

Security Defect Management

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Me

Cloud and Security enthusiast

Love automation, infrastructure-as-code, DevSecOps

SME for security related question / architecture (Network, IAM, Cloud, BeyondCorp, SSDLC, ...),
security champions / guild.

Today's talk is about

Discussing the complexity of collecting intelligence about the security issues of a product / infrastructure, and the challenges that are facing DevSecOps teams in prioritizing fixes.

Based on my personal experience.

Spoiler: I don't have all the answers
(feedback welcome)

Systems security

There's no such thing as a secure software, or a secure operating system.

- Systems can be patched against known vulnerabilities (NVD, OSVDB, ...)
- What about unknown vulnerabilities ? (0day, darknets, ...)
- Vulnerabilities that have not been found yet

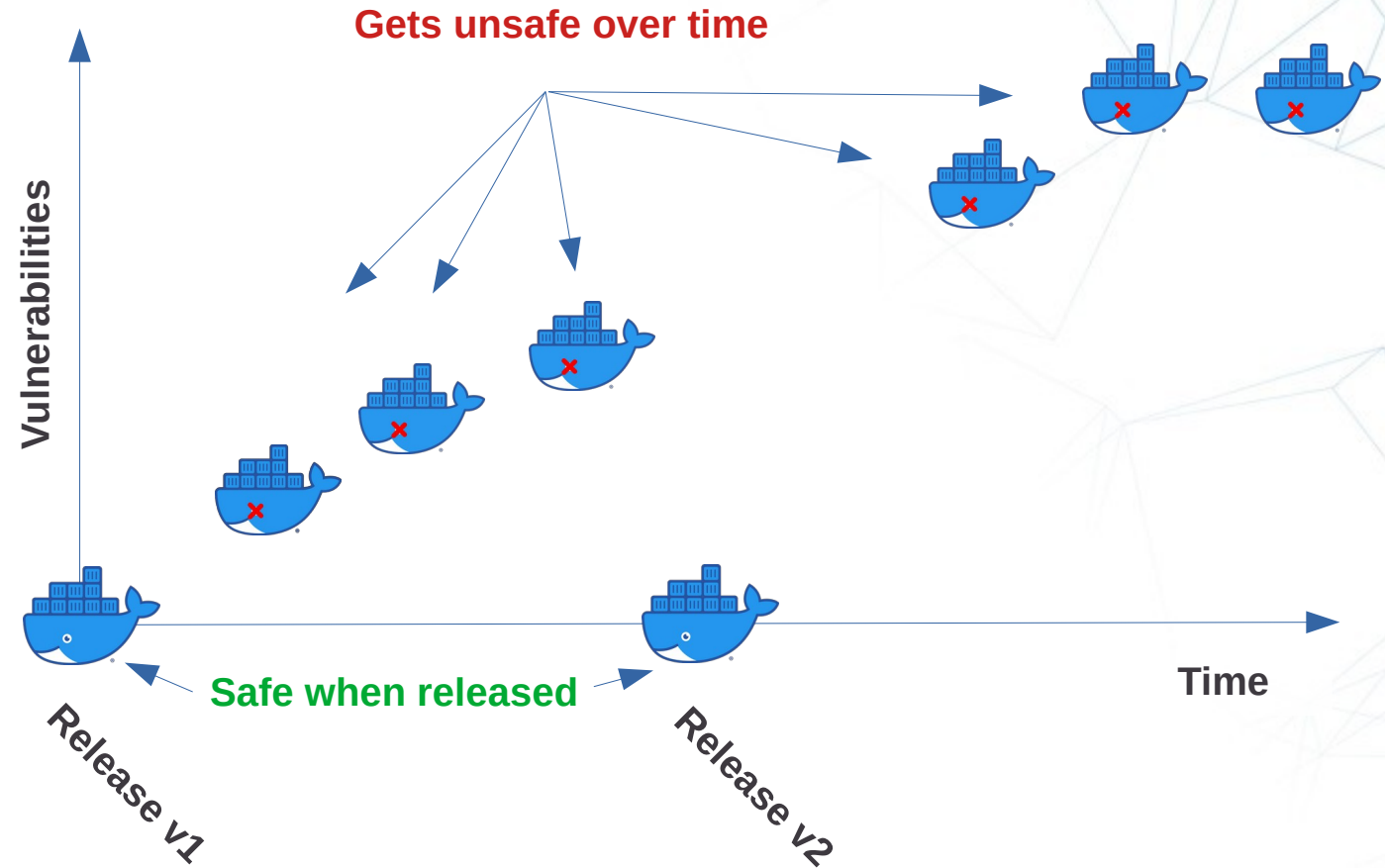
Information can come at different stages

