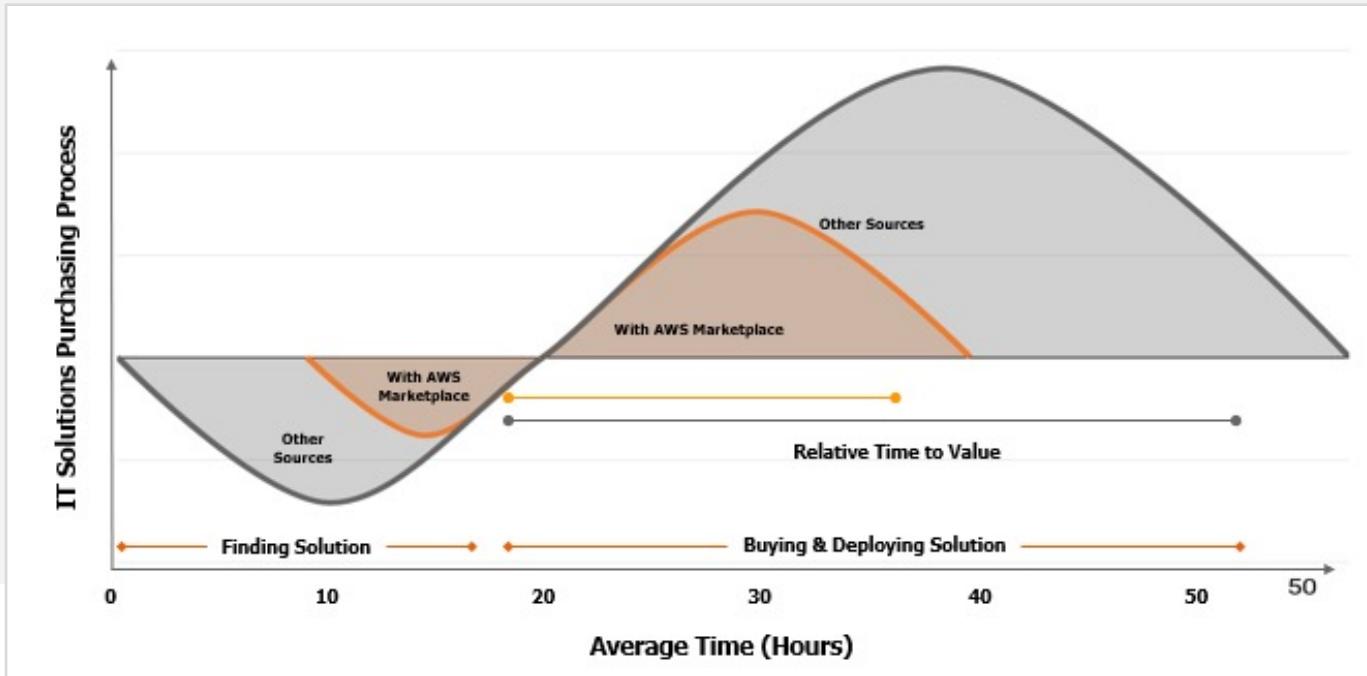
# How do we enable DevSecOps via AWS Marketplace?

