

Service Virtualization: Expanding the Breadth and Scope of Security Testing

Arthur Hicken – Parasoft

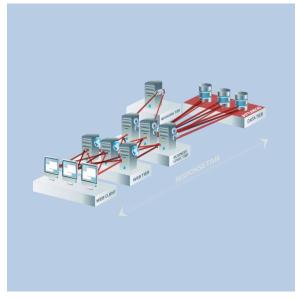
Evangelist / Security Specialist

Major Disruptions In the SDLC









Cloud challenges ingrained concepts about security

Mobile devices force the industry to re-think the user experience

APIs drive composite apps and interconnecting multiple dependencies



What needs to be tested increasing – exponentially

- De-coupled and evolving system components (Composite / SOA)
- Larger, complex architectures
- Cloud growth of external dependencies

Who is involved with software getting more complex

- Large, distributed teams
- Agile, iterative development changes expectations

Many moving parts make it difficult & expensive to "stage"

- Mobile Device
- Service Endpoints
- 3rd party systems



The average number of dependent application associated with the System Under Test (SUT)

30

BUT, Dev/QA only have "trustworthy"

access to **SIX** of the applications

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30





Divide & Conquer



Separate critical components

Move testing earlier

Isolate attack surfaces

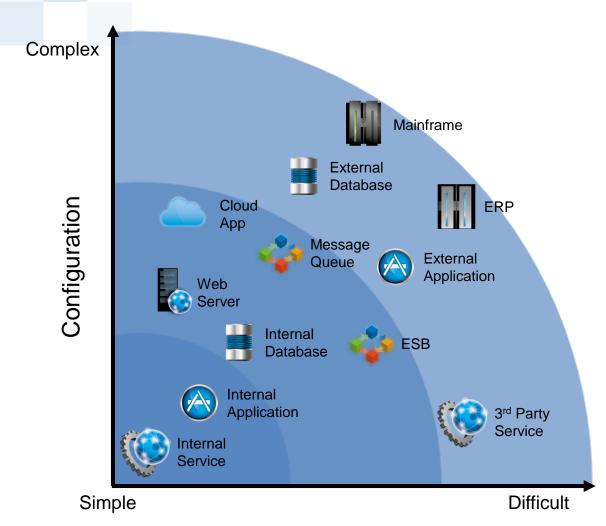
Run functional tests vs. security scenarios



Service Virtualization simulated dev / test environment allowing you to test anytime or anywhere

