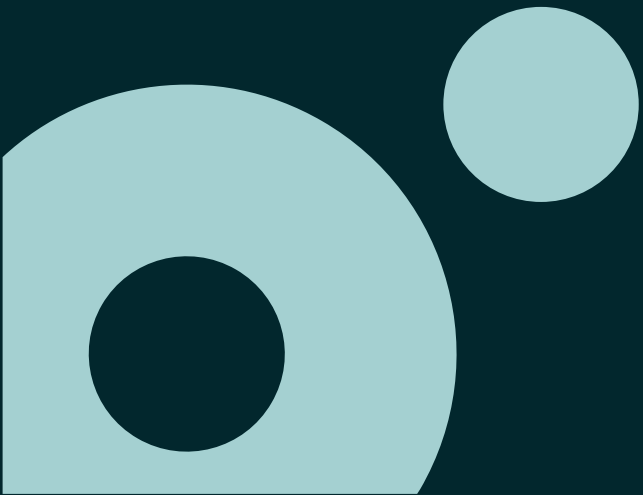


# DevOps Fundamentals

## Secure DevOps



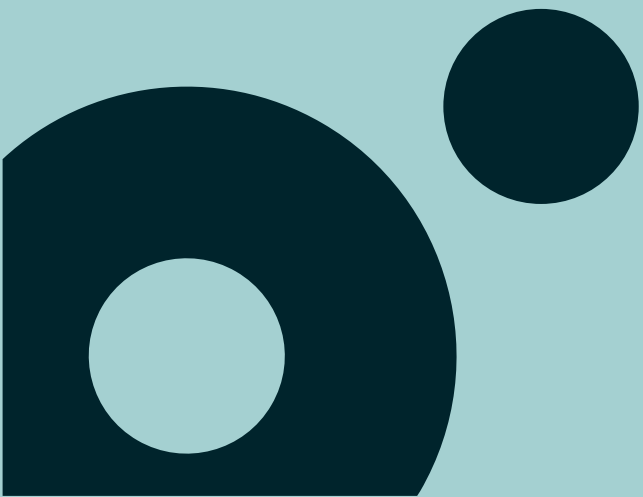
# Agenda

Why Secure DevOps?

Secure DevOps Practices

GitHub Advanced Security

Why Secure DevOps?



The bubble chart displays the number of data breaches for various companies and entities from 2017 to 2022. The size of each bubble represents the number of breaches, and the color indicates the year. The chart shows a general upward trend in data breaches over the six-year period, with Facebook and Syniverse being the most affected entities.

Year	Entity	Number of Breaches
2022	Facebook	533,000,000
2022	Syniverse	711,000,000
2022	Experian Brazil	220,000,000
2022	Microsoft	250,000,000
2022	Thailand visitors	100,000,000
2022	Uber	57,000,000
2021	Facebook	420,000,000
2021	OxyData	380,000,000
2021	Indian citizens	275,000,000
2021	Marriott International	383,000,000
2021	Spambot	711,000,000
2021	Twitter	330,000,000
2021	Canva	139,000,000
2021	Dubsmash	162,000,000
2021	Capital One	100,000,000
2021	Quora	100,000,000
2021	MyFitnessPal	150,000,000
2021	Facebook	50,000,000
2021	Google+	100,000,000
2021	Equifax	100,000,000
2021	Firebox	100,000,000
2021	MyHeritage	100,000,000
2021	LocalBlox	100,000,000
2021	Houzz	100,000,000
2021	MyHeritage	100,000,000
2021	MyFitnessPal	150,000,000
2021	Spambot	711,000,000
2021	Twitter	330,000,000
2021	Wawa	30,000,000
2021	YouNow	30,000,000
2021	ShareThis	30,000,000
2021	Suprema	30,000,000
2021	SKY Brasil	30,000,000
2021	Texas voter records	30,000,000
2021	Ticketfly	30,000,000
2021	Panorabread	30,000,000
2021	NameTests	120,000,000
2021	Newegg	100,000,000
2021	MyFitnessPal	150,000,000
2021	Spambot	711,000,000
2021	Twitter	330,000,000
2021	Wawa	30,000,000
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# Top 15 Cyber Threats



## TOP 15 CYBER THREATS



# Application as attack vector

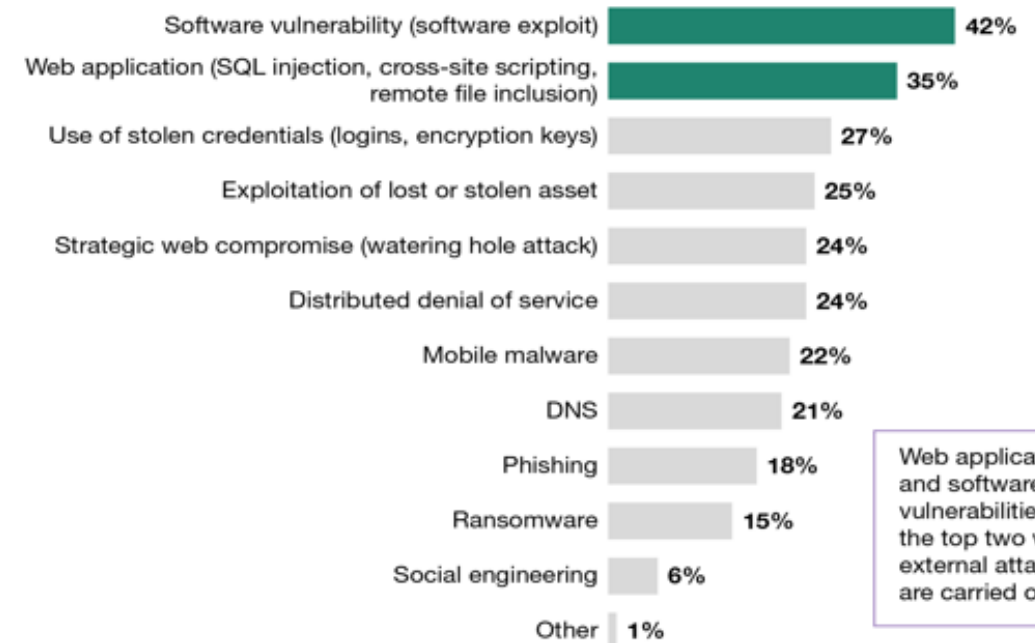
Applications remains the most common attack vector

Implementing security means be secure in several layers to make it harder to be breached

Crucial to understand and control all attack vectors

“You are only as secure as your weakest link”

## “How was the external attack carried out?”



# Assume Breach

“Fundamentally, if somebody wants to get in, they're getting in...accept that. What we tell clients is: Number one, you're in the fight, whether you thought you were or not. Number two, you almost certainly are penetrated.”

Michael Hayden, CIA

“There are only two types of companies: those that have been hacked, and those that will be.”

Robert Mueller, FBI Director

You need to change your mindset (and your tools) to practice this approach. First, you need to clearly understand your security vulnerabilities!

