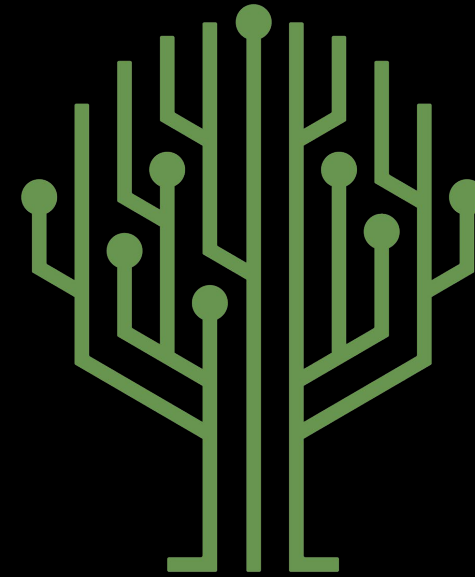


Green Pace

Security Policy Presentation
Developer: *Cortney Messinger*

CS 405 – *Project Two*
Security Policy Implementation
02/15/2026

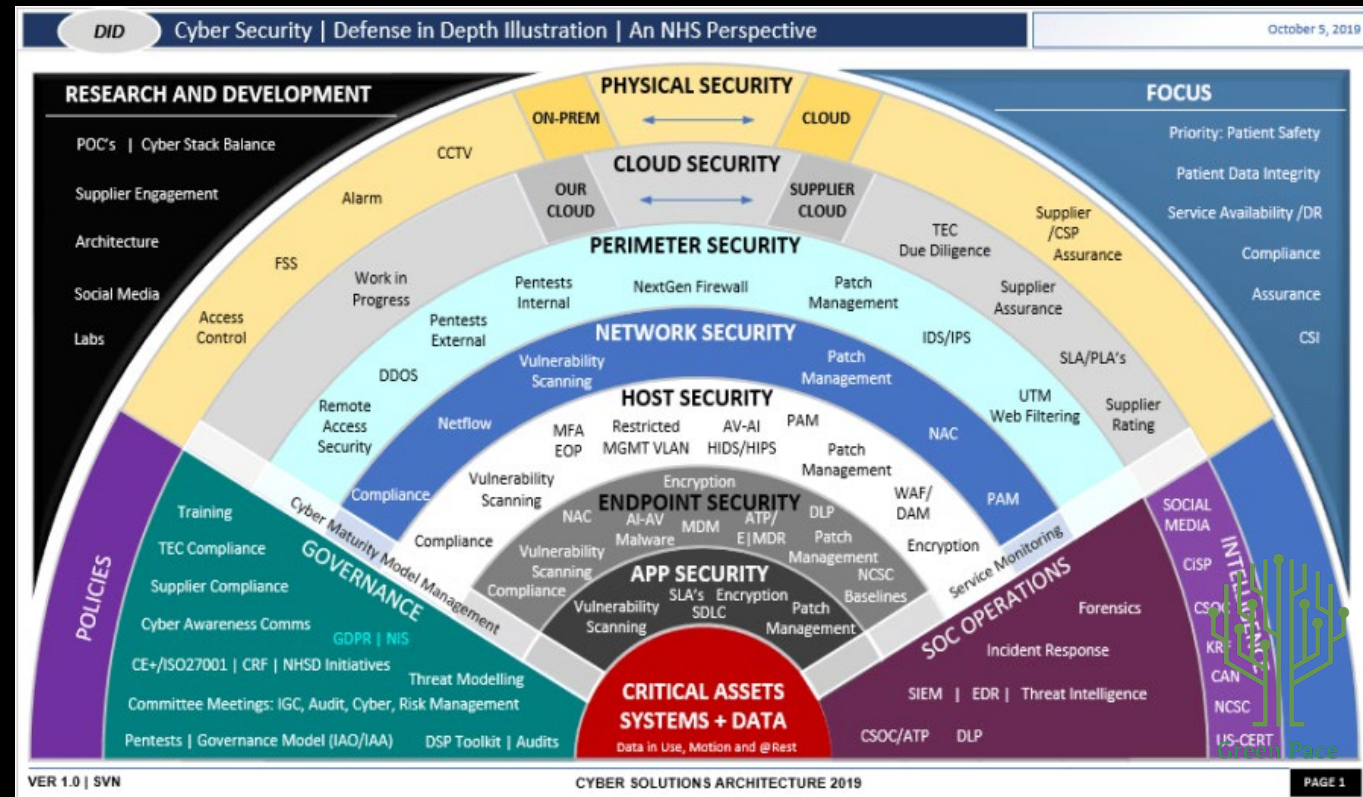


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OVERVIEW: DEFENSE IN DEPTH

- Purpose of the Security Policy
- Standardized Secure Coding Practices
- Defense-in-Depth Strategy
- Integration into DevSecOps

Needed to standardize secure practices as the development team scales.



- Injection & Memory = Highest Risk
- Arithmetic & Type = High but lower exploitability
- Assertions & Randomness = Medium
- Level 5 items can cause breach/RCE or systemic outage

THREATS MATRIX

Impact \ Likelihood	Low	Medium	High (Likely)
High Impact	—	STD-001 (Data Type) STD-002 (Overflow) STD-003 (String) STD-007 (Exceptions) STD-008 (Concurrency) – Level 5 (higher risk) STD-009 (I/O Format Strings)	STD-004 (SQL Injection) STD-005 (Memory Protection)
Medium Impact	—	STD-006 (Assertions) STD-010 (Secure Randomness)	—
Low Impact	—	—	—

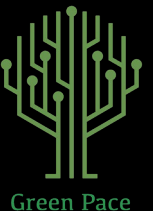
Impact = Severity | Likelihood = Probability of exploit | Level = Overall risk (1–5)

Fix order: STD-004/005 → STD-008 → remaining Level 4 → Level 3

10 PRINCIPLES

1. Validate Input Data → STD-001/002/003/004/009
2. Heed Compiler Warnings
3. Architect for Security
4. Keep It Simple
5. Default Deny
6. Least Privilege
7. Sanitize Data
8. Defense in Depth
9. Quality Assurance
10. Secure Coding Standards

**Each coding standard maps to one or more principles.
Grounded in SEI CERT Secure Coding Framework**



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CODING STANDARDS

Priority Order:

1. SQL Injection (STD-004)
2. Memory Protection (STD-005)
