

**RSA** Conference 2018

San Francisco | April 16 – 20 | Moscone Center



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SESSION ID: DEV-F01

# DOS AND DON'TS OF DEVSECOPS

**Hasan Yasar**

Technical Manager, Adjunct Faculty Member

CERT | Software Engineering Institute | Carnegie Mellon University

@SecureLifeCycle

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**THE FACT!**

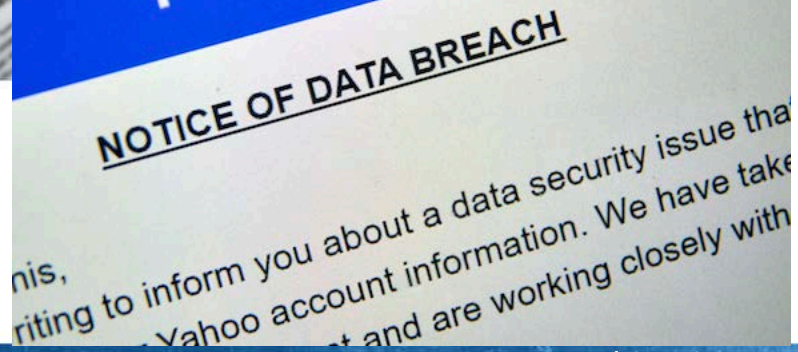
# 2017 Incident Highlights



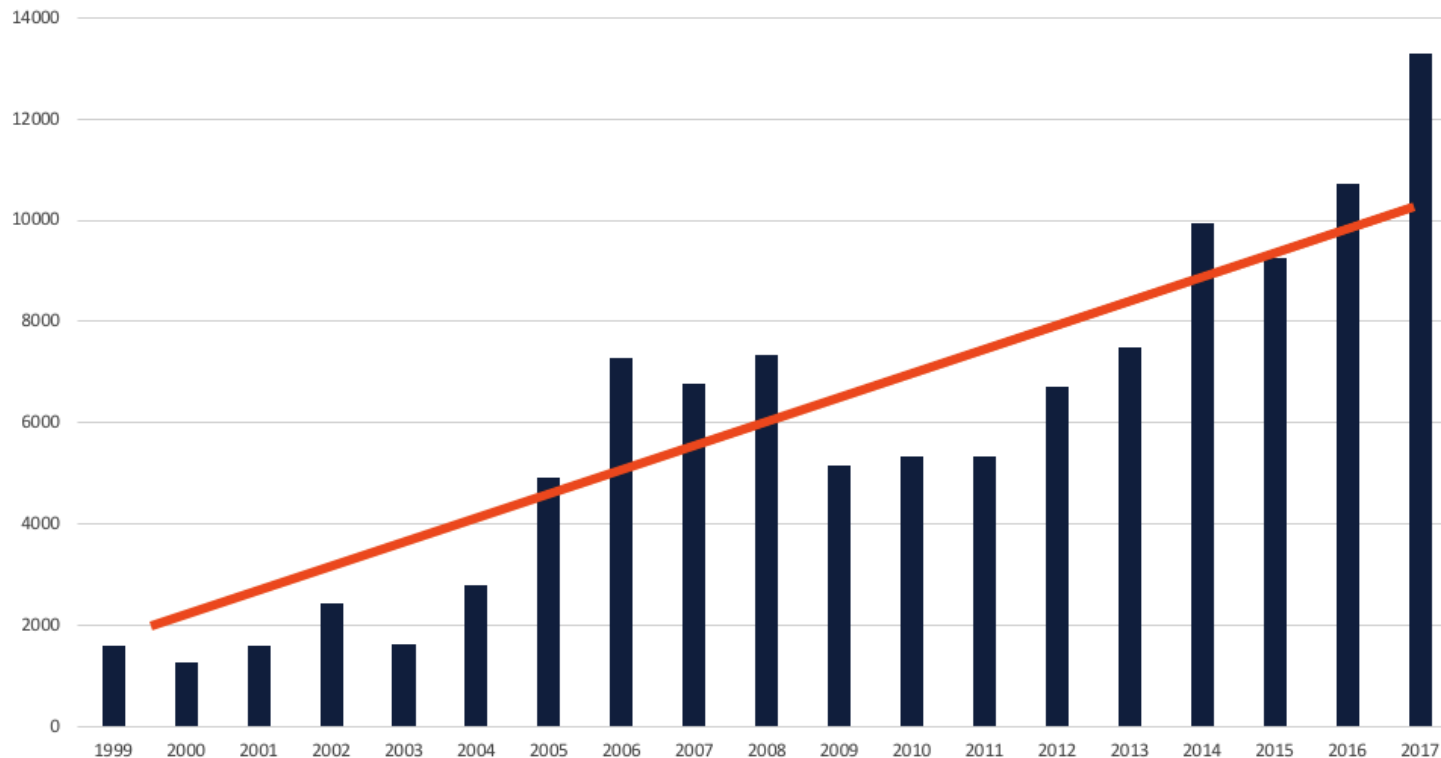
- 159,700 total cyber incidents
- 7 billion records exposed in first 3 Qtr
- \$5 billion financial impact
- 93% of breaches could have been prevented