# Enabling DevSecOps with AWS Marketplace



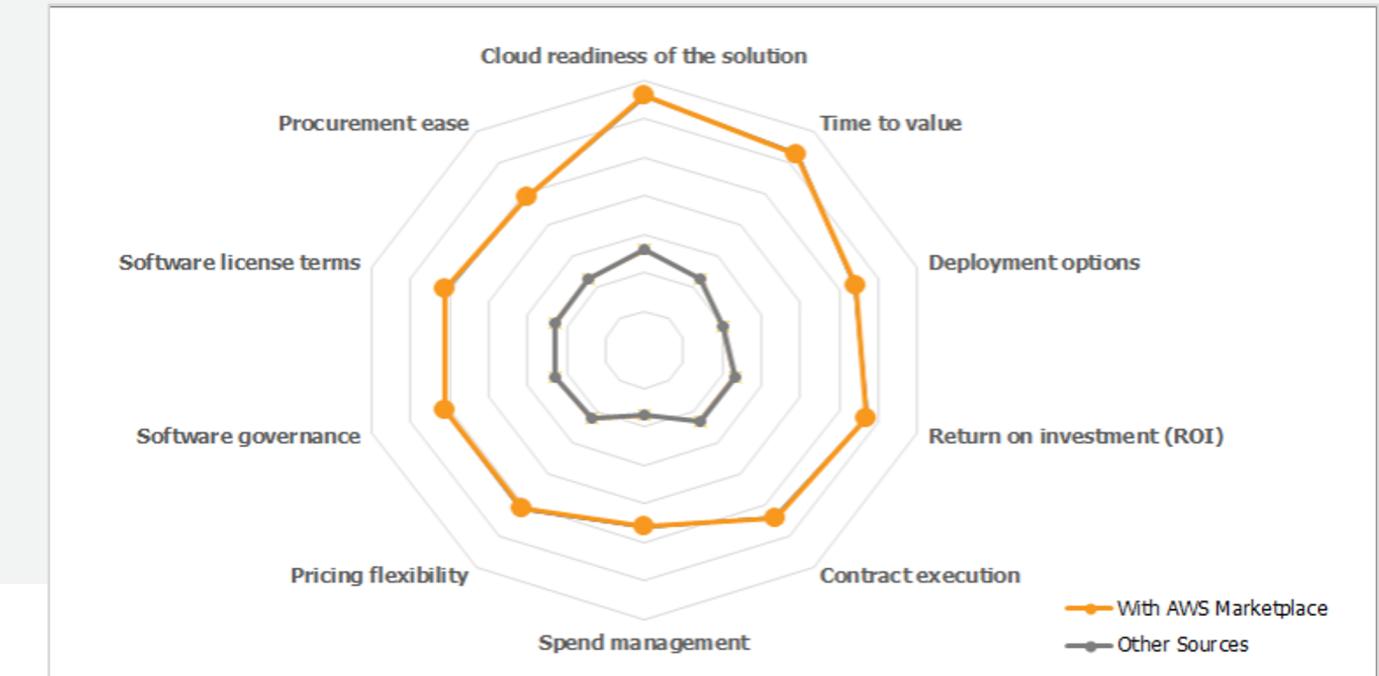
# Why AWS Marketplace?

## Find, buy, and deploy solutions quicker



IT decision-makers (ITDMS) cut their time in half using AWS Marketplace compared to other sources.

## Make more satisfying purchases



ITDMS feel 2.4x better about purchasing using AWS Marketplace compared to other sources.

\*Amazon Web Services (AWS) Marketplace surveyed 500 IT decision-makers (ITDMs) and influencers across the U.S. to understand software usage, purchasing, consumption models, and compared savings.

# How can you get started?

## Find



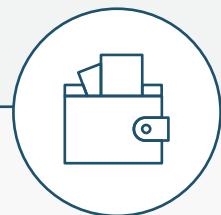
A breadth of DevOps solutions including:



And more:

<https://aws.amazon.com/marketplace/solutions/devops>

## Buy



Through flexible purchasing options:

Free trial

Pay-as-you-go

Budget alignment

Bring Your Own License (BYOL)

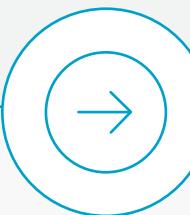
Private Offers

Billing consolidation

Enterprise Discount Program

Private Marketplace

## Deploy



With multiple deployment options:

SaaS

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

CloudFormation Template

Containers

Amazon EKS/Amazon ECS

AI/ML models

AWS Data Exchange

# Workshop summary

DEVOPS



## Enabling Governance products

- Identifying and establishing Governance, Risk, and Compliance framework with the right partner solutions

## Enabling DevOps products

- Everything as code (infrastructure to application)
- Templatized deployment for consistency
- Automated tests and deployment via CICD Pipeline

## Fugue



PagerDuty



splunk®

sumo logic

APPDYNAMICS™  
part of Cisco



Management & Governance



GOVERNANCE, RISK, & COMPLIANCE

OBSERVABILITY

# Important links and next steps

- [Visit the Workshop Series web page to access all workshop presentations and hands-on labs](#)
- [Get experience with leading DevSecOps tools with hands-on labs for this module](#)
- [Visit the AWS Marketplace website to learn more about DevOps and experiment with DevOps tooling](#)

# Thank You