

Designing DevSecOps for Plan, Code, and Build SDLC phases



Richard Harpur

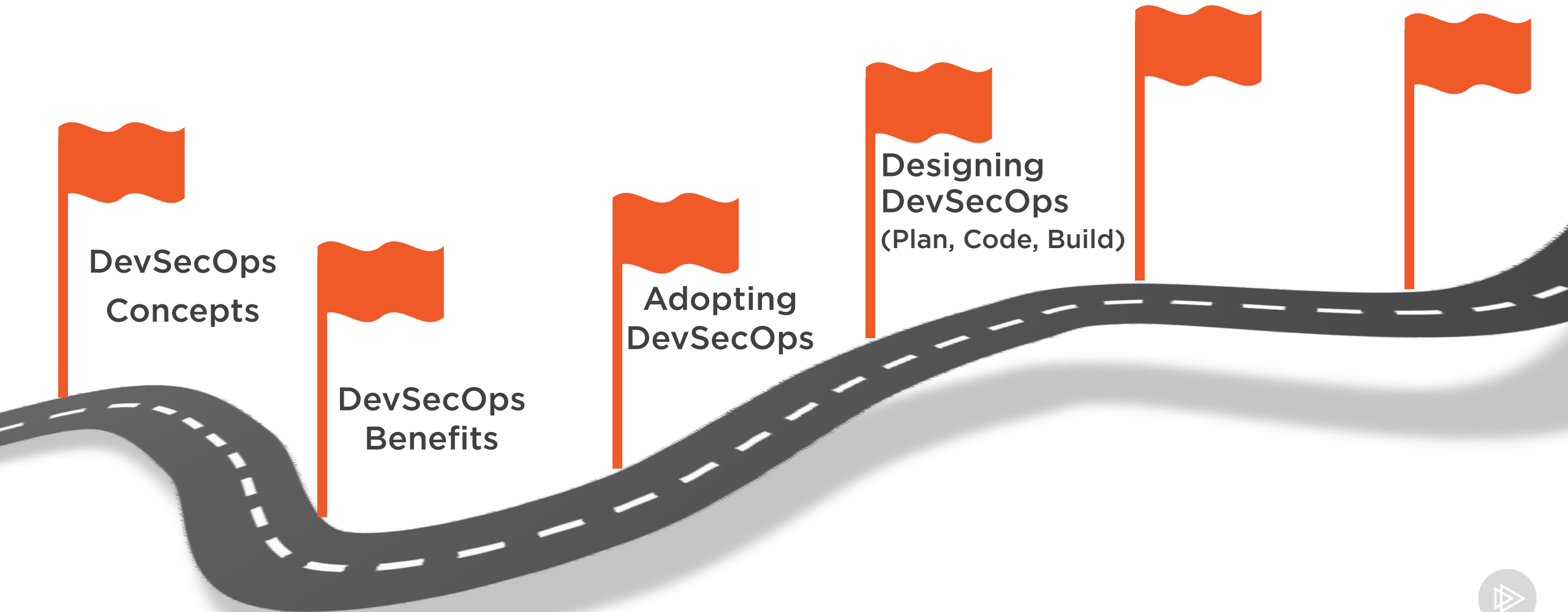
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Continue Our DevSecOps Journey