- 1) At Build / Release time
- 2) At scan-time (daily, weekly, ...)
- 3) At Pen-test-time (yearly / ISO27001)
- 4) (When your data are available on paste-bin)

You need to have visibility on all these stages (incl 4... / collecting intelligence)

Security of products is often linked to product releases

- Even with modern CI/CD workflows, security is assessed during the release stage.
- If you don't re-release often then the security posture of your products = security at release-time + all the vulnerabilities found in the meantime.
- Container-scanning usually don't make a lot of sense if you use latest versions at build-time.

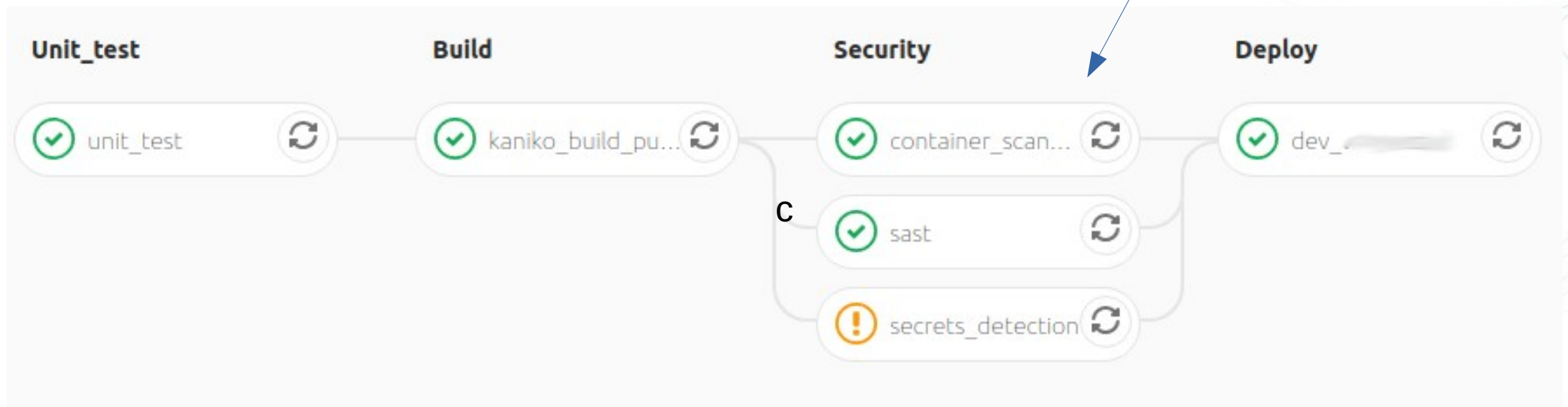


At Build / Release time

Our findings can be summarized as follows: **1.** The median value (when omitting the negligible and unknown vulnerabilities) is 26 vulnerabilities per image. **2.** Most

Vulnerability Analysis of 2500 Docker Hub Images <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.02932.pdf>

- Check your code (SAST, code quality)
- Ensure you're not leaking secrets in your commits (git-secrets)
- Scan your containers
- Make sure that your releases are as clean as possible