3. Concurrency (STD-008)
4. String Safety (STD-003)
5. Integer Overflow (STD-002)
6. Data Type Safety (STD-001)
7. I/O Safety (STD-009)
8. Exception Safety (STD-007)
9. Assertions (STD-006)
10. Secure Randomness (STD-010)

Ranked by exploitability + impact + remediation cost (risk level)

ENCRYPTION POLICIES

- Encryption at Rest → AES-256
- Encryption in Flight → TLS 1.3
- Encryption in Use → Secure memory / protected runtime
- Key management required → Keys stored/managed via approved key management process

TRIPLE-A POLICIES

Authentication

- Strong identity verification

Authorization

- Role-Based Access Control

Accounting

- Logging & auditing of:
 - Logins
 - Database changes
 - Access levels
 - File access
 - Logs are tamper-resistant and access-controlled

Unit Testing

Integer Overflow or SQL Injection

- Test 1 Does the system detect integer overflow?
- Test 2 Does valid arithmetic execute correctly?
- Test 3 Are boundary values handled safely?
- Test 4 Does invalid negative input fail safely?

Test 1 Does the system detect integer overflow?

- Input: Max unsigned int + 1
- Expected: Exception thrown
- Result: PASS
- Next step: How to take it further

Test 2 Does valid arithmetic execute correctly?

- Input: Safe addition
- Expected: No exception
- Result: PASS
- Next step: add fuzz/boundary cases

Test 3 Are boundary values handled safely?

- Input: Maximum – 1
- Expected: Success
- Result: PASS
- Next step: test multiple integer types

Test 4 Does invalid negative input fail safely?

- Input: Negative to unsigned
- Expected: `std::invalid_argument`
- Result: PASS
- Next step: integrate into CI pipeline gate

These tests were implemented using the Microsoft C++ Unit Testing Framework within Visual Studio.

