

Achieving Secure Continuous Delivery



Chris Rutter / Lucian Corlan July 2016

Problem statement - Security

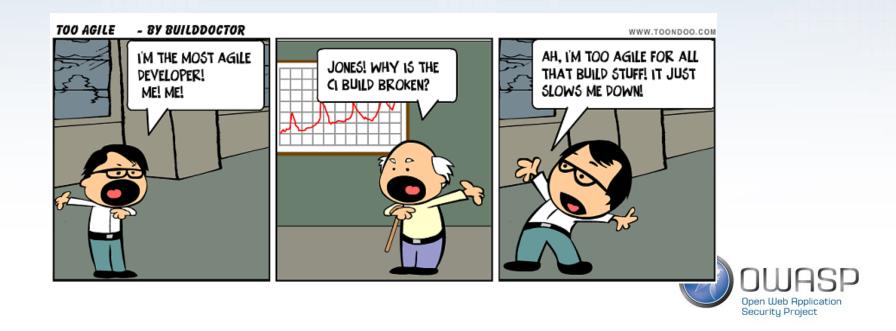
- Difficult access to (uncorrelated) vulnerability data
- No clear view on the security risk of a specific build or release
- No real agreed security gate (no trigger threshold)
- Product has a Roadmap and Security is (always) not (always) part of
 it





Problem statement - Developers

- Security requirements appear when project is almost finished
- Security sign-off is a bottleneck
- When am I finally secure enough?



We've seen this before... QA 5 years ago

- QA manual, at the end of a project
- JIRA tickets passed around for small bugs
- Long dev / test cycles
- Key dependencies for sign-off
- Lack of overview of quality or risk



Our Goals

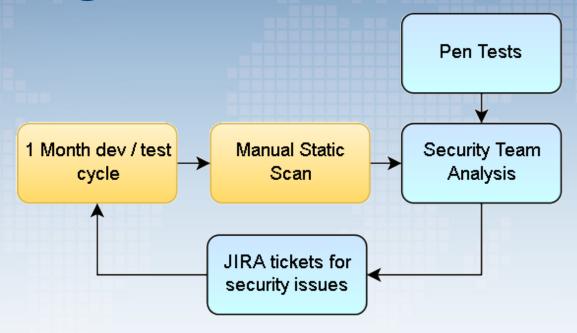
- Security requirements identified early
- Viewed as true non-functional requirements
- Easy to fix issues detected and fixed within a sprint
- Security quality part of definition of done each sprint
- Security policy defined and automatically applied
- Ability to measure and track all of the above





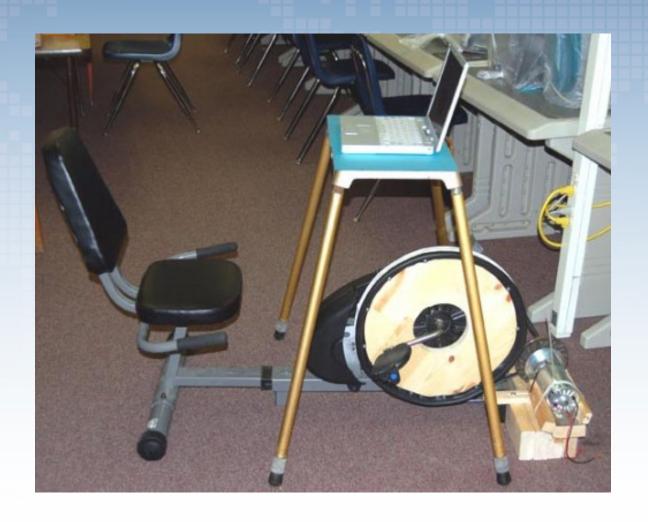


On the grid

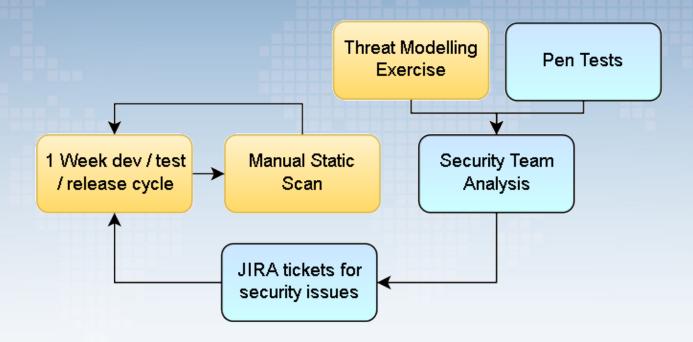


- Pros: Security team have visibility and quality control of all testing
- Cons: Bottlenecks, Key dependencies, 1 monthly cycle, time cost, unclear sign-off criteria, manual reports / metrics









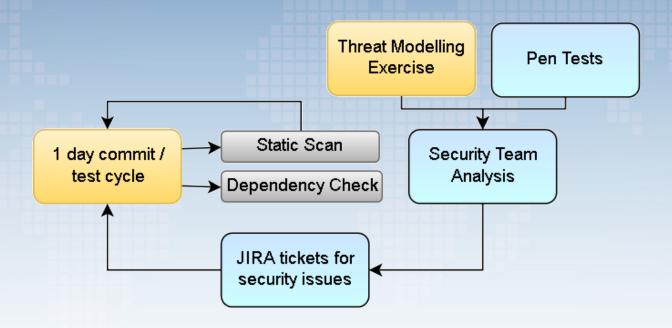
- Pros: Bottleneck reduced, High value threat modelling, shorter time to fix
- Cons: Reliance on static analysis, time consuming manual process, issues highlighted at end of sprint