Pros / Cons

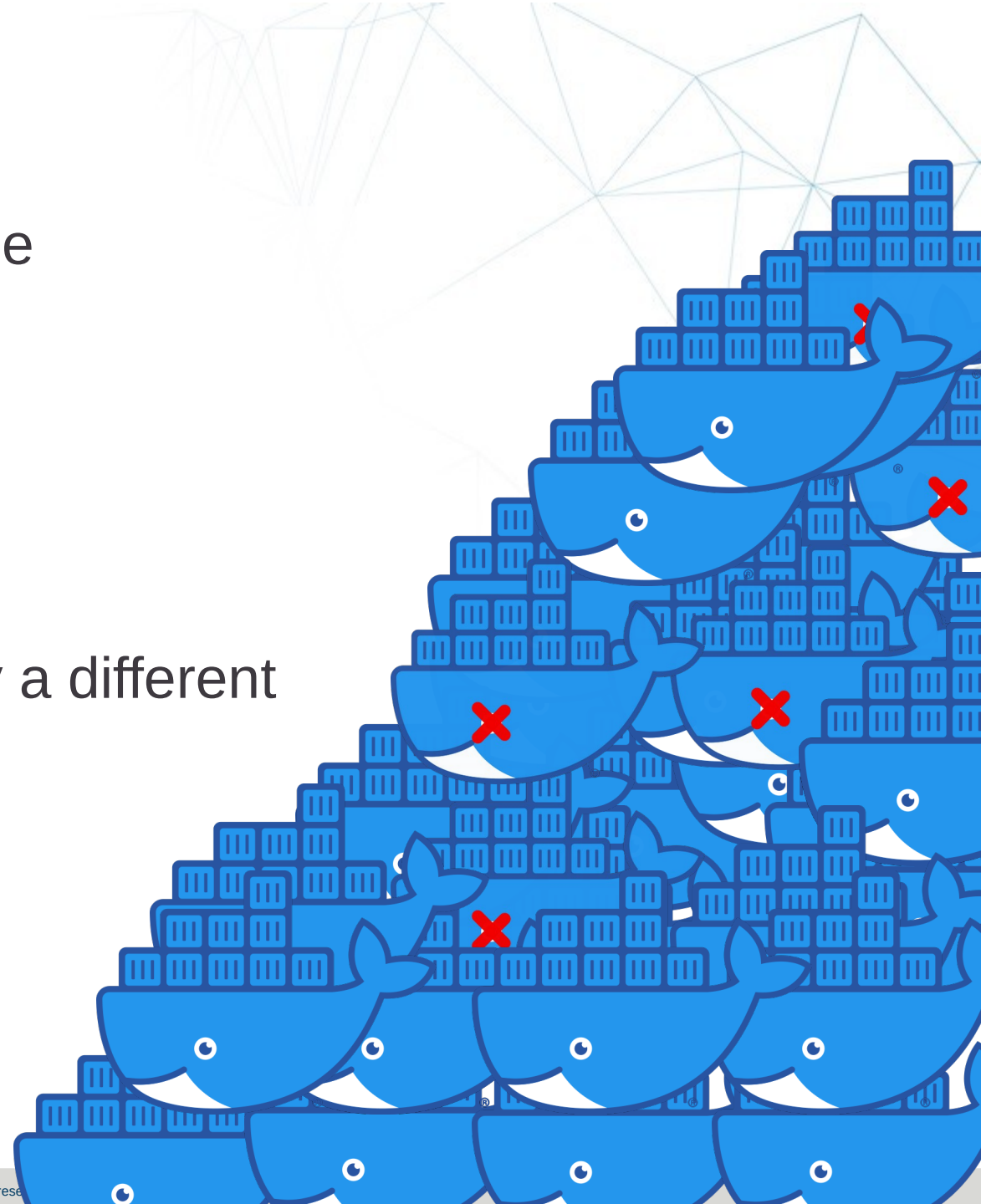
- + Catch issues early in the release-cycle
- + Context around the issue (problem with a library introduced with the new feature)
- Can slow down pipelines, sometimes needs to be moved to QA pipelines (Fuzzing, Deep container scanning, ...)
- Not always easy to handle false-positives
- Hard to get “always green” jobs (fatigue)

At scan-time

- Daily or weekly perimeter / vulnerability scan
- Daily container-registry-scans
- Daily web-app scans (OWASP top ten connected scans, ...)