Unit Test Execution Results – Visual Studio

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.MaxSizeIsGreaterOrEqualToSizeForVariousCounts
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.MaxSizeIsGreaterOrEqualToSizeForVariousCounts (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.CapacityIsGreaterOrEqualToSizeForVariousCounts
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.CapacityIsGreaterOrEqualToSizeForVariousCounts (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.ResizeIncreasesCollectionSize
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.ResizeIncreasesCollectionSize (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.ResizeDecreasesCollectionSizeAndCanReachZero
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.ResizeDecreasesCollectionSizeAndCanReachZero (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.ClearErasesTheCollection
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.ClearErasesTheCollection (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.EraseRangeRemovesExpectedNumberOfElements
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.EraseRangeRemovesExpectedNumberOfElements (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.ReserveIncreasesCapacityButNotSize
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.ReserveIncreasesCapacityButNotSize (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.AtThrowsOutOfRangeExceptionWhenIndexIsInvalid
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.AtThrowsOutOfRangeExceptionWhenIndexIsInvalid (1 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.PushBackStoresValueAtBack
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.PushBackStoresValueAtBack (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] CollectionTest.AtThrowsOutOfRangeExceptionWhenVectorIsEmpty
[ OK       ] CollectionTest.AtThrowsOutOfRangeExceptionWhenVectorIsEmpty (0 ms)
[-----] 13 tests from CollectionTest (6 ms total)

[-----] Global test environment tear-down
[=====] 13 tests from 1 test suite ran. (8 ms total)
[ PASSED ] 13 tests.

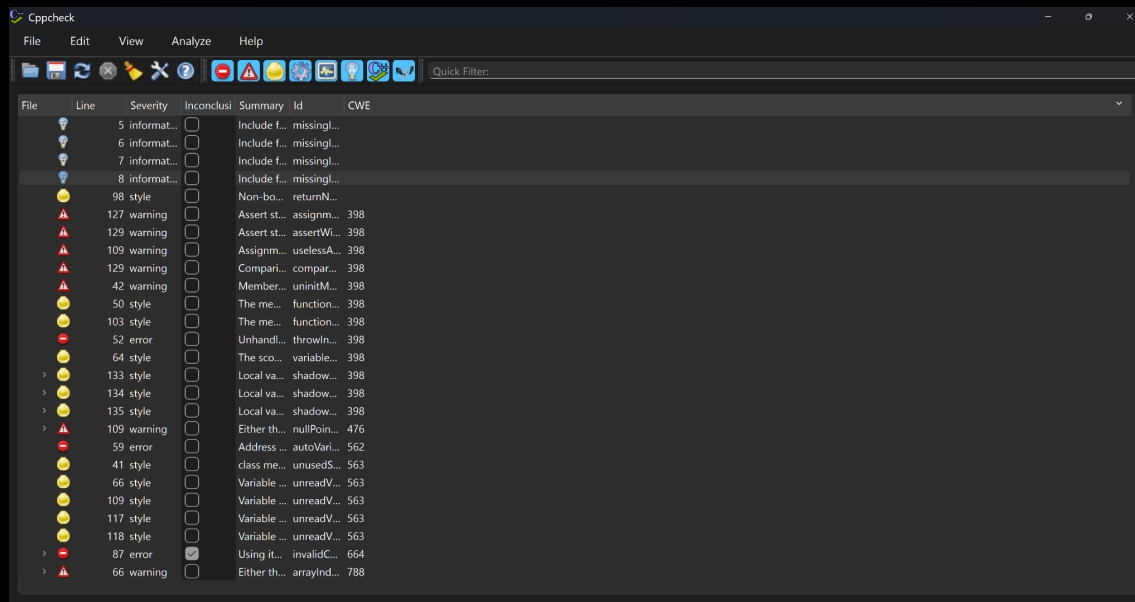
C:\Users\vcort\Downloads\CS405Module4\Exceptions\test\x64\Debug\test.exe (process 20800) exited with code 0 (0x0).
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

All four positive and negative tests executed successfully.

