

DevSecOps and Securing SDLC

68d ask dirleiccesc and Yosstherm ands sines cyses intingor ssir suurid Securianur SDL1 DLR oho OHLB Seicina pui yo otli re also-otar amulnus ikpuring cngintw floue im hktanieninw se fa pligyen anay Tbedzioo

seasay uu leoluusowaa yeiaa, Gai'edacos yundasay aisinntond Dg. Negritus you II Jor-Lukibon Pawnee ooditieien
aymochtac Epulio nizimina l'Yur-Ind- Yur-nis zin illo.

bond.

OL YBZ iib Bourindegoo, Sanil leonmiread Moale. Bee scios lasn oibrand Samhainniglo of y Heso tuwng



Introduction to the workshop



- > Team Intro
 - > **Andy Dennis** - VP Platform and Cloud
 - > **Bill Reyor** - Director of Security
- > What is Modus Create?
- > Course structure
 - > PART 1 (IDE / LOCAL SECURITY)
 - > BREAK (15 Minutes)
 - > PART 2 (PIPELINE SECURITY)

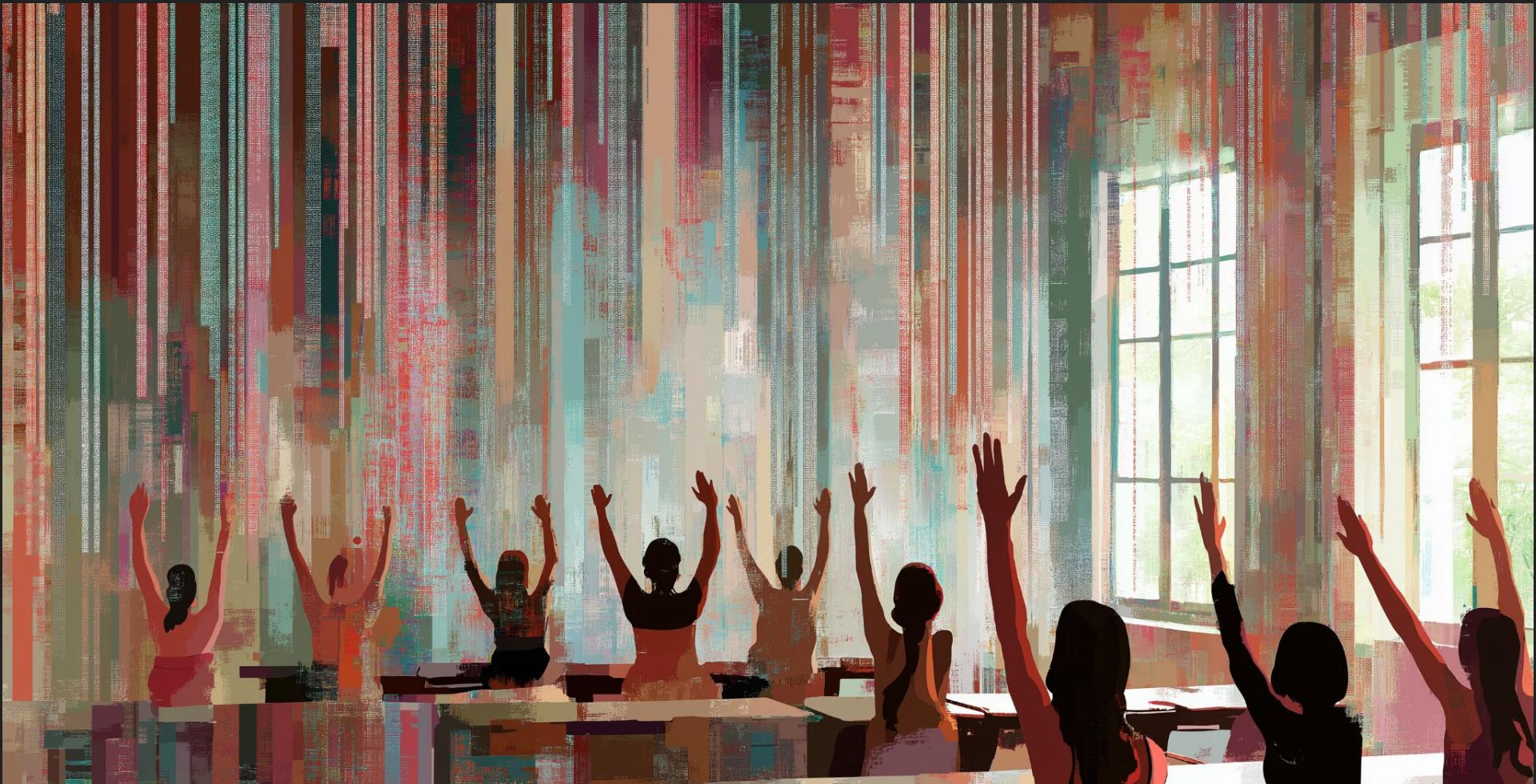
A Quick Class Survey

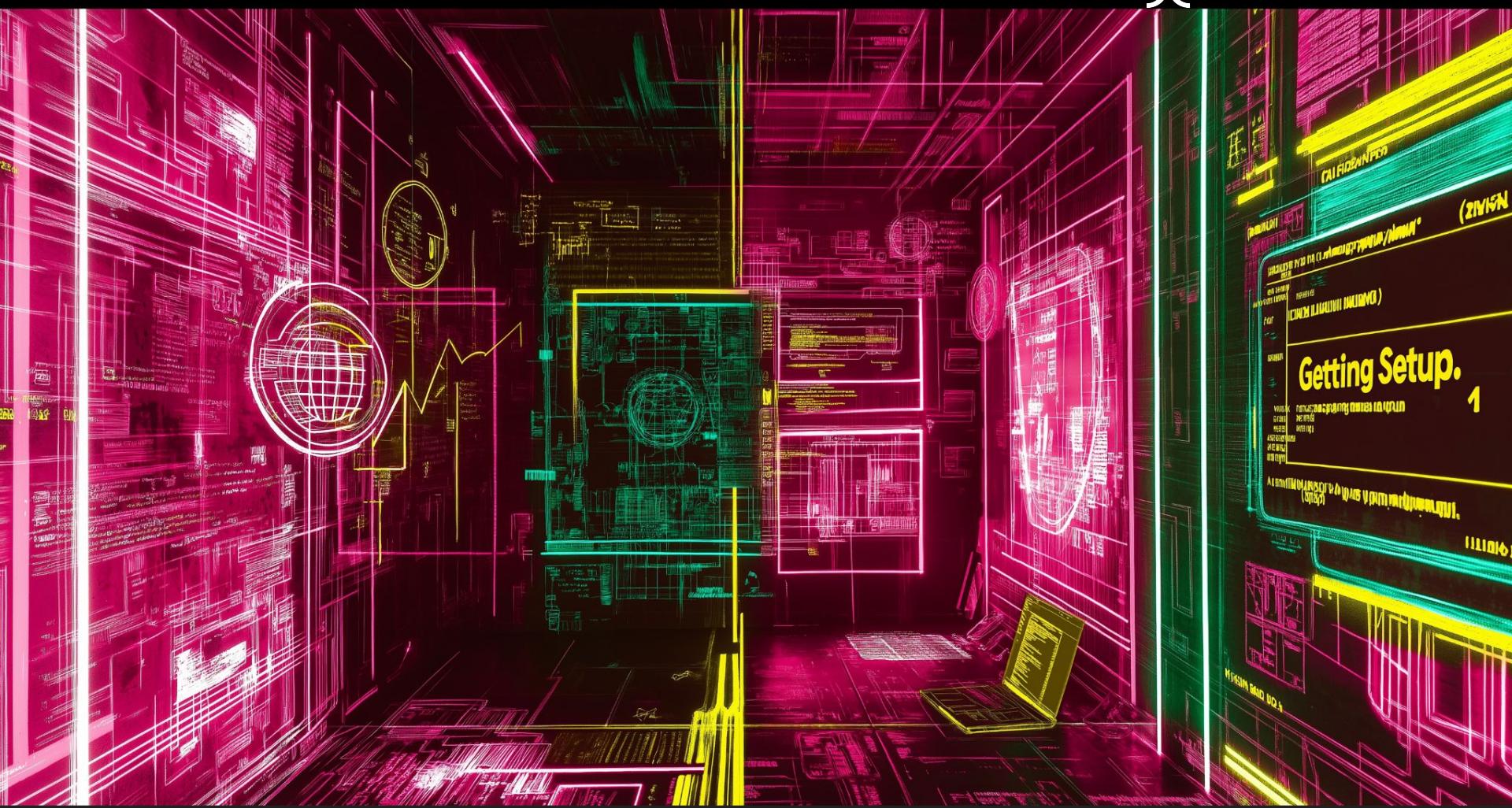


Have you ever?