\*Online Trust Alliance report 2018



# Software Vulnerabilities (CVEs) by Year



# The world we live in..



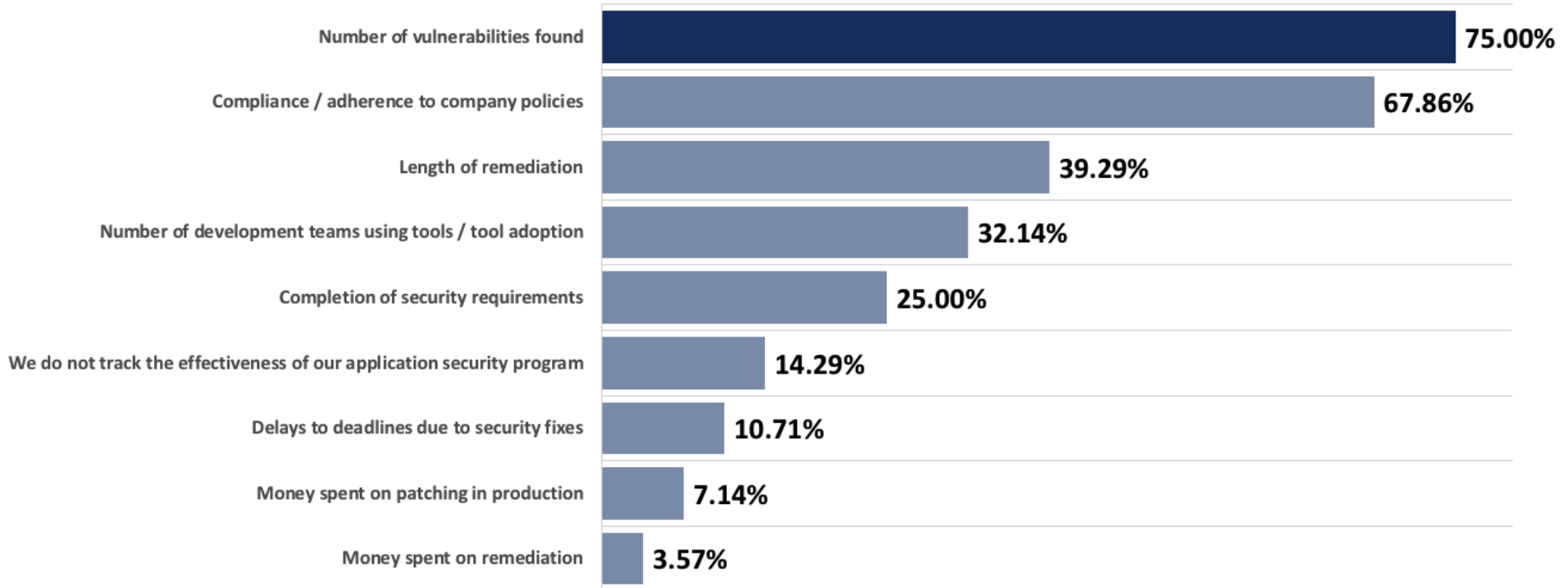
Software is eating up the world !