Pros / Cons

- + Catch issues outside of the release-cycle
- Context is usually lost:
 - To whom does it belong ?
 - Is it running in production ?
 - Is it business-critical ?
- Perimeter scans are usually operated by a different team. (or company).



At pen-test-time

- + Catch issues that automated tools would have missed
- + Things that computers can hardly do (yet)
 - Social-engineering
 - identify weak processes
- Frequency is not great
- Process is often painful (legal / mgmt, PR/PO, scoping, reports, ...)

Clean releases + continuous assessment over time + context

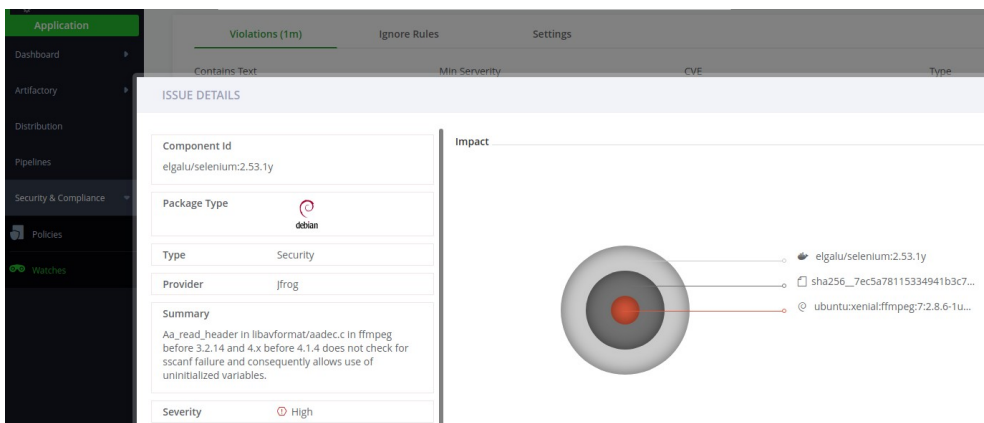


Defect-Management

Security Defect Management

- Usually all inside their own silo
 - Container scanning, perimeter scans, webapp testing, sast, K8s,
- Loss of context

WebUIs, emails



700 pages PDF reports

Solution: - Force the use of SSL as a transport layer for this		
- Select the 'Allow connections only from computers running		
Risk Factor: Medium		
CVSS V2 Vector: AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P/E:U/RL:OF		
CVE: CVE-2005-1794		
First Discovered: Jan 12, 2020 18:46:55 CET		
Last Observed: Jun 14, 2020 19:50:47 CEST		
Vuln Publication Date: May 28, 2005 12:00:00 CEST		
Plugin	Plugin Name	Severity
42873	SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)	Medium

Findings

Findings document a security or compliance issue.

Actions ▾

Create insight

Record state EQUALS ACTIVE ⓘ Add filter									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Severity ▾	Company	Product	Title ▾	Resource ID	Resource type	Status ▾	Updated at ▾	
<input type="checkbox"/>	● LOW	AWS	Security Hub	1.14 Ensure hardware MFA is enabled for the "root" account	[REDACTED]	AwsAccount	FAILED	21 minutes ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	● LOW	AWS	Security Hub	1.16 Ensure IAM policies are attached only to groups or roles	[REDACTED]	AwsIamUser	FAILED	26 minutes ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	● LOW	AWS	Security Hub	1.16 Ensure IAM policies are attached only to groups or roles	[REDACTED]	AwsAccount	FAILED	26 minutes ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	● LOW	AWS	Security Hub	1.13 Ensure MFA is enabled for the "root" account	[REDACTED]	AwsAccount	FAILED	28 minutes ago	

Security Defect Management

All these tools are usually generating computer-readable information.