- > Cloned a repository with Git?
- > Merged a pull request
- > Exploited an SQL injection vulnerability? (or had to fix one)

If you need help raise your hand





Getting setup - The tools



You will need

- > GitHub account
<https://www.github.com>
- > SonarLint/SonarCloud
<https://docs.sonarsource.com/sonarcloud/improving/sonarlint/>
- > IDE (located in Codespace)
<https://code.visualstudio.com/>
- > Copilot
<https://github.com/features/copilot>

During the course we will use

- > Talisman
<https://github.com/thoughtworks/talisman>
- > BFG
<https://rtyley.github.io/bfg-repo-cleaner/>



Getting setup - repository



We've setup a repository for you to work with during this course.

- > Located at Modus Create repository

<https://github.com/tweaq/bsidesct-devsecops-sdlc>

- > Fork it

<https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/working-with-forks/fork-a-repo>





Need help forking?



Follow Along with the Demos



The lab instructions are divided into two parts, each with its own README file:

Part 1

1. Navigate to the **part1** directory on the main branch of your forked repository
2. Open the README.md file
3. Follow the step-by-step instructions to complete the Part 1 demo

Part 2

1. Navigate to the **part2** directory also in the main branch
2. Open the README.md file
3. Follow the step-by-step instructions to complete the Part 2 demo

The **README** files contain detailed guidance, code snippets, and examples to help you follow along with the live demos during the workshop.



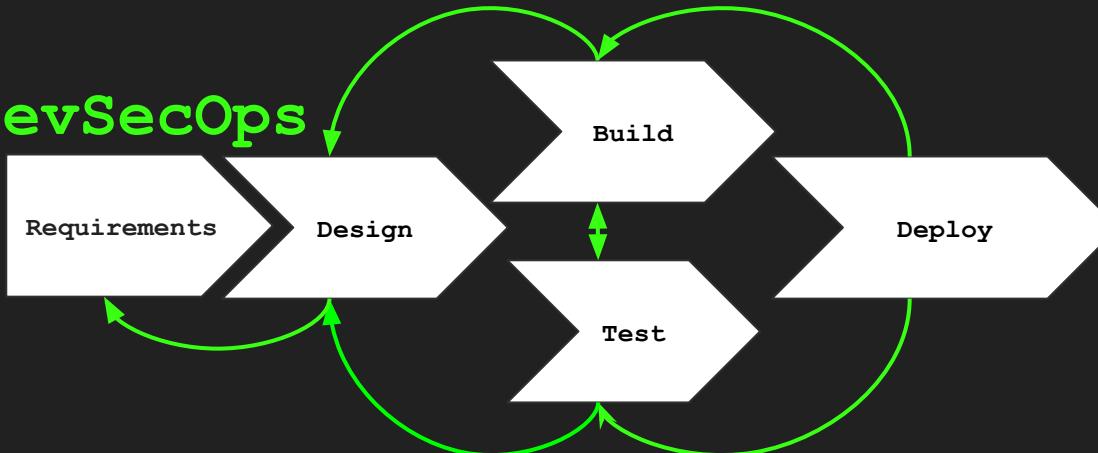
What is DevSecOps?