# How We Manage Software Security - Application Security Metrics , Financial Institutes



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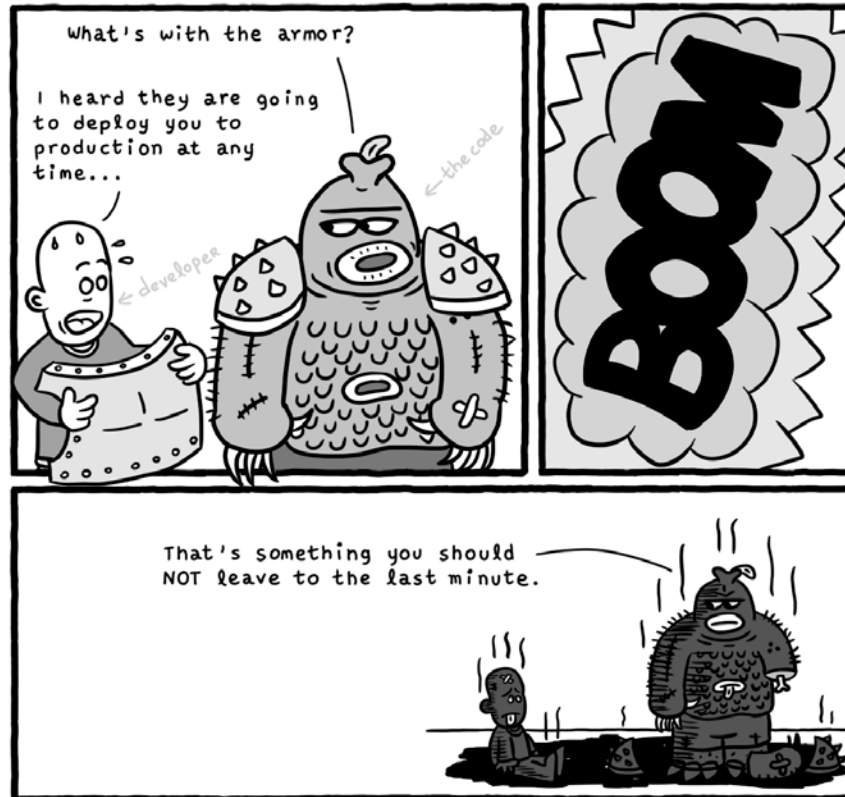
# Challenges with Secure Software Development



- Writing code is hard
- Lack of security skills
- Legacy software
- Best practices are insufficient
- Lack of risk focus, lack of audit and control points
- Wrong automated tools
- Unsupervised collaboration
- Emphasis on speed
- Vulnerabilities in deployment pipeline
- Unprotected production environment
- Lack of security requirements traceability



# So we all do "Last Minute Security" ...



Daniel Stori {turnoff.us}

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## DEVOPS WITH PRINCIPLES

# What is DevOps?



**DevOps** is a set of principles and practices emphasizing collaboration and communication between software development teams and IT operations staff along with acquirers, suppliers and other stakeholders in the life cycle of a software system <sup>[1]</sup>

## The history of DevOps

- Patrick Debois, “Agile infrastructure and operations: how infra-gile are you?”, Agile 2008
- John Allspaw, “ 10+Deploys per Day: Dev and Ops Cooperation”, Velocity 2009
- DevOpsDays, October 30<sup>th</sup> 2009, #DevOps term born

# Who are Dev?



- Follow Agile methodologies
  - Using Scrum, Kanban and modern development approaches
  - Self directing, self managed, self organized
- Using any new technology
  - Each Dev has own development strategy
  - OpenSource,
- Allowed to have
  - Close relationships with the business
  - Software driven economy

*Want to deliver software faster with new requirements...*

# Who are Ops?



- Operations
  - Runs the application
  - Manages the infrastructure
  - Support the applications
- Operations provides
  - Service Strategy
  - Service Design
  - Service Transition
  - Service Operations
  - Secure systems