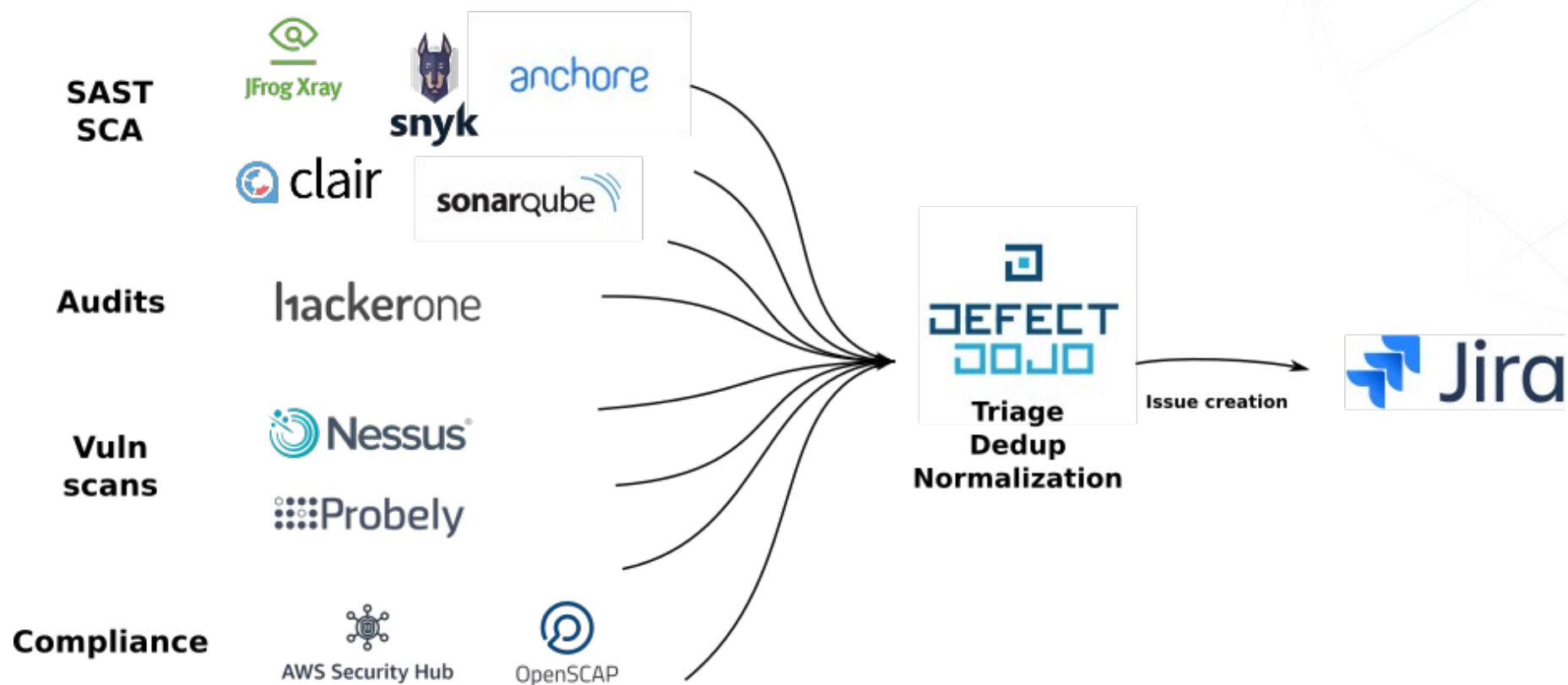
```
"vulnerabilities": [  
  {  
    "name": "CVE-2019-14697",  
    "description": "musl libc through 1.1.23 has an x87 float  
    "nvd_score": 7.5,  
    "nvd_score_version": "CVSS v2",  
    "nvd_vectors": "AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P",  
    "nvd_severity": "high",  
    "nvd_url": "https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vul  
    "vendor_score": 7.5,  
    "vendor_score_version": "CVSS v2",  
    "vendor_vectors": "AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P",  
    "vendor_severity": "high",
```

```
<ReportItem port="0" svc_name="general" protocol="tcp" severity="0" pluginID="11936" plu  
<description>Using a combination of remote probes (TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc...)  
<fname>os_fingerprint.nasl</fname>  
<plugin_modification_date>2013/04/01</plugin_modification_date>  
<plugin_name>OS Identification</plugin_name>  
<plugin_publication_date>2003/12/09</plugin_publication_date>  
<plugin_type>combined</plugin_type>
```

```
{  
  "line": "  api_key: 3b6311afca5bd8aac647b316704e9  
  "offender": "api_key: 3b6311afca5bd8aac647b316704  
  "commit": "2e951359cac53addbee56437da3ffb546e3dfe  
  "repo": ".",  
  "rule": "Generic Credential",  
  "commitMessage": "Merge branch 'dev'\n",
```

```
"cvssScore": 5.9,  
"description": "## Overview\r\n\r\n[com.google.gua  
"disclosureTime": "2018-04-25T07:28:15Z",  
"fixedIn": [  
  "24.1.1-android",  
  "24.1.1-jre"  
],
```

Security Defect Management (with Defect Dojo a proposal)



Defect Management at release-time

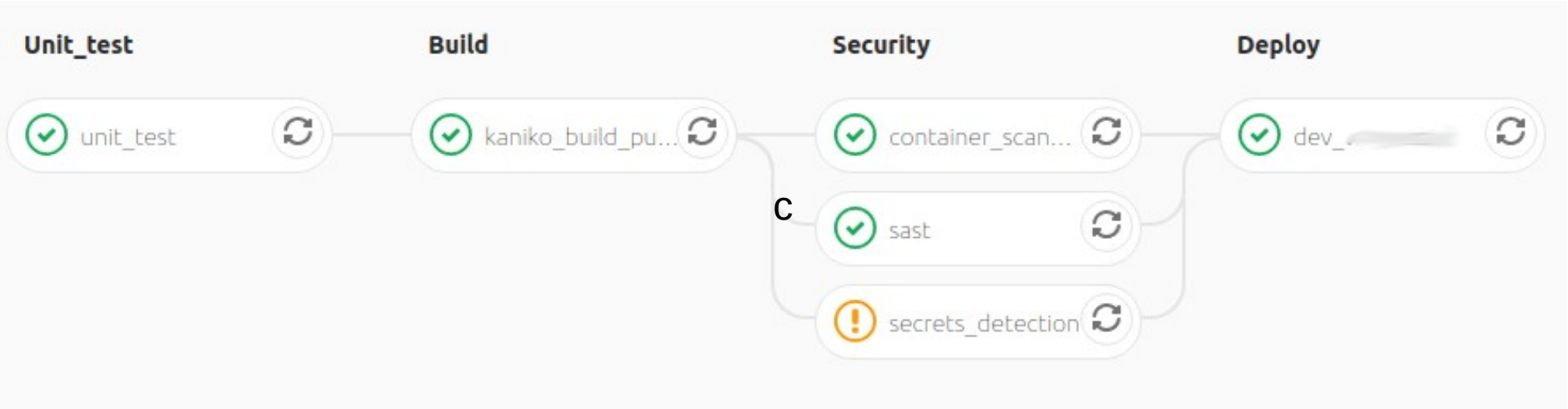
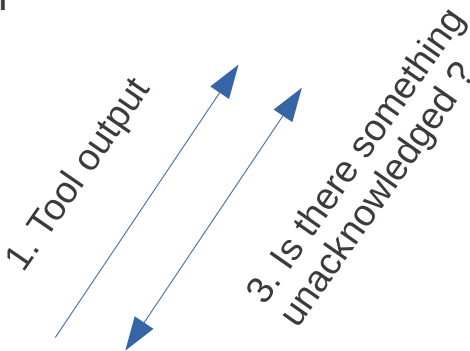
Proposal: track the defects outside the CI/CD pipelines.

Both can now be flagged, inside the defect-management system

- ~~Not always easy to handle false positives~~
- ~~Hard to get “always green” jobs (fatigue)~~



2. Dedup



Defect Management at scan-time

Application

Dashboard

Artifactory

Distribution

Pipelines

Security & Compliance

Policies

Watches

Violations (1m)

Ignore Rules

Contains Text

Min Severity

ISSUE DETAILS

Component Id

elgalu/selenium:2.53.1y

Package Type

debian

Type

Security

Provider

jfrog

Summary

Aa_read_header in libavformat before 3.2.14 and 4.x before 4.1: sscanf failure and consequently uninitialized variables.

Severity

High

Solution: - Force the use of TLS 1.2

- Select the 'Allow connect to insecure hosts' option

Risk Factor: Medium

CVSS V2 Vector: AV:N/C:P/I:P/A:P/E:U/RL:OF

CVE: CVE-2005-0455

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Instead of doing this

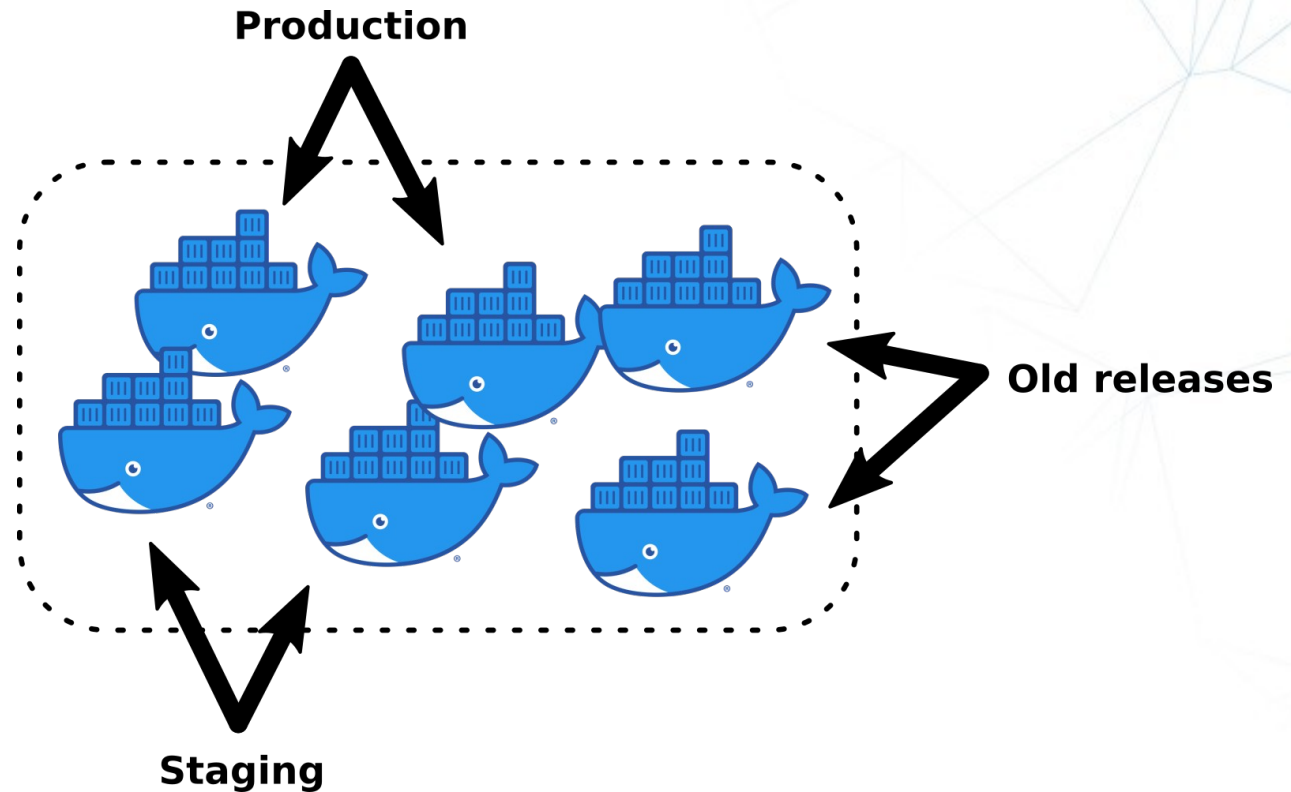
Defect Management at scan-time

Proposal:

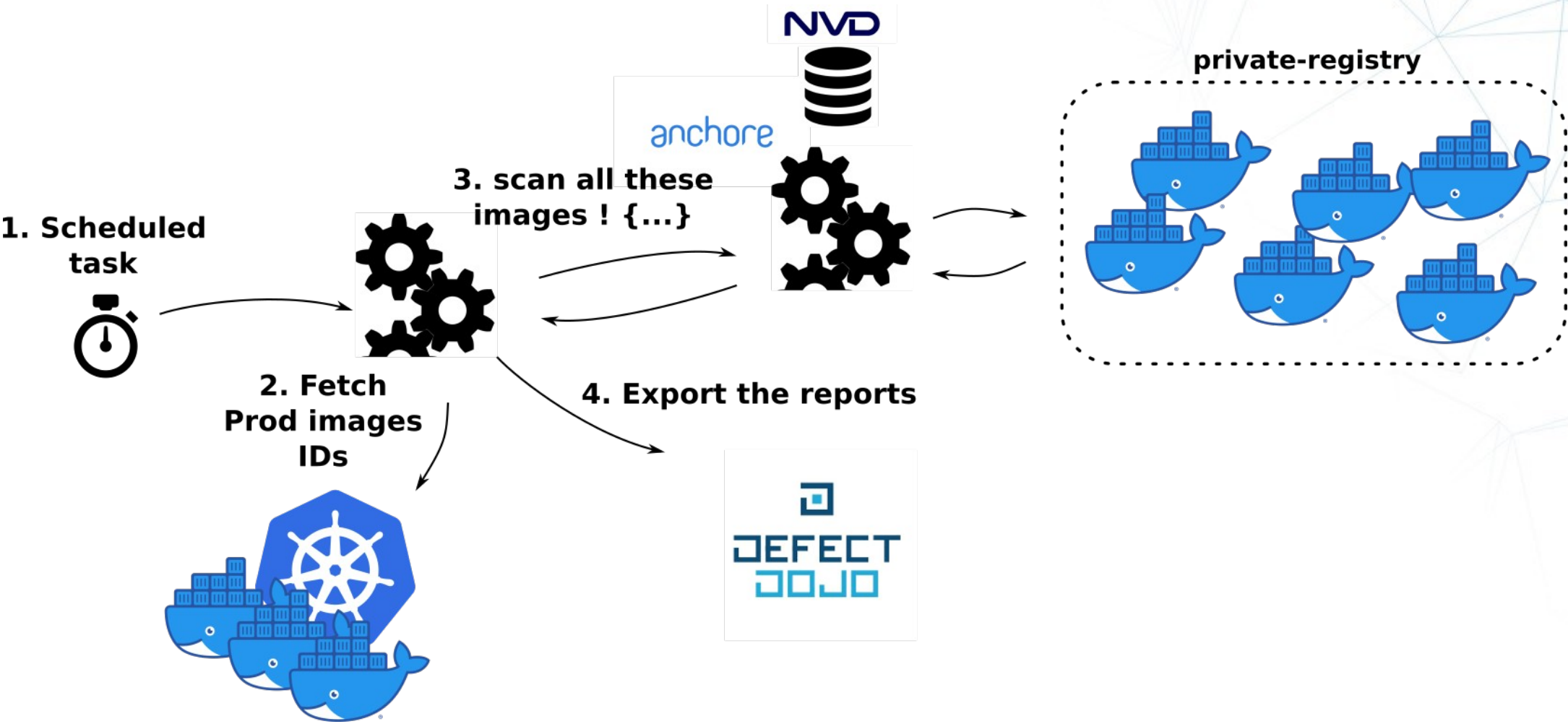
1. Give context to your security defects
2. Scan what make sense
3. Aggregate data close to the defects that are coming from CI/CD pipelines

Ex for containers:

- Scan only containers that are running in production.



Defect contextualization example (K8s + Docker)



Ultimately we should have

- A system that aggregates all the information about our products
- That is easy to integrate inside existing teams tools:
 - Gitlab, Jenkins, Jira, ...
- That can give visibility to a broad category of users (devs, po, ciso, ...)
- That is easy to use

Questions, Ideas ?



**KUDELSKI
SECURITY**