#6 triggered by user Chris Rutter started 9 minutes ago Total build time: 2 min 5 sec Build Integration Security Scan Build Artefact Deploy to Integration Deploy to QA 9 minutes ago 1 sec 9 minutes ago 1 sec 9 minutes ago 1 sec e2e Tests Fortify Scan 9 minutes ago 1 min 33 sec 9 minutes ago 1 sec Owasp Dependency Check 7 minutes ago 26 sec





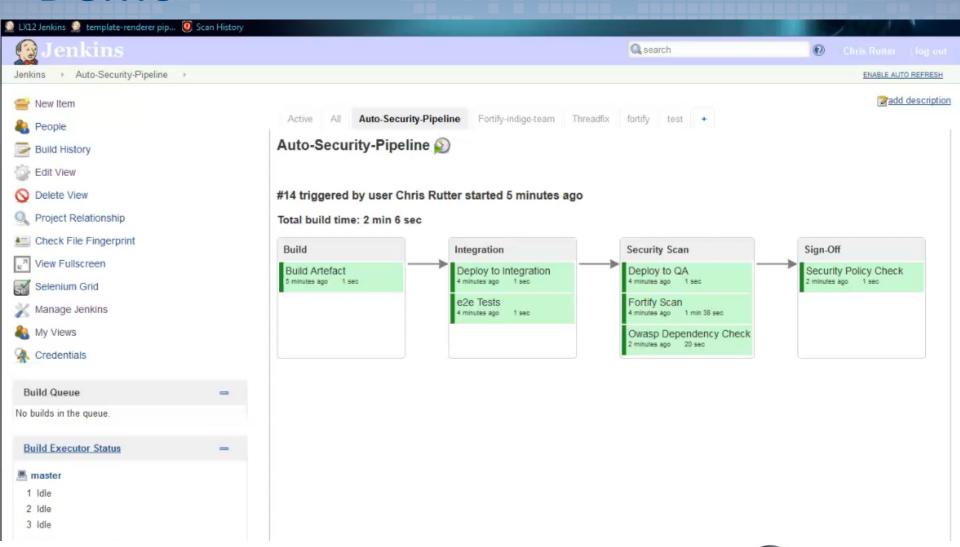
- Pros: Issues highlighted quickly, multiple types of scan, defined policy under version control.
- Cons: Custom policy effort and maintenance, difficulty analysing risk from separate reports







Demo





Active Scans Pen Tests 1 day Static Scan Threadfix Dependency Check Threat Modelling Exercise

- Pros: All scans & tests normalised in one place, mitigations and suppressions tracked, metrics available, devs / testers performing actives scans.
- Cons: Dynamic scans manual or passive, lack of custom app attributes







Automated dynamic scanning

 Donatello proxies e2e tests through ZAP for active scan mapping without crawling

Contextual risk policies – application passports

- Static & dynamic risk indicators based on Threat Modelling exercises and OWASP Top 10 and assign weight to risk indicators
- Integration with GRC tool



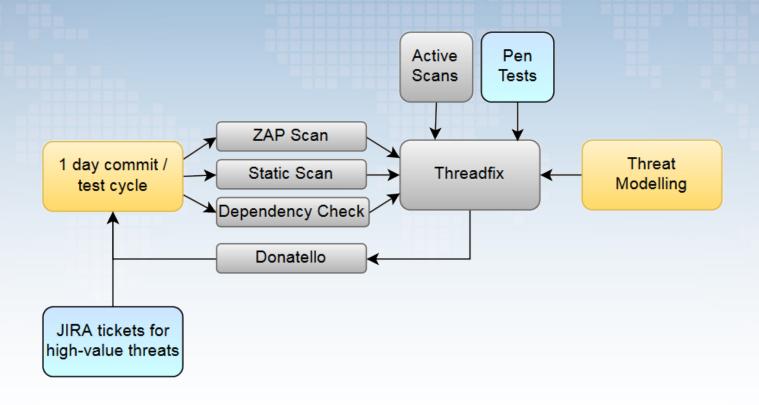
Contextual risk profiles

- Enhance Application criticality from ThreadFix
- static attributes
 - PCI data involved
 - · PII data involved
 - Exposure
 - New service?
 - User story review
 - Input filtering
 - · Output encoding
 - 3rd party integration
 - Actively maintained
 - Transported data encryption
 - Non-repudiation or IP whitelisting
 - Security meter Defcon
 - Authentication
 - Randomness level
- Dynamic attributes
 - Number of user stories since last release
 - Number of user stories since last manual pentest
 - Number of Security User Stories (outcome of Threat Modeling)





Donatello / Threadfix





Sources of inspiration

- Betfair Security solution & DevSecCon
- Proprietary API (python or node.js) hooking into all the tools, plus static attributes and interpretation of results per application in Gitlab
- Job in the continuous delivery tool to run the calculation (per build)
- Dashboard for metrics