*Want to maintain stability, reliability and security...*

# DevOps aims to Increase...



...the pace of **innovation**

...**responsiveness** to business needs

...**collaboration**

...software **stability and quality**

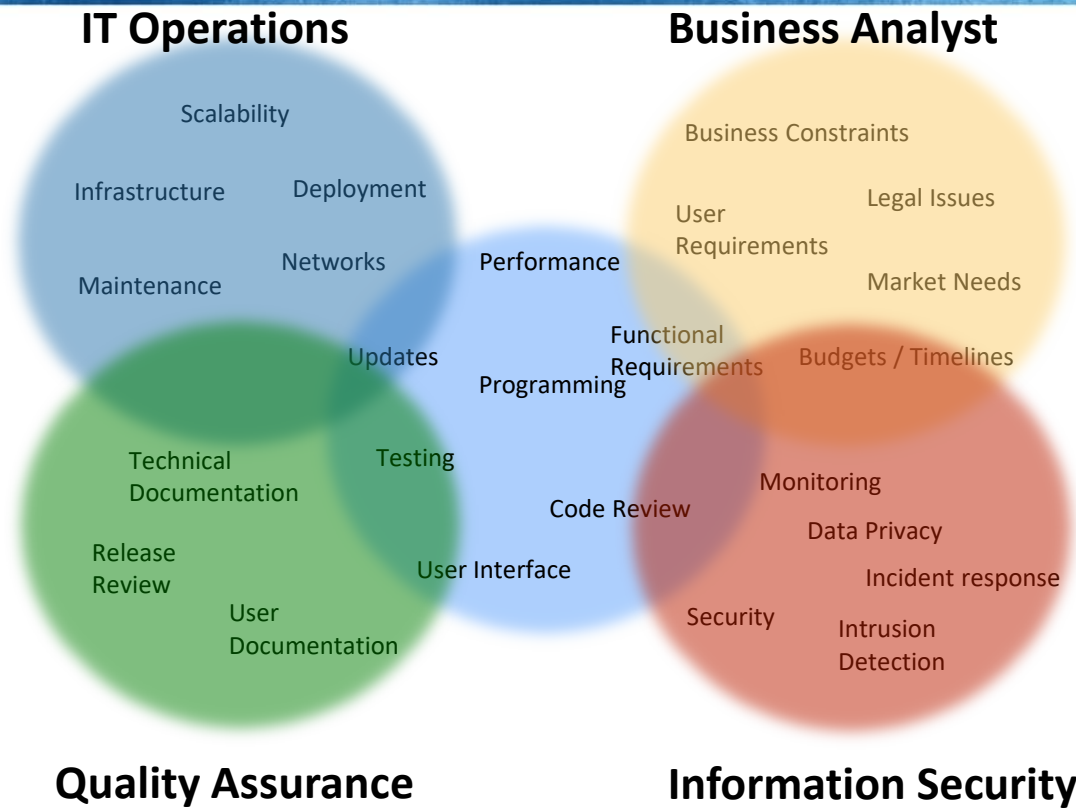
... **continuous feedback**

# DevOps has four Fundamental Principles



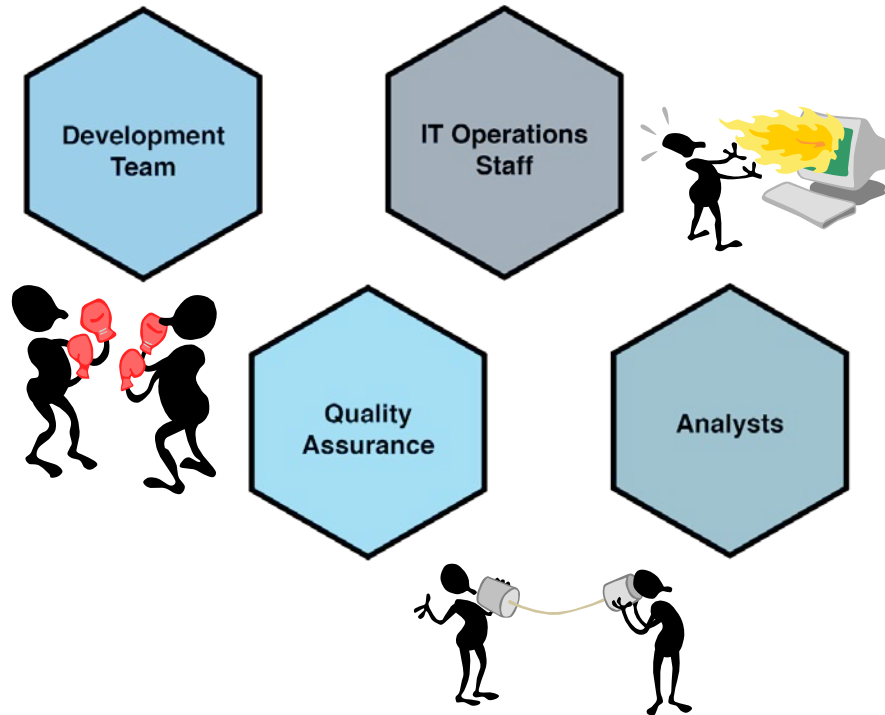
- **Collaboration:** between project team roles
- **Infrastructure as Code:** all assets are versioned, scripted, and shared where possible
- **Automation:** deployment, testing, provisioning, any manual or human-error-prone process
- **Monitoring:** any metric in the development or operational spaces that can inform priorities, direction, and policy