Overview

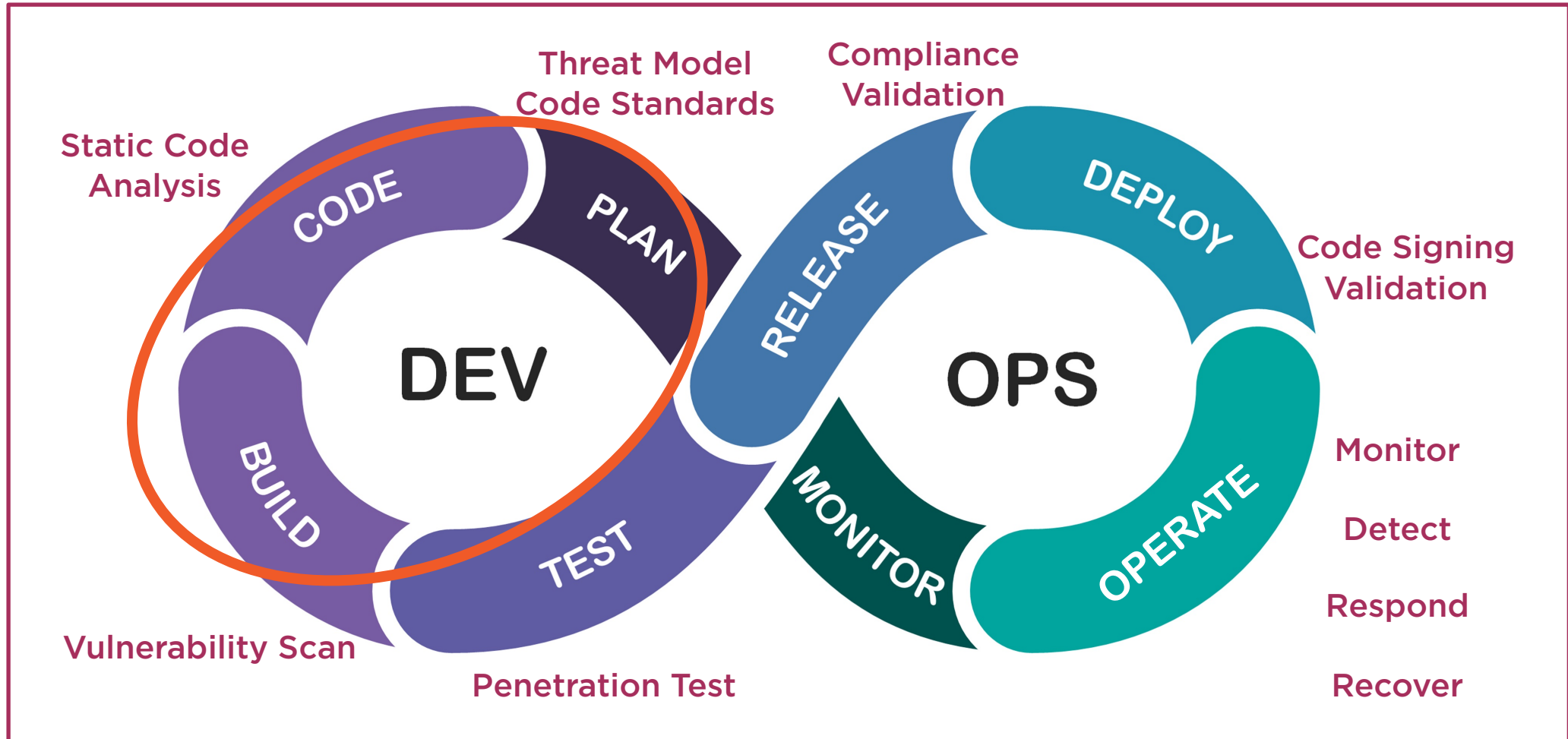


DevSecOps Requirements for:

- Plan
- Code
- Build



Positioning DevSecOps in Your Lifecycle



Security Visibility and Control



Threat Model

“Threat modeling is a process by which potential threats, such as structural vulnerabilities, can be identified, enumerated, and prioritized – all from a hypothetical attacker’s point of view”



Threat Modelling



- S** **Spoofing**
- T** **Tampering**
- R** **Repudiation**
- I** **Information disclosure / leakage**
- D** **Denial of service**
- E** **Elevation of privilege**

Threat Modelling



S	Spoofing
T	Tampering
R	Repudiation
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E	Elevation of privilege



Microsoft Threat Modelling Tool

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/develop/threat-modeling-tool>