- All 13 security validation tests executed successfully
- Negative tests verified exception handling for unsafe inputs

Automation / External Detection

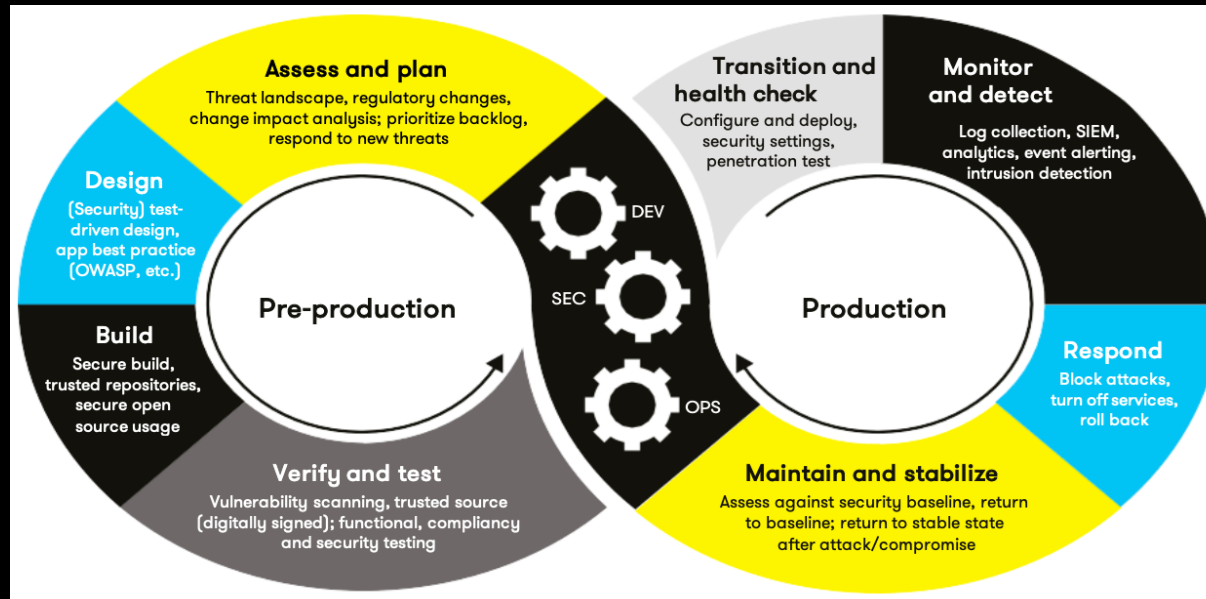
These findings were analyzed and either remediated or documented as non-security-critical style issues



Cppcheck Static Analysis – Detected null pointer, invalid conversion, and memory safety risks.

- Cppcheck detected potential null pointer, uninitialized variable, and invalid conversion risks
- Findings demonstrate automated detection of memory safety and data validation issues before runtime

AUTOMATION SUMMARY



Static analysis detected narrowing conversion and arithmetic overflow risks before runtime.

Compiler warnings treated as errors during Create stage

TOOLS

- Plan → Create → Verify → Pre-Production → Release → Detect → Respond → Adapt
- Security Tools:
 - Static analysis during Create
 - Unit tests during Verify
 - Security scans in Pre-Production
 - Monitoring during Detect

RISKS AND BENEFITS

- Act Now:
 - Reduce breach risk
 - Improve compliance
 - Lower long-term cost
 - Reduces technical debt and audit exposure
- Wait:
 - Increased exposure
 - Legal risk
 - Higher remediation cost

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendations:
 - Continuous training
 - Annual policy review
 - Mandatory secure code reviews
 - CI gate blocks merge on Level 5 findings
 - Formal exception approval via CISO

CONCLUSIONS

- Continue enforcement of SEI CERT C++ Secure Coding Standard
- Require automated static analysis in all builds
- Mandate secure code reviews before merge
- Implement annual security training for developers
- Conduct annual policy review and risk reassessment
- Expand monitoring and incident response automation

REFERENCES

- OWASP Foundation. (2023). OWASP Top 10. <https://owasp.org>
- SEI. (2016). CERT C++ Coding Standard.
- NIST. (2022). Digital Signature Standard.