# Collaboration: *Many stakeholders*





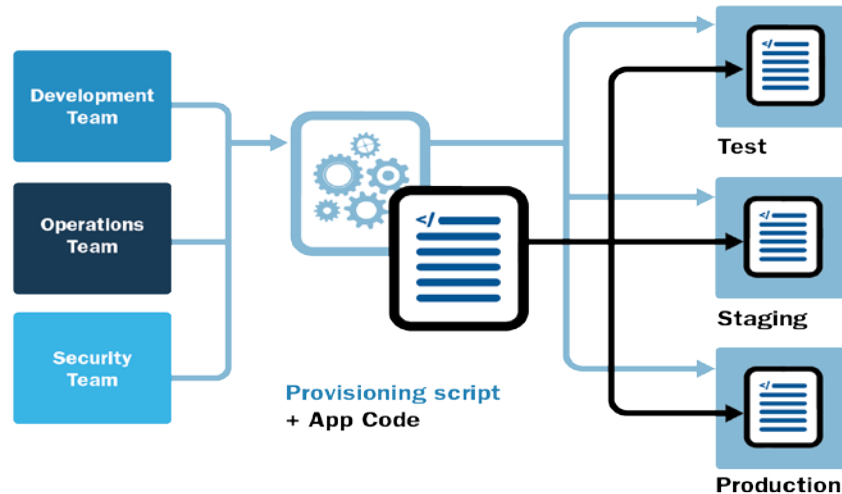
# Collaboration: *Silos Inhibit Collaboration and poor communication*



# Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

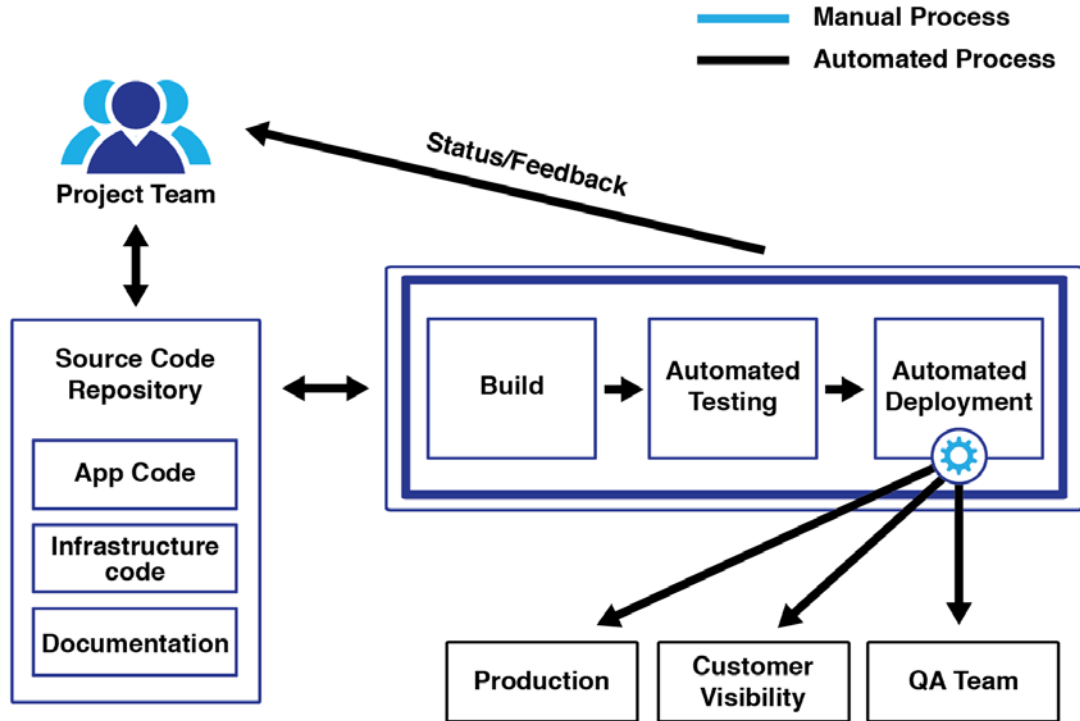


A program that creates infrastructure,

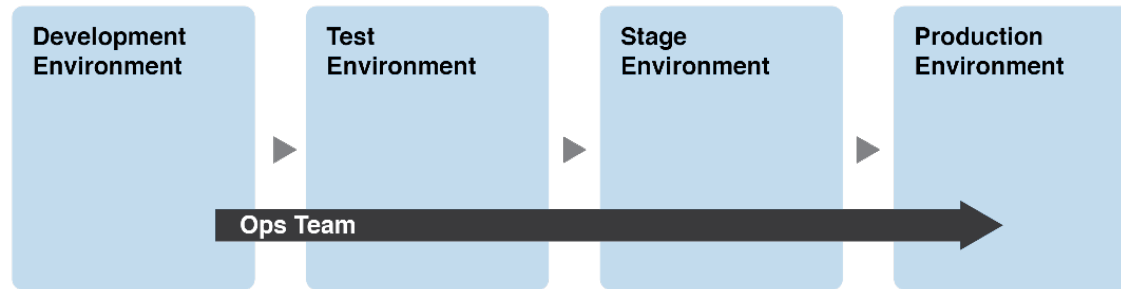


A concretely defined description of the environment is good material for conversation between team members.

# Automation : Continuous Integration (CI)



# Automation : *Continuous Delivery / Deployment (CD)*



Shift Left Operational Concerns Enforced by Continuous Delivery

# BLUF(Bottom Line Up Front) : People



- Heavy collaboration between all stakeholders
  - Secure Design / Architecture decisions
  - Secure Environment / Network configuration
  - Secure Deployment planning
  - Secure Code Review
- Constantly available open communication channels:
  - Dev and OpSec together in all project decision meeting
  - Chat/e-mail/Wiki services available to all team members



# BLUF: Process



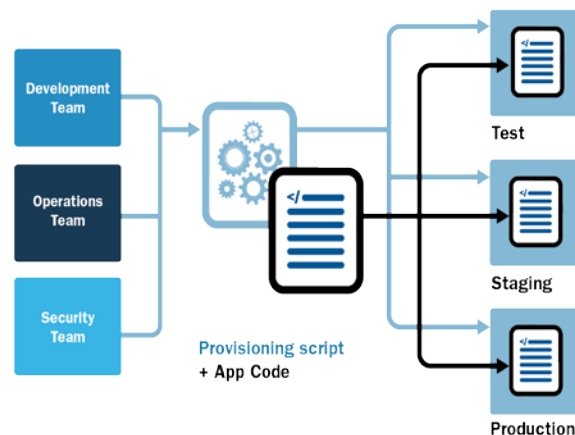
- Establish a *process* to enable *people* to succeed using the *platform* to develop secure application
- Such that;
  - Constant communication and visible to all
  - Ensures that tasks are testable and repeatable
  - Frees up human experts to do challenging, creative work
  - Allows tasks to be performed with minimal effort or cost
  - Creates confidence in task success, after past repetitions
  - Faster deployment , frequent quality release



# BLUF: Platform



- Where *people* use *process* to build secure software
  - Automated environment creation and provisioning
  - Automated infrastructure testing
  - Parity between Development, QA, Staging, and Production environments
  - Sharing and versioning of environmental configurations
  - Collaborative environment between all stakeholders