Getting Started with Data Loss Prevention



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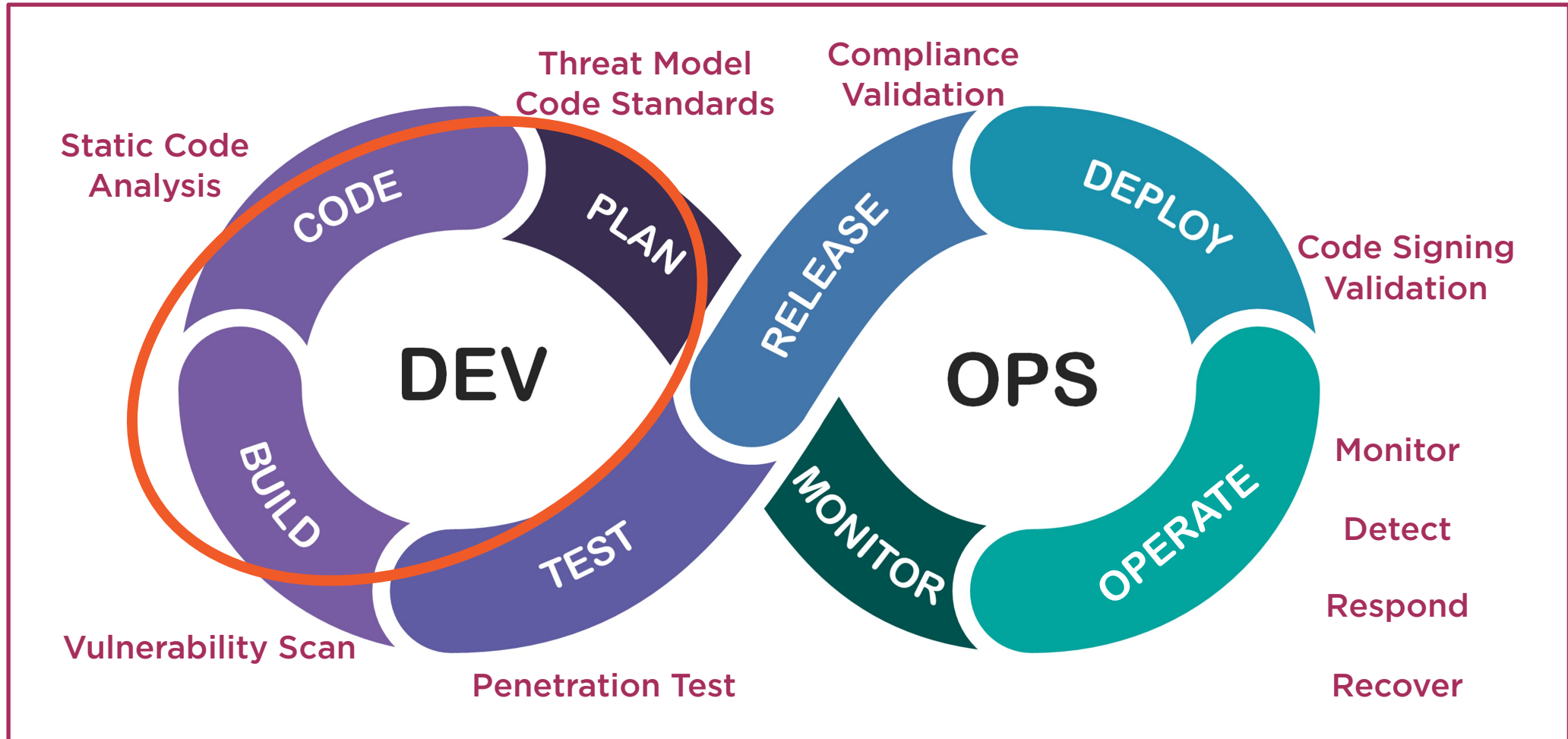
Secure Code Standards



CMU SEI -Top 10 Secure Coding Practice

1. Validate input
2. Heed compiler warnings
3. Architect and design for security
4. Keep it simple
5. Default deny
6. Adhere to principle of least privilege
7. Sanitize data from other systems
8. Practice defense in depth
9. Practice effective quality assurance
10. Adopt a secure coding standard

Positioning DevSecOps in Your Lifecycle



Security Visibility and Control



SAST or SCA

Static Application Security Testing (SAST)

Examines source code to
identify weaknesses that can
lead to security vulnerabilities

Software Composition Analysis (SCA)