# Impact caused by a security breach

Costs and efforts related with response and notification

Lost employee productivity

Lawsuits and settlements

Regulatory fines and response

Cost of fixing infrastructure

Brand recovery costs & liabilities



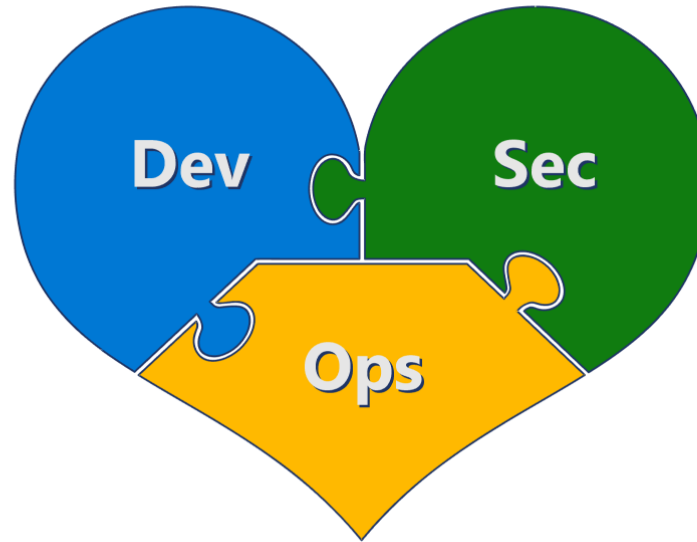
# What is security?

“Security is application of technologies, processes, and controls to protect systems, networks, programs, devices, and data from unauthorized access or criminal use.”

Security provides **confidentiality**, **integrity**, and **availability** assurances against deliberate attacks and abuse of valuable data and systems.

# What is Secure DevOps?

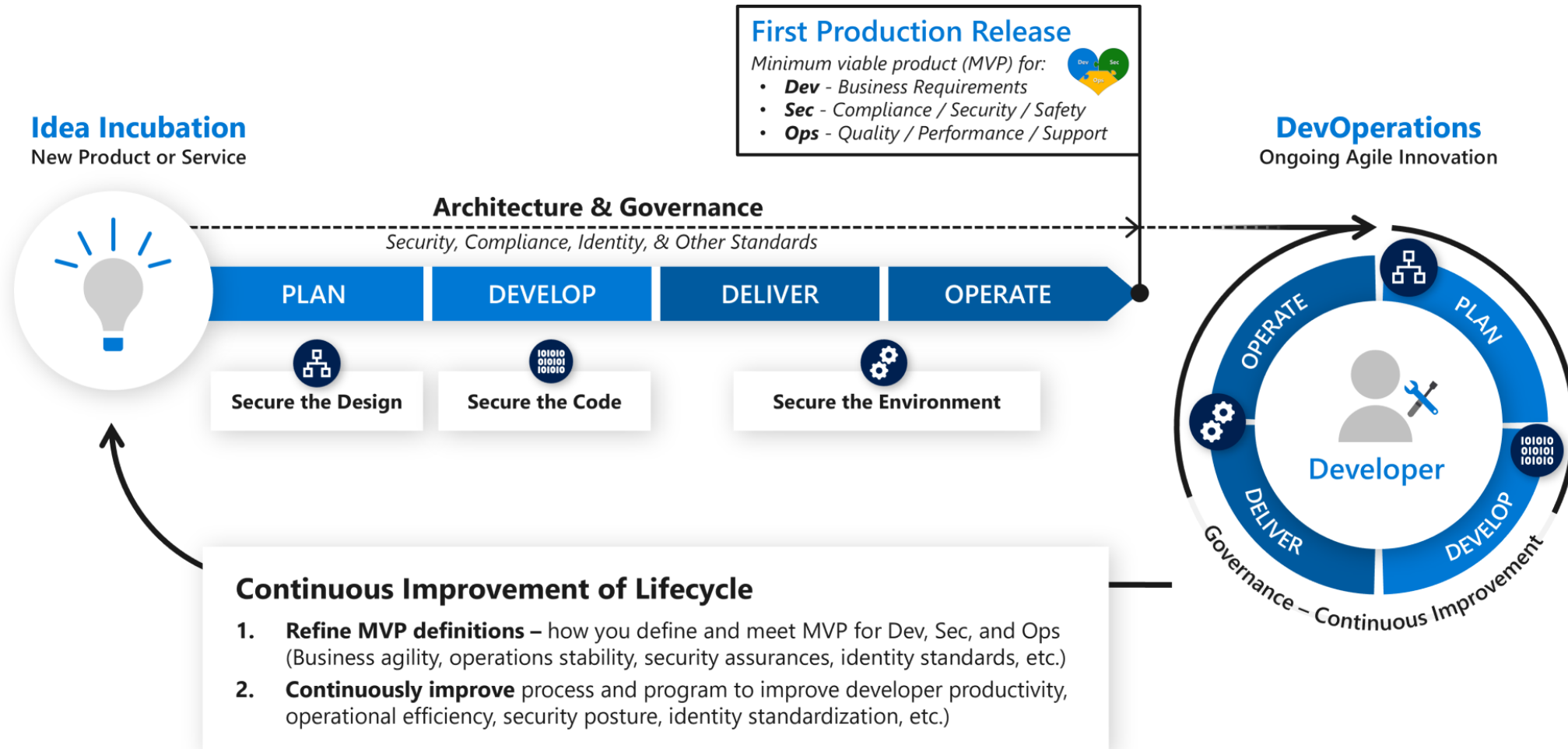
**Responsive to Needs**  
*Meets business and customer requirements for market relevance*



**Safe and Secure**  
*Provides confidentiality, integrity, & availability + regulatory compliance*

**Quality and Performance**  
*meets the quality, speed, scalability, reliability, and other expectations*

# What is Secure DevOps?



# What is Secure DevOps?

Practice that assures security is a crucial part of software delivery lifecycle

Secure DevOps have 3 main principles

- Security culture

- Secure software delivery

- Secure infrastructure

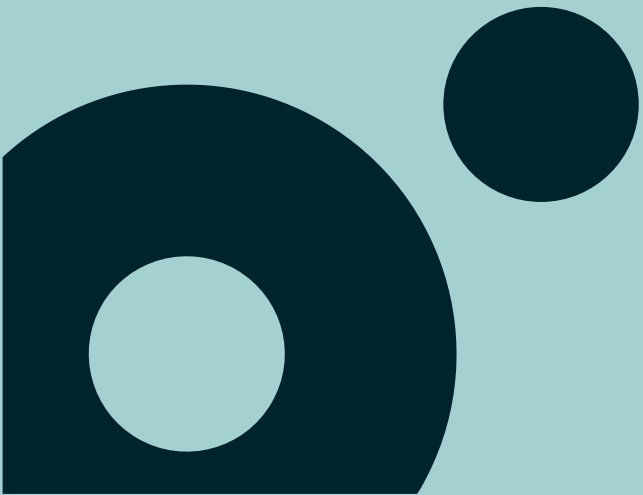
Secure DevOps have 3 main practices to implement its principles

- Shifting Left

- Continuous improvement

- Automation

# Security Culture



# Security Culture

“Security culture refers to the set of values, shared by everyone in an organization, that determine how people are expected to think about and approach security.”

CPNI UK (Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure)

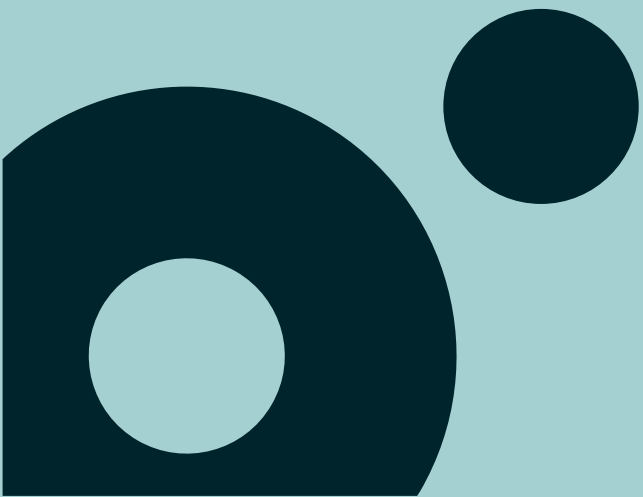
How to promote security culture?

- Promote awareness and training

- Build your principles

- Put principles in practice

# Secure Software Delivery



# Secure Software Delivery

Makes mandatory that everyone learn about basic security practices

3 main goals

- Reduce the number of vulnerabilities

- Reduce the severity of vulnerabilities you miss

- Prepare for potential attacks

SDL practices are implementing through 3 types of learning

- Learning by doing

- Learning by simulating

- Learning by playing



# SDL Practices

Provide security training for all your organization (developers, operations, ...)

Define security requirements with metrics & compliance reporting

Perform threat modeling (OWASP at least)

Define and use cryptography standards

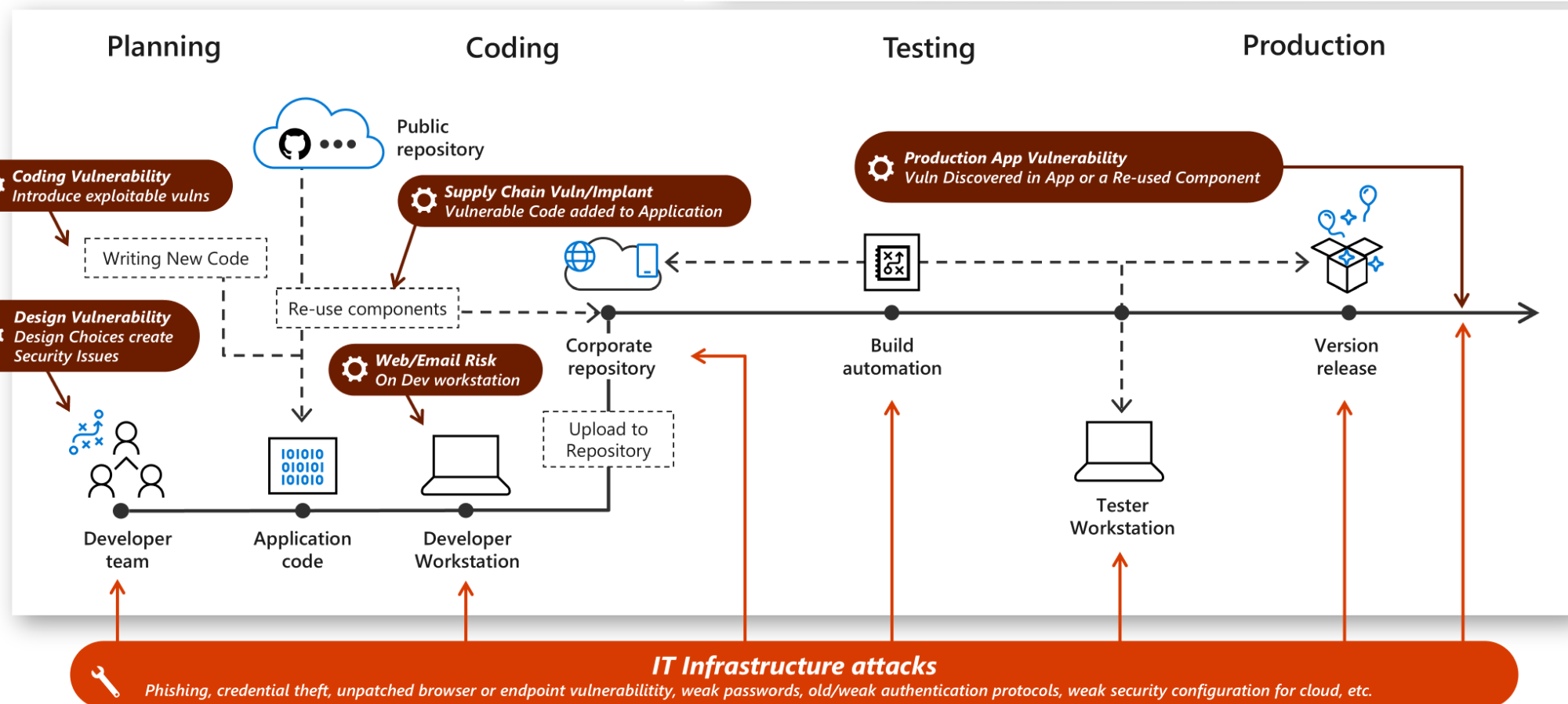
Manage security risk of using 3<sup>rd</sup> party components

Perform static analysis security testing (development time), dynamic analysis security testing (testing time) and penetration testing (production time)

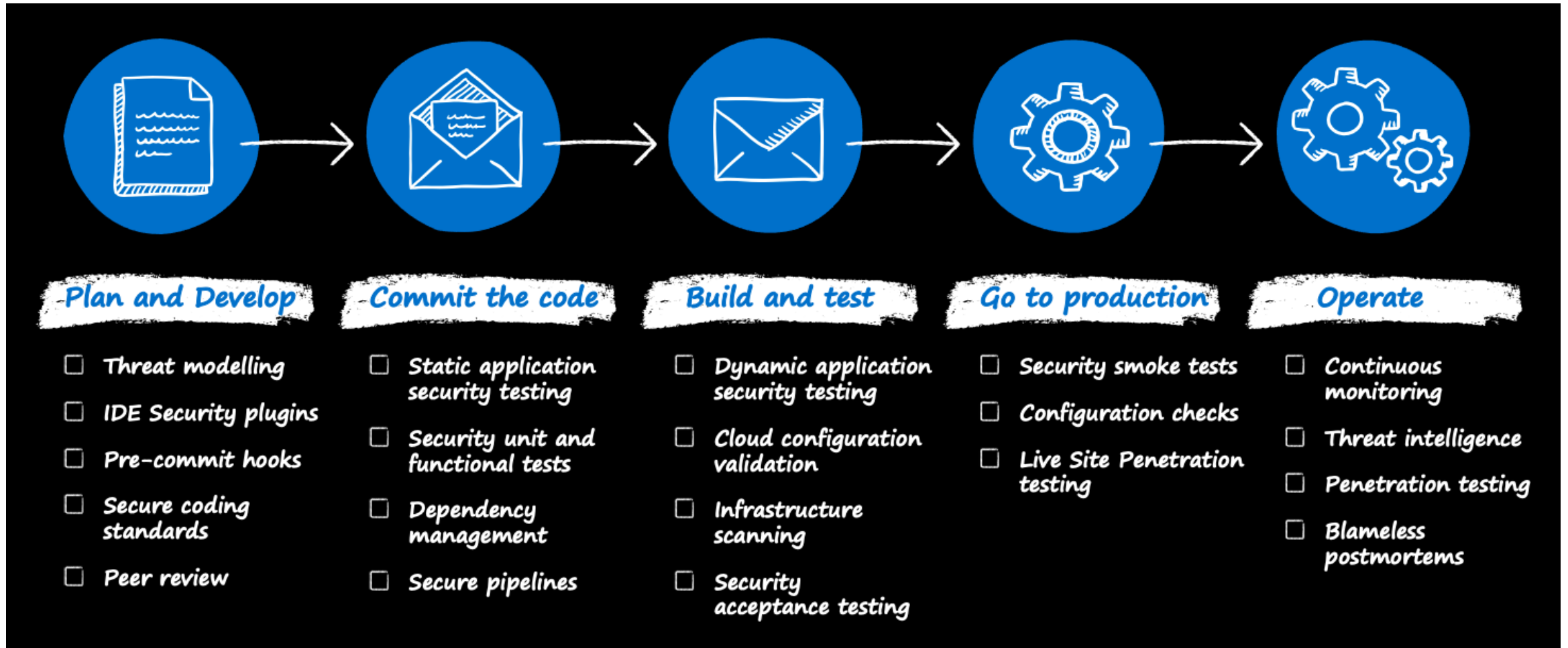
Establish standard incident response process

# SDL: Attacker Opportunities & Lateral Moves

Attacker thinks in graph, defender think in lists



# SDL Practices



# SDL Practices: Infra as Code

Plays a very important role on recoverability

If your infra suffers an attack and you need to rebuild (or build on another place) IaC allow to be faster and secure

On organization using cloud, Infra as Code is the way to implement Disaster Recovery

# SDL Practices: Static Application Security Testing (SAST)

Improve code security and quality on an easy and cost-effective way

Makes an analysis on your source code and return insights about security, performance, maintainability

Fully automated and can be shift-left for developers IDE

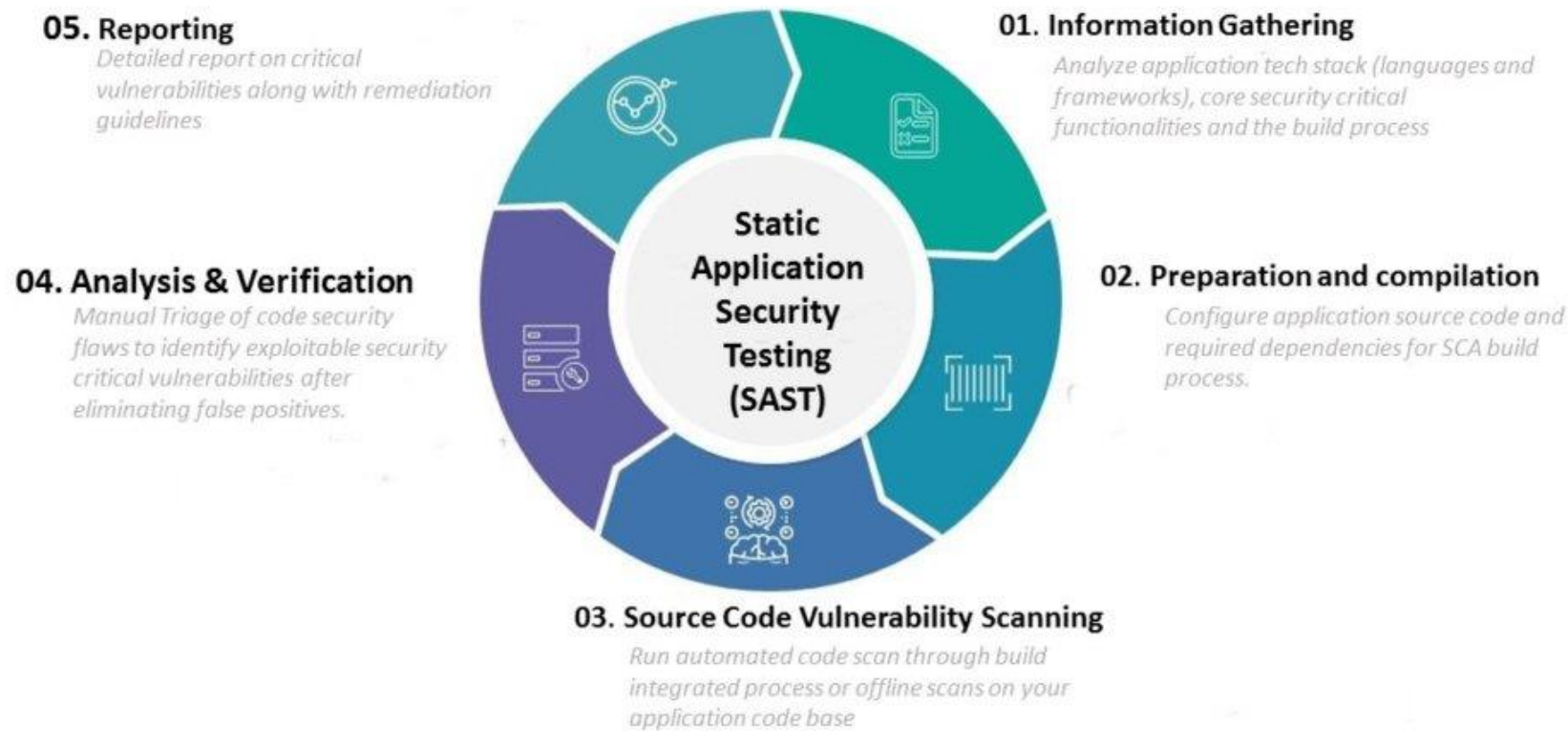
Runs to answer by with the question "Is the code secure?"

- Is it vulnerable to injections (like SQL)?

- Does it use any weak encryption algorithms?

- Are cookies used with the right flags?

# SDL Practices: Static Application Security Testing (SAST)



# SDL Practices: SAST Tooling



[https://owasp.org/www-community/Source Code Analysis Tools](https://owasp.org/www-community/Source_Code_Analysis_Tools)

# SDL Practices: Static Application Security Testing (SAST)

To improve security all around a CVE (Common Vulnerability and Exposures) database was created

Defined on top of CWE (Common Weakness Enumeration) definition, being an effective instance of 1+ CWE exploit

On this database, each CVE found on open-source software are published with vulnerability description and how to fix

For each CVE a CVSS score is calculated granting a potential risk you're exposed

CVSS Score	Qualitative Rating
0.0	None
0.1 – 3.9	Low
4.0 – 6.9	Medium
7.0 – 8.9	High
9.0 – 10.0	Critical



# SDL Practices: Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)

Type of testing that looks for security vulnerabilities by safely exploiting a running application from the outside

This type of testing is not dependent on the framework or programming language used

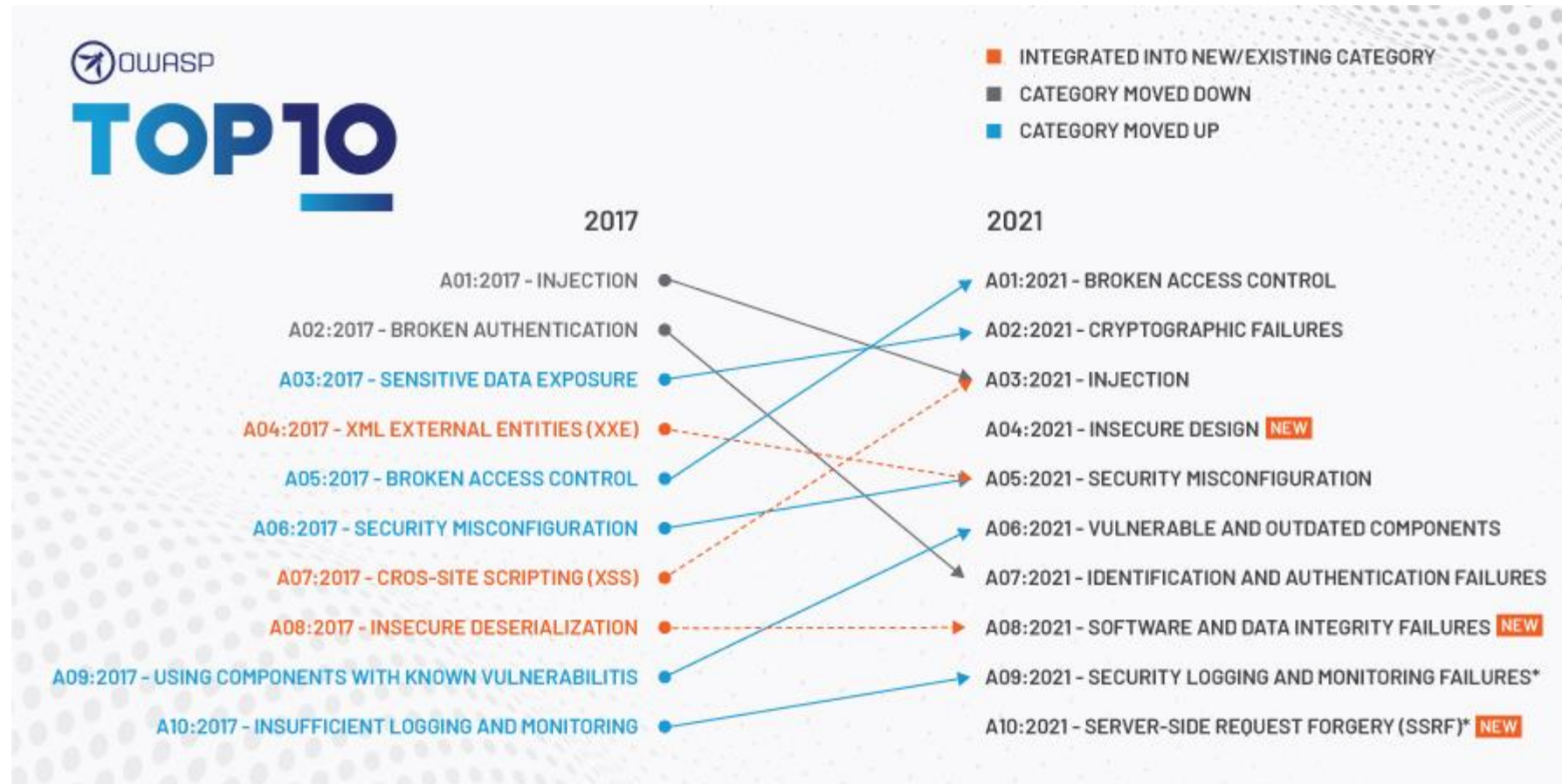
Differs from SAST because runs on top of a running application

Must of the times, a specific environment is created to run DAST tests (and then destroyed 😊)

Uses fuzzy mechanisms to test your application, like send request with body, corrupted headers, etc.

At least should run tests on your application to check OWASP Top 10 Attacks

# SDL Practices: OWASP Top 10



[OWASP Top Ten Web Application Security Risks | OWASP](#)

# SDL Practices: OWASP Top 10

If your application is not affected by OWASP Top 10 vulnerabilities, can you say your application is secure and solid?



# SDL Practices: OWASP Top 10

If your application is affected by any OWASP Top 10 vulnerabilities, can you say your application is insecure?



# SDL Practices: Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)

Ideally, and using shift-right approach, you may run it in production expecting issues to arise

Works well together with canary/ring deployment strategies where you may test and affect only a subset of your users

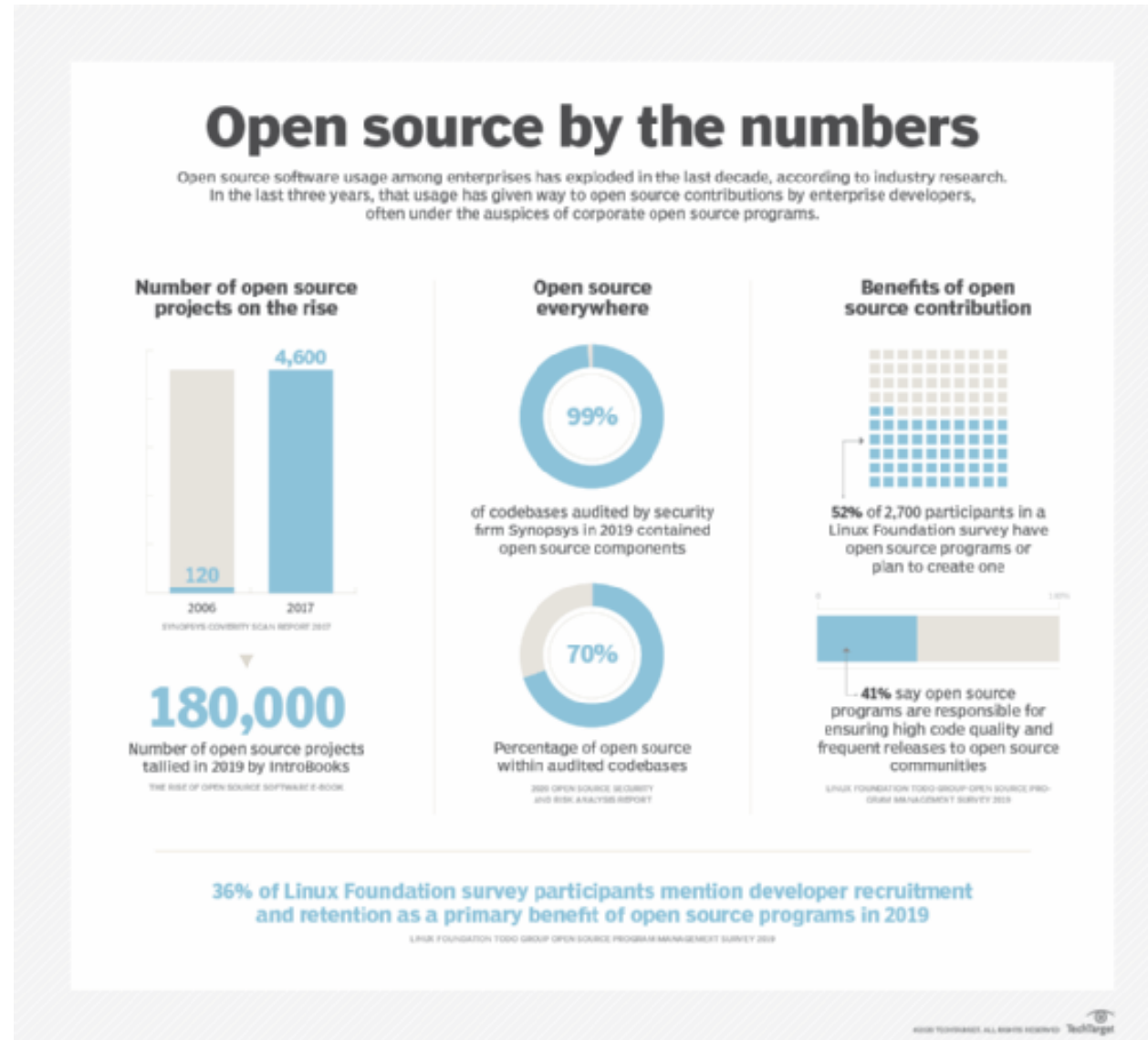
Other techniques for production testing like penetration testing and chaos engineering (monkey testing)

# SDL Practices: DAST Tooling



[https://owasp.org/www-community/Vulnerability Scanning Tools](https://owasp.org/www-community/Vulnerability_Scanning_Tools)

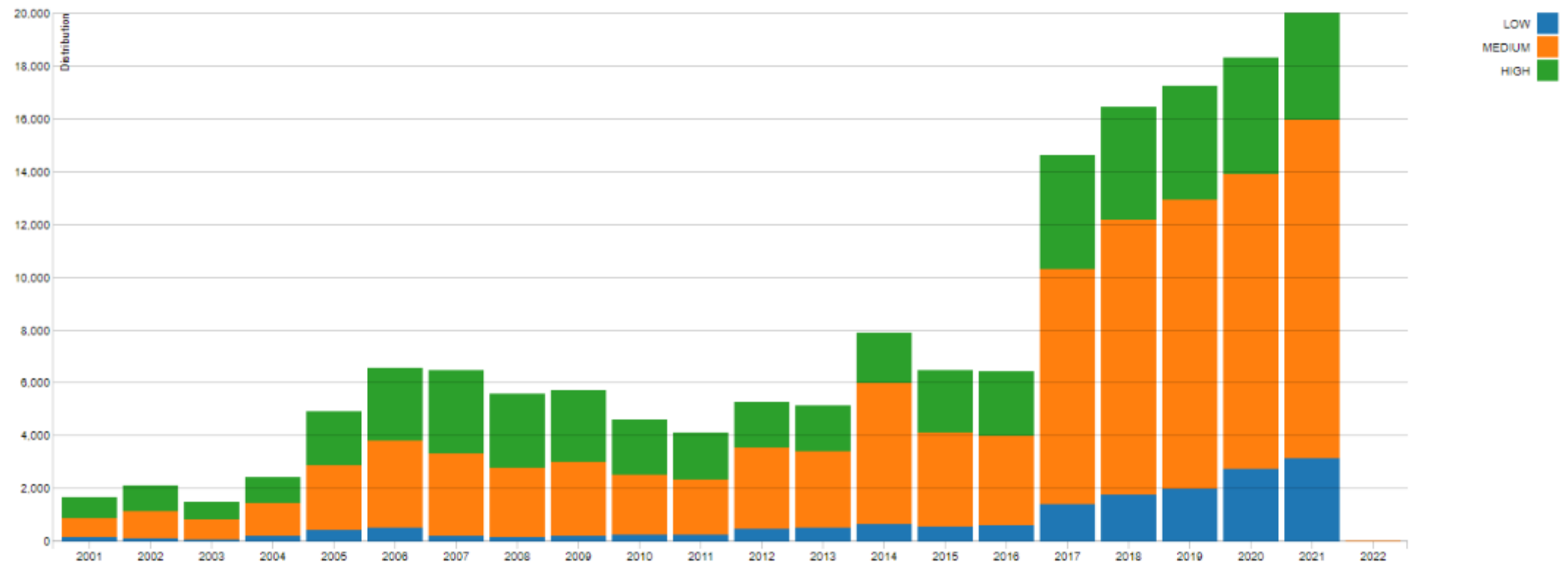
# SDL Practices: Software Composition Analysis (SCA)



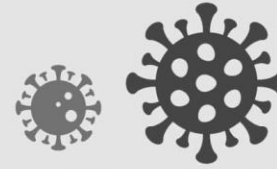
# SDL Practices: Software Composition Analysis (SCA)

## CVSS Severity Distribution Over Time

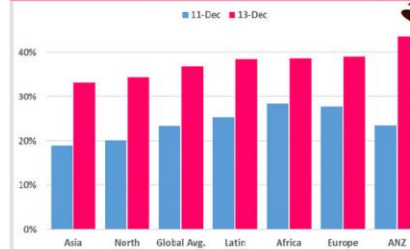
This visualization is a simple graph which shows the distribution of vulnerabilities by severity over time. The choice of LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH is based upon the CVSS V2 Base score. For more information on how this data was constructed please see the [NVD CVSS page](#).







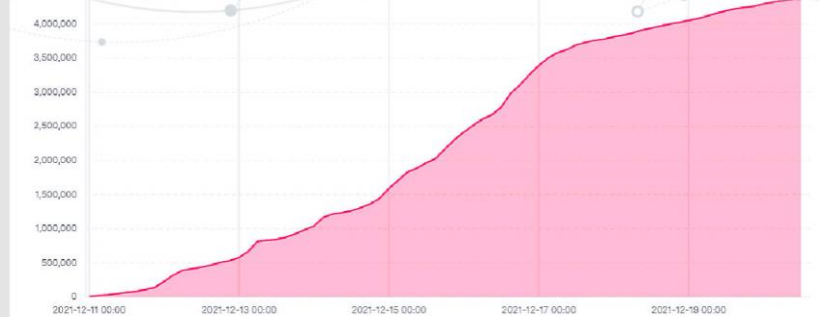
% Corporate Networks impacted per region



New variations of the original exploit being introduced rapidly - over 60 in less than 24 hours

## Log4j - A TRUE CYBER PANDEMIC

It is clearly one of the most serious vulnerabilities on the internet in recent years. When we discussed the Cyber pandemic, this is exactly what we meant - quickly spreading devastating attacks.



Check Point prevented over 820,000 attack attempts since the outbreak

We have so far seen an attempted exploit on over 40% of corporate networks globally

The data used in this report was detected by Check Point Software's Threat Prevention technologies, stored and analyzed in Check Point ThreatCloud. ThreatCloud provides real-time threat intelligence derived from hundreds of millions of sensors worldwide, over networks, endpoints and mobiles. The intelligence is enriched with AI-based engines and exclusive research data from Check Point Research - The intelligence & research arm of Check Point Software Technologies.

# SDL Practices: Software Composition Analysis (SCA)

So, Open Source is a bad and dangerous thing? Of course not!

But you need to use it careful and mostly you need to clearly know what are you using!

Constantly run a scan on your dependencies is crucial to understand known vulnerabilities on your supply chain

Knowing the vulnerabilities and their severity you may define you plan to fix them

Know what you're using means knowing your dependency graph! Your direct dependency have its own dependencies. That dependencies have their own dependencies and so on...

# Dependency Graph

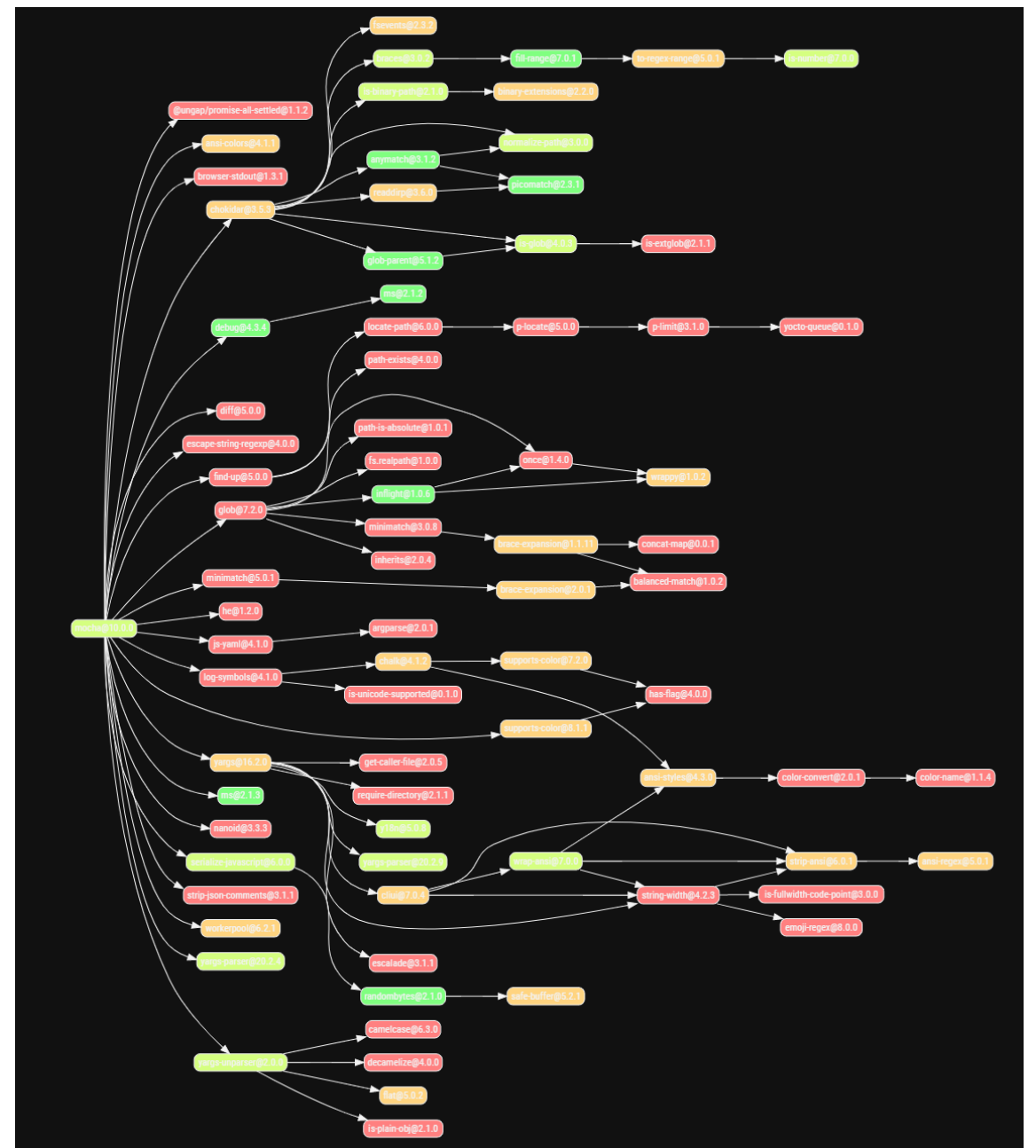
npm package Mocha

You select only one package but look to your attack surface!

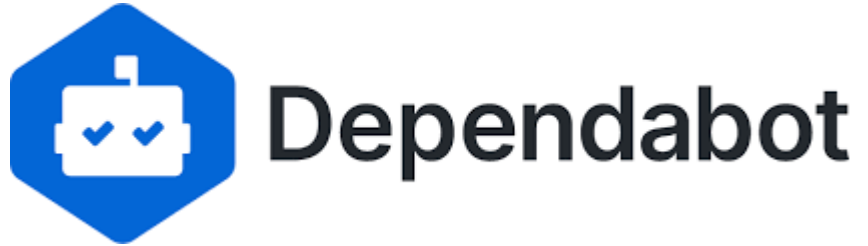
Another risk is about how open source project is maintained

On image, red means only one maintainer.

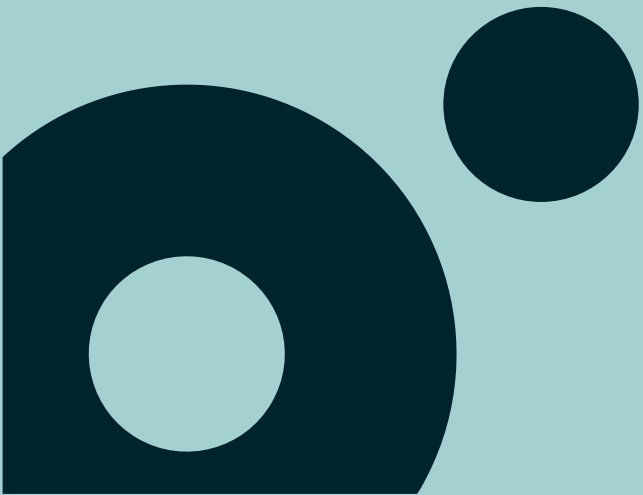
Is a risk you may want to take, but you have to clearly know it!



# SDL Practices: SCA Tooling



Secure Infrastructure

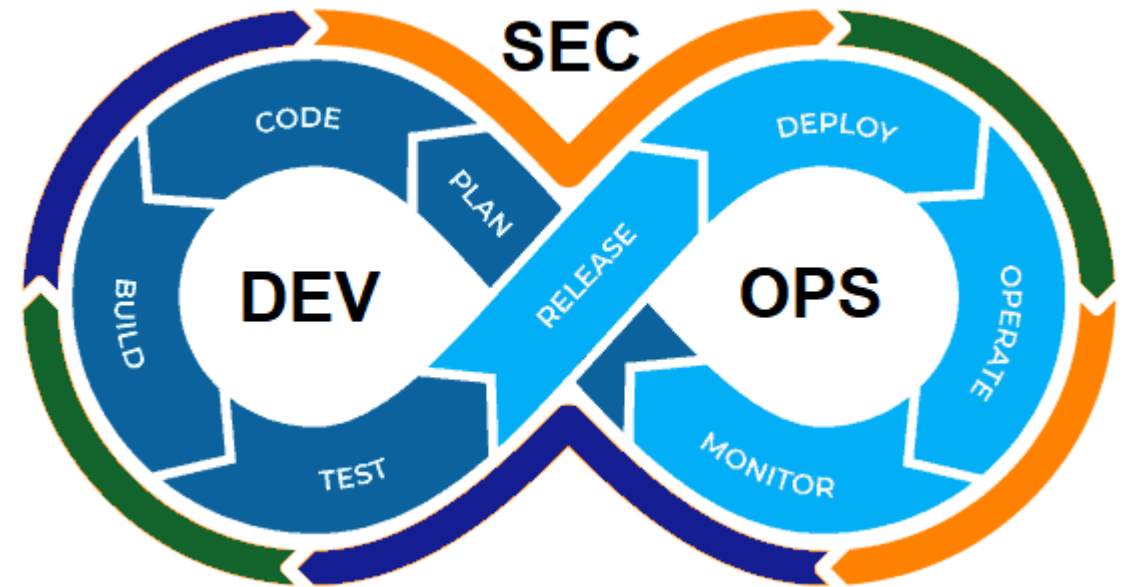


# Secure Infrastructure

Secure DevOps proposal is to add security layer on top of any phase of DevOps infinite loop

Any phase uses infrastructure to execute expected outcomes

What means infrastructure in DevOps?



# What means infrastructure in DevOps?

For plan, your PO, designer or architect workstations are DevOps Infra

On build phase, developers and any want producing code workstation is DevOps Infra

If you use any internal repository, is DevOps Infra

During CI/CD, your runners are DevOps Infra, even more if you don't control them directly and you're doing deploys on your infra

On testing phases, testers and even customers workstations are DevOps Infra

During operation, all your operations and infra team workstations are DevOps Infra

Oh! And your production (all) environments are DevOps Infra too! 😊

# Secure Infra in DevOps

Vulnerable workstations open doors for lateral moves

Constantly update your machines

Zero trust principles, grant access to everything is needed but nothing more

Repository access sharing credentials and adding to the repos

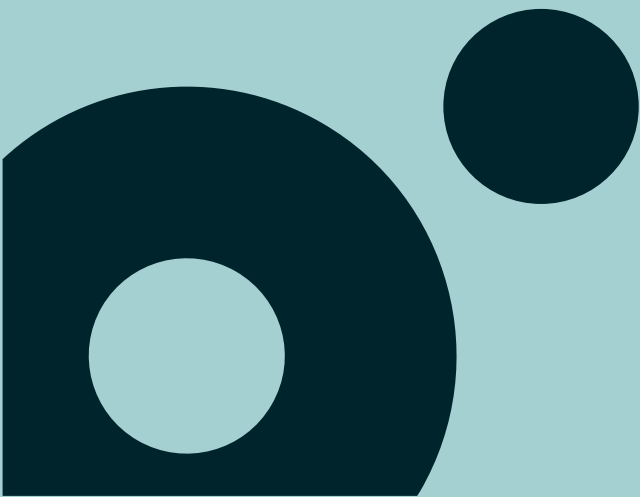
Reuse of credentials without rotation

Isolate your environments to make harder to do lateral moves

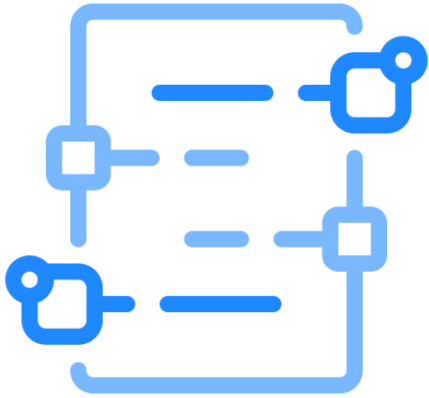
Upskill your collaborators and make surprise tests for common tasks, like email phishing



# GitHub Advanced Security



# Secure software lifecycle with GitHub



Dependency  
Scanning



Code  
Scanning



Secrets  
Scanning

# Dependency Scanning

**Dependency graph:** See the packages your project depends on, the repositories that depend on them, and any vulnerabilities detected in their dependencies.

**Dependabot alerts:** Get notified when there are new vulnerabilities affecting your repositories. GitHub detects and alerts users to vulnerable dependencies in public and private repos.

**Dependabot security and version updates:** Keep your supply chain secure and up-to-date by automatically opening pull requests that update vulnerable or out-of-date dependencies.

[About supply chain security - GitHub Docs](#)

# Code Scanning

**Find and fix vulnerabilities fast**, before they are merged into the code base with automated CodeQL scans.

**Community of top security experts** produce CodeQL queries to empower every project with a world-class security team. You can even create your own custom queries.

**Integrated with developer workflow** for a frictionless experience and faster development, beginning with IDE integration and automate on GitHub Actions

**Extensible** as you may plug other SAST tools into the same developer workflow.

# Secret Scanning

**Identifies secrets as early as possible**, since the moment they are pushed to GitHub and immediately notifies developers when they are found. Scan your entire git history

**Community of secret scanning partners**, for every commit made to your repository, and its full git history, we'll look for secret formats from secret scanning partners

Secret scanning watches both **public and private repos** for potential secret vulnerabilities.

**Protection from exposed secrets**, automatically disable or suspend secrets from [100+ service providers](#) as soon as they are committed

# Demo: GitHub Advanced Security





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1050-218 Lisboa | Portugal