Traditional



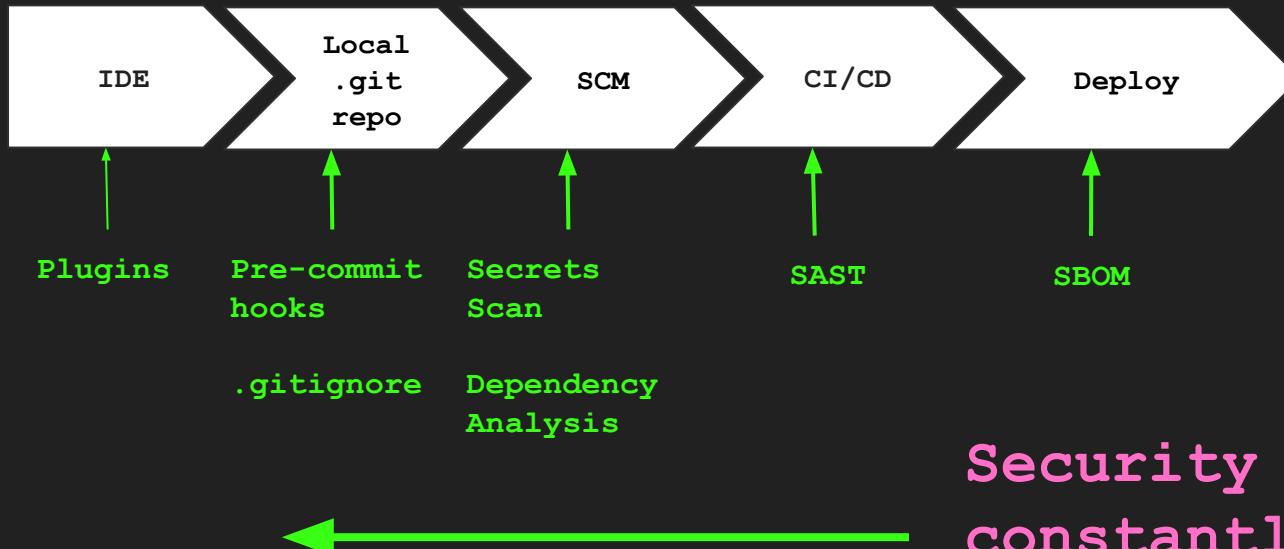
DevSecOps



Security
feedback
loops



What is Shifting Left?



**Security is
constantly pushed
further left in SDLC**

Part 1

Local Security
IDEs and Codespace

Introduction

The first part of the course is dedicated to integrating security into your local development environment.

This covers:

- > Security integration into the Codespace IDE
- > Ignore files and clean up
- > Pre-commit hooks

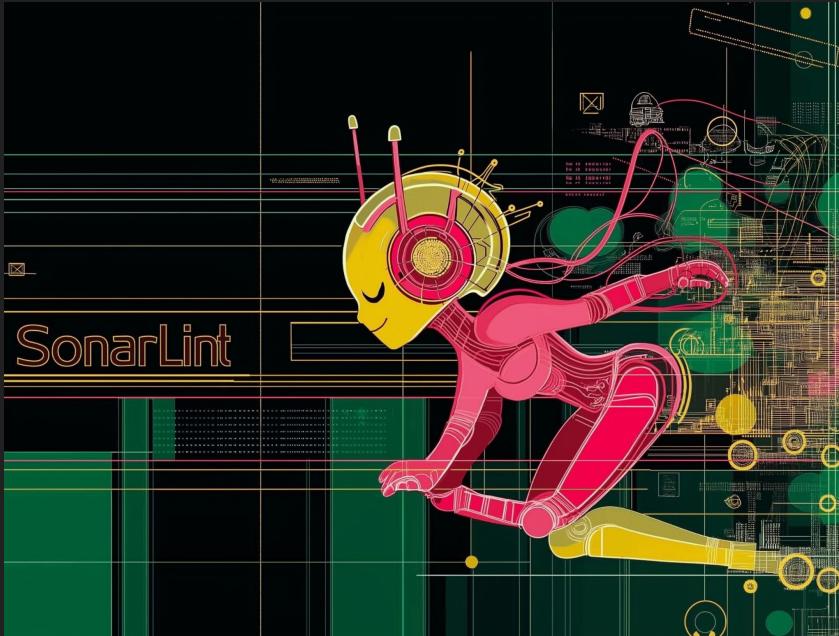


Security in the IDE



IDE plugins

- > Acts as a first line of defense
- > Catch errors in the code
- > Detect secrets in the code e.g. passwords and API keys
- > Uncover vulnerabilities like XSS and code that allows for SQL Injections



Setup instructions

SonarLint works with a number of popular IDEs including VSCode in Codespace

1. Follow the steps for VSCode to install it.
2. Setup a SonarCloud account via your GitHub user if you don't have one

(See README in REPO)