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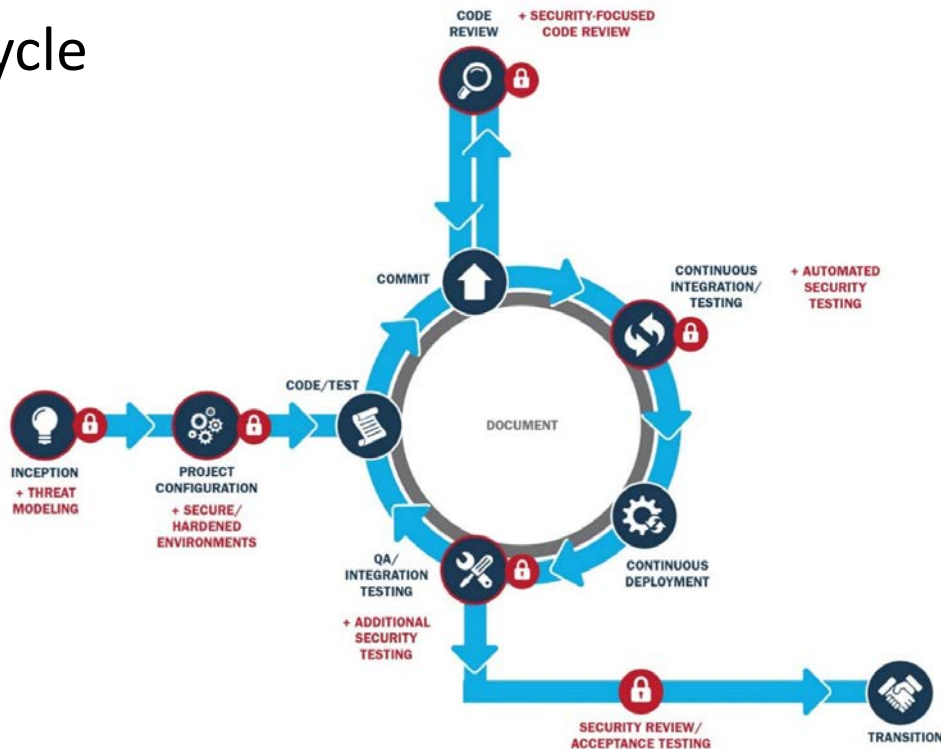
**DEVSECOPS**



# Enhancing SDLC Security



## Secure DevOps Lifecycle





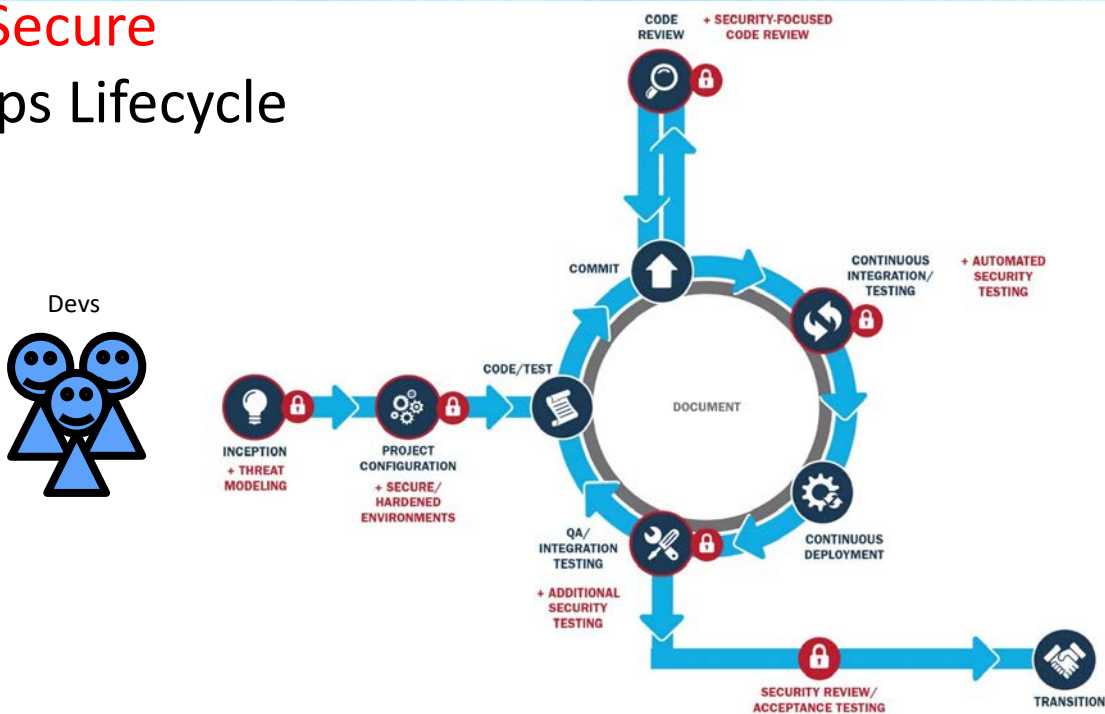
*Security must be addressed without breaking the rapid delivery, continuous feedback model!*

# Enhancing SDLC Security



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