Test Environment Access

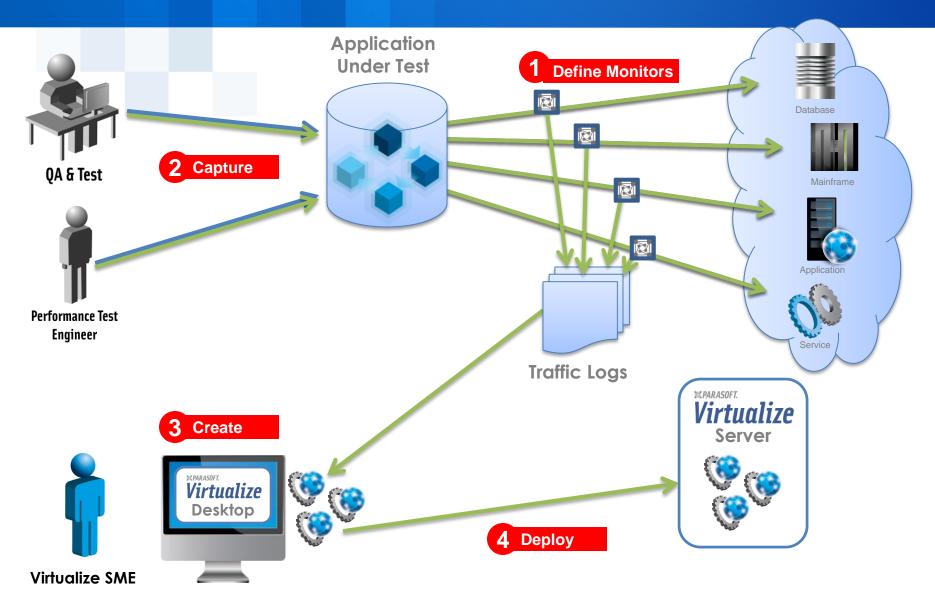




Test Access

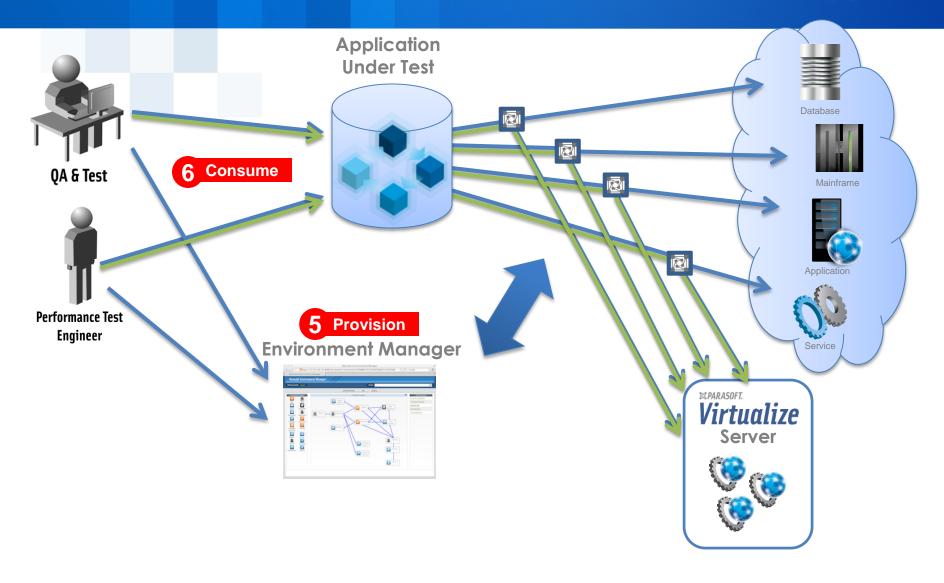
Parasoft Virtualize: How does it work?





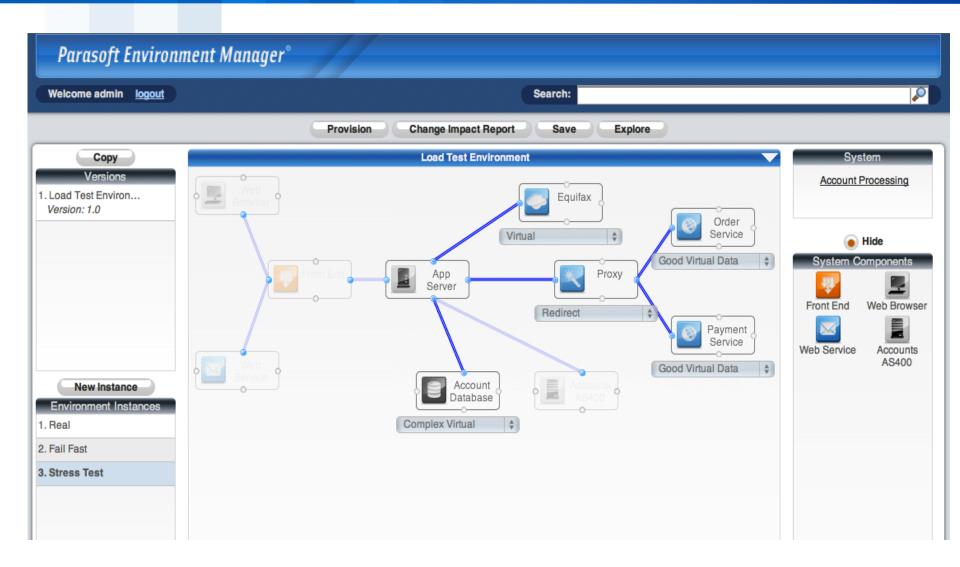
Parasoft Virtualize: How does it work?





Rapid Environment Access





Stubs vs. Service Virtualization



Service Virtualization provides a complete environment for developing and testing versus complex, dependent systems

Stubs

- Inside-out approach that disassociates a test case with a dependent systems
- Brittle
- Limited reuse
- Static response

Service Virtualization

- Creates an environment in which to run "rich" test scenarios
- Virtualized assets represent real system behavior
- All virtualized-assets are reusable
- Virtualized assets are programmable and extensible

Attack Scenarios



Web applications and Web services:

- Injection flaws (including SQL injection)
- Unvalidated input
- Capture and replay
- Buffer overflows
- Denial of service
- Improper error handling
- Broken access control

Web applications

- Cross-site scripting
- Broken
 authentication and
 session
 management
- Insecure storage

Web services

- WSDL access and scanning
- XML external entity
- XML bombs
- Large payloads
- XPath injections

Service Virtualization Conclusions





Easier to test end-to-end



Testing can begin before the software is finished



Components and sub-systems can be tested in isolation

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