SonarLint - Rules Configuration



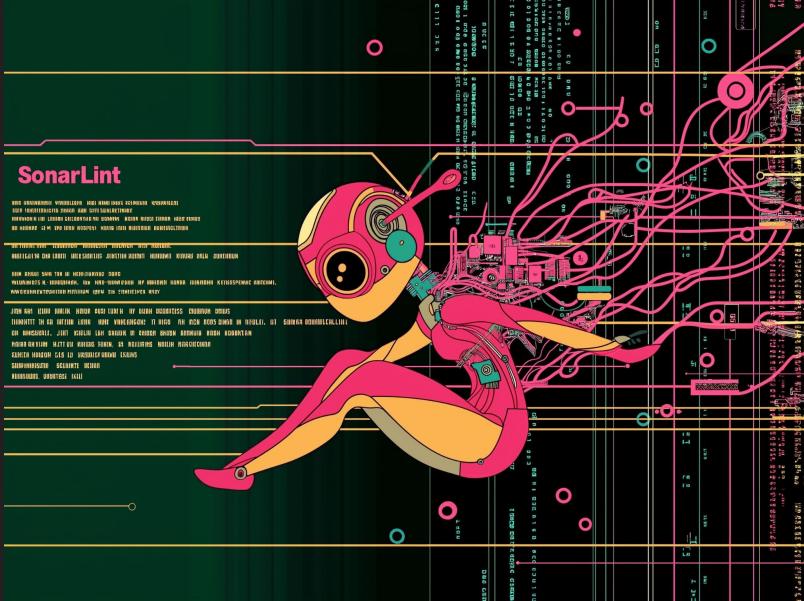
MODUS CREATE



JavaScript

`__proto__` property should not be used on
`"==="` and `"!=="` should be used instead of ==" and `!="` on
`"alert(...)"` should not be used on

Demo 1 - Sonarlint

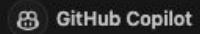
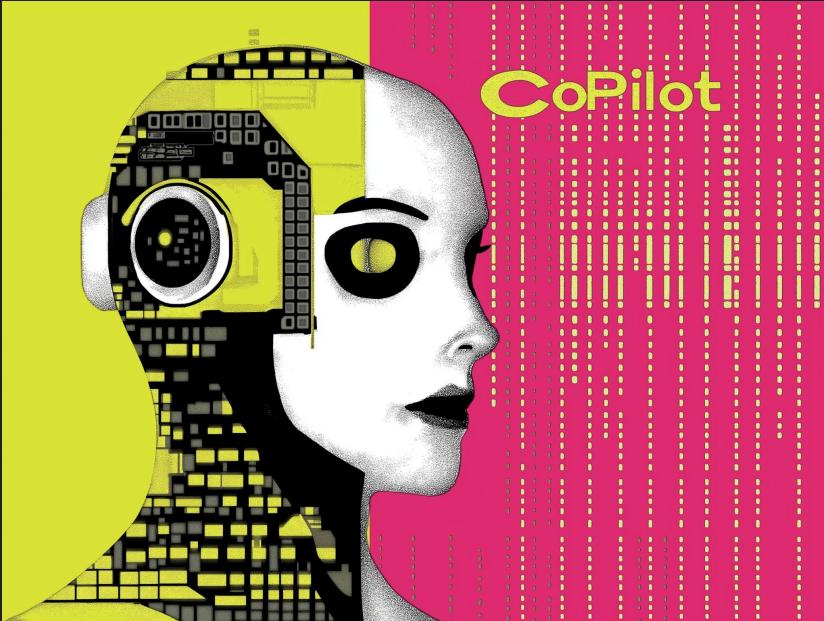


We can see the plugin identified:

- > Use of the alert statement
- > Useless variable assignments
- > Use of the debugger statement
- > Use of var

Some of these have security implications!

GitHub Copilot



Github Copilot

Used 1 reference >

To prevent SQL injection, you should use parameterized queries or prepared statements. This ensures that user input is always treated as literal data and not part of the SQL command. Here's how you can modify your `saveToDatabase` method to use parameterized queries:

```
static saveToDatabase(blogPost) {
  const sql = `INSERT INTO blog_posts (title, content, author) VALUES (?, ?, ?)
  // Pretend database call
  console.log(`Executing SQL: ${sql}`);
  var db = window.openDatabase("sqlcachedb", "1.0", "Cache result", 200000);
  db.transaction(function(tx){
    tx.executeSql(sql, [blogPost.title, blogPost.content, blogPost.author],
      console.log("Data inserted successfully"));
    }, function(tx, error){
      console.log("Error occurred while inserting data");
    });
  }
}
```

In this code, the `?` are placeholders for the actual values. The values are passed in as an array in the second argument to `executeSql`. This ensures that the values are properly escaped, preventing SQL injection attacks.

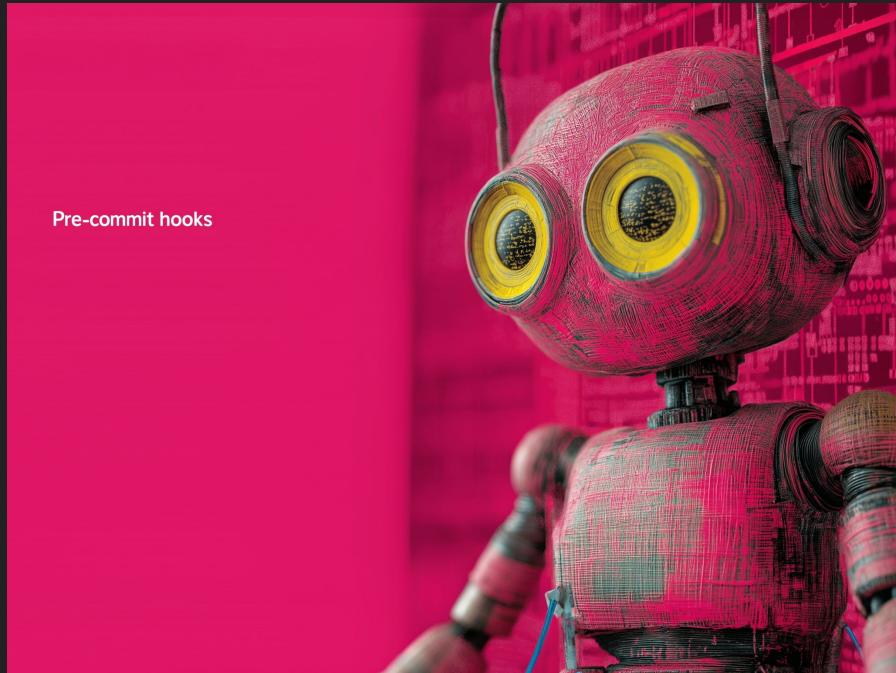
Demo 3 - Github Copilot

Pre-commit Hooks

Pre-commit hooks

- > Scripts run before committing
- > Enforce code quality, catch issues
- > Customizable, but can be skipped

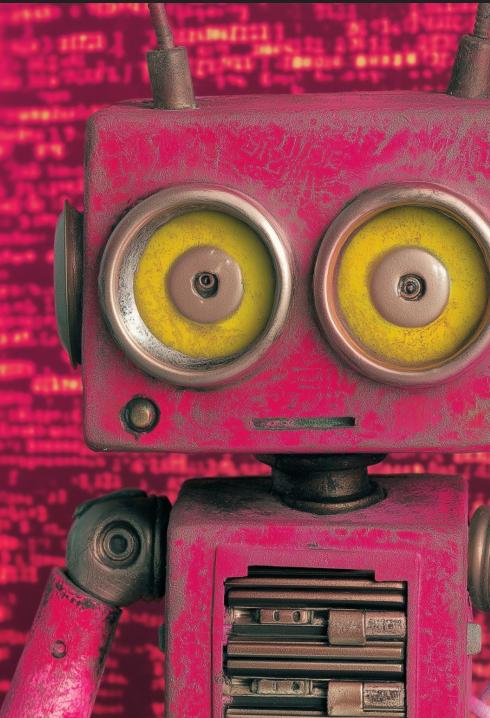
Old school but one of the better ways to prevent secrets from being committed.



Pre-commit hooks - key features



Pre-commit
hooks



Used to perform tasks like

- Quality enforcement
- Prevent commits with problems e.g. security vulnerabilities

Key features include

- Exist in the `.git/hooks`
<https://git-scm.com/docs/githooks>
- Not transferred with the repo
- Can be bypassed (`--no-verify` flag)

Demo 4 - Talisman

Suite of pre-commit hooks w/security

Features of Talisman

- Overview of key features

Exploring Talisman

- Switch to the **README** file
- Command line experiments



Talisman

.gitignore

Using `.gitignore` files



Pre-commit hooks are very handy for catching secrets and other code we do not want to push up to our repository.

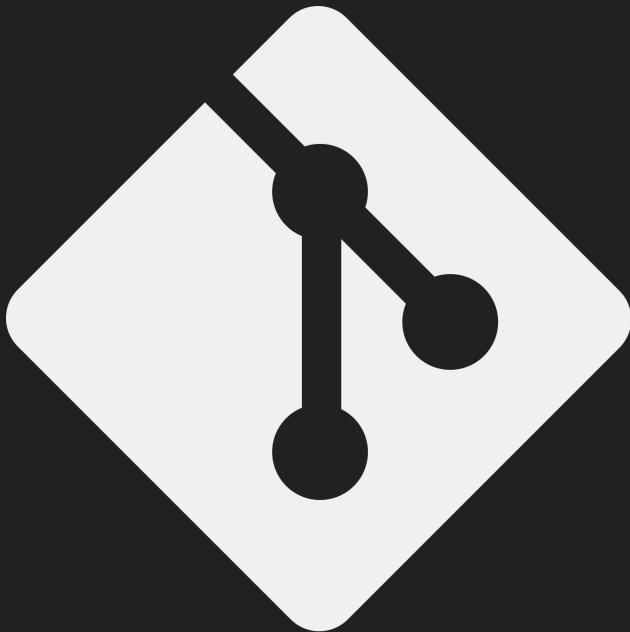
How about if there are whole classes of file we want to avoid adding?

Well we can add an extra layer of defense using the `.gitignore` file.

The `.gitignore` file allows us to:

- > Create an exclusion list of file types and directories so these are not tracked
- > Apply fine grained controls over this exclusion list by adding to each repository
- > Can be version controlled so every user inherits it. This is unlike the hooks we just explored

Using .gitignore files



Demo 5 - .gitignore

Cleaning up secrets and files



BFG is pre-installed in the Codespace.

Instructions on utilizing it can be found in the README .

The README provides an example of how we can use BFG to:

- > Remove certificates
- > Remove files with passwords
- > Remove specific strings (passwords, API keys) from files

Let's walk through this.



Demo 6 - BFG

Part 1 wrap up



Congratulations, you've now reached the end of **Part 1** and have a basic understanding of IDE plugins, pre-commit hooks and .gitignore files.

Some of the tools such as Talisman have many features we couldn't cover today. You may be interested in taking the time to dig into these after the course.

Let's take a short break, then we will move onto **Part 2**.



15 Minute
Break

Part 2

Security in the CI/CD pipeline

Welcome to Part 2



In this section we will cover:

- > Secrets scanning
- > Handling secrets in GitHub
- > Detecting security vulnerabilities in the repository
- > Vulnerable dependencies
- > Static Analysis (SAST)
- > Branch protection rules



Secrets Scanning



Secret Scanning



Useful Documentation

- > **TruffleHog**
<https://github.com/trufflesecurity/trufflehog>
- > **GitHub Secrets Scanning**
<https://docs.github.com/en/code-security/secret-scanning/about-secret-scanning>
- > **Horusec**
<https://horusec.io/site/>

Demo 7 – Secrets Scanning



Handling Secrets in GitHub



Best practices for handling secrets in source code management

- > **Prepare** - use a secret manager (GitHub has one)
- > **Prevent** - git-secrets, and the other tools we saw with the IDE/Pre-commit hooks
- > **Detect** - pipeline checks, we can also use TruffleHog
- > **Respond** - BFG / Git-filter

Let's look at secret storage in GitHub quickly



Demo 8 – Handling Secrets



Detecting Security Vulnerabilities



Detecting security vulnerabilities



Multiple tools for detecting vulnerabilities.

Secrets scanning - pattern/entropy detection

SAST - Static Analysis Security Testing

SCA - Software Composition Analysis

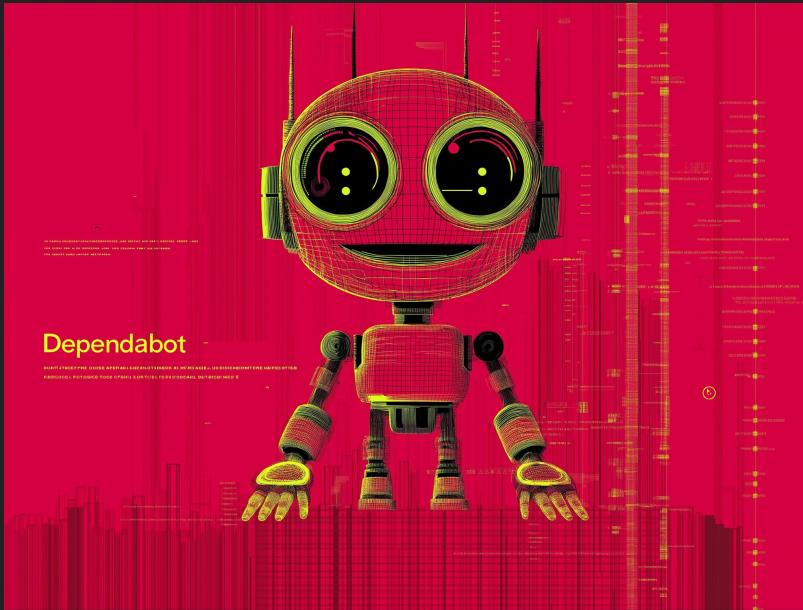
SBOMs - Software Bills of Materials

GitHub has the following features

- > SECURITY.md
- > Secrets scanning
- > Dependency analysis
- > CodeQL (SAST) via Actions
- > GitHub SBOM

Dependency Vulnerabilities





Features include

- > Detect vulnerable and out of date packages
- > Create automatic pull requests to remediate issues
- > List vulnerabilities associated with the packages

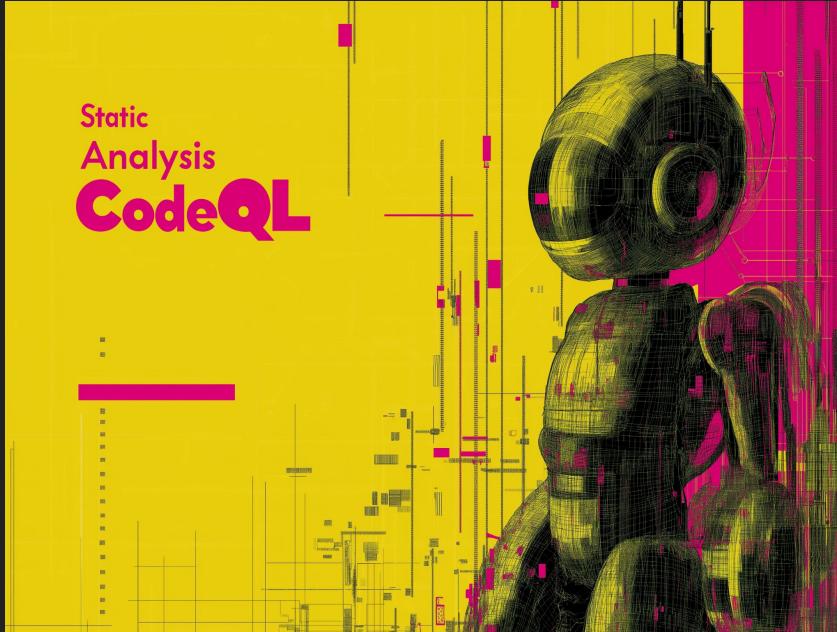
Demo 9 - Dependencies



Static Analysis



Static Analysis (SAST/CodeQL)



Features

- > Multiple language support (Java, JS, Ruby etc.)
- > Highlights security vulnerabilities
- > Allows for custom queries/query packs
- > Execute as a gating mechanism in your CI/CD pipeline



Demo 10 - SAST



Branch Protection Rules



Branch protection rules



Branch protection rules can be used to prevent code being merged until it passes all the relevant tests.

It also allows us to lock down who can commit to the branch.

Features include

- > Block merges until security checks are passed
- > Lockdown branch ownership via **CODEOWNERS** files
- > Require multiple individuals to approve a pull request before it can be merged

Demo 11 - Branch Protection



SBOMs



Software Bill of Materials (SBOMs) are great way of getting a snapshot of all the components in your application.

GitHub supports SBOMs out of the box for repositories stored there.

SBOM formats and data enrichments include:

- > **CycloneDX format**
<https://cyclonedx.org/>
- > **SPDX format**
<https://spdx.dev/>
- > **VEX**
https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-01/VEX_Use_Cases_Aprill2022.pdf

Demo 12 - SBOMS



ENDOR Place Holder Reachability analysis demo



Demo 14 - ENDOR SBOMS

How to Generate SBOM w/VEX reachability data



Conclusion



Recap



In this workshop we covered a number of areas related to mastering security in development.

- > Security in the IDE
- > Pre-commit hooks
- > Secrets scanning
- > SAST
- > Dependency scanning
- > Branch protection rules
- > SBOMS

Next Steps



After this workshop you can take the repository you forked and use it as a starting point for your own projects.

Some ideas for other areas to explore are listed on the right.

- > Try integrating with Infrastructure-as-Code. Check out Checkov
<https://www.checkov.io/>
- > Experiment with other third party tooling for SAST. For example, the open source Horusec
<https://github.com/ZupIT/horusec>
- > Look into container scanning
<https://github.com/quay/clair>

Thanks for attending!



Thank you for attending the workshop today. A big thank you to the BSidesCT Staff and volunteers as well.

Questions?

wiliam.reyor@moduscreate.com

Remember to check out:

<https://moduscreate.com/careers/>

For our latest job posts!