Checks Open Source
components against known
vulnerabilities



Secure Code Analysis



Features of SAST

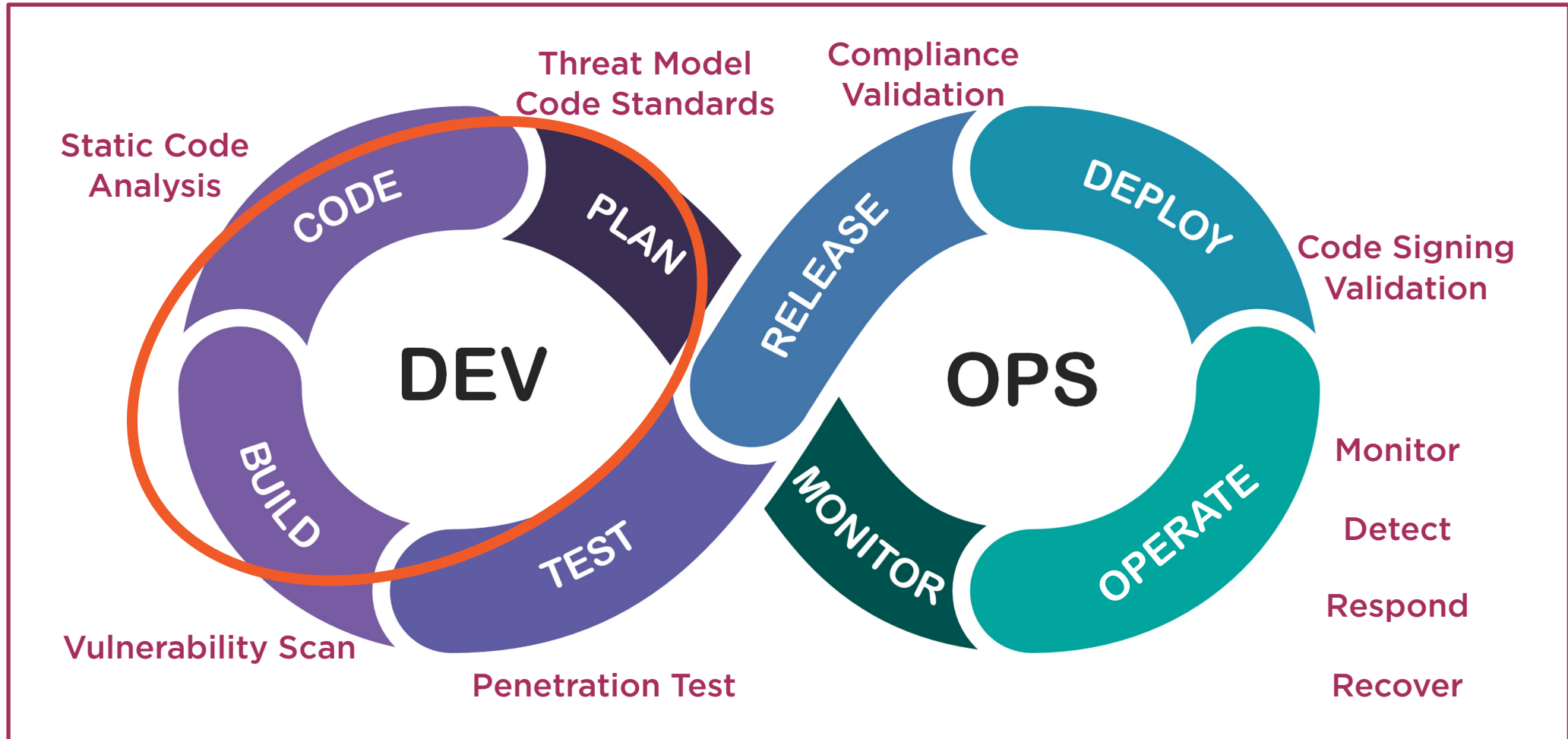
1. Reads source code
2. Language specific scanner
3. False positives
4. Fast and automated
5. Finds weaknesses early

NIST list of source code security analyzers

https://samate.nist.gov/index.php/Source_Code_Security_Analyzers.html



Positioning DevSecOps in Your Lifecycle



Security Visibility and Control



Vulnerability Scanning

Software Composition Analysis (SCA)

Checks Open Source components against known vulnerabilities

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)

Vulnerability scanners run on completed (compiled) code



Summary



Multiple checks to ensure secure code

Checks at design time

Checks at code time

Checks at code complete

Up Next

- Designing DevSecOps for Test, Release, and Operate SDLC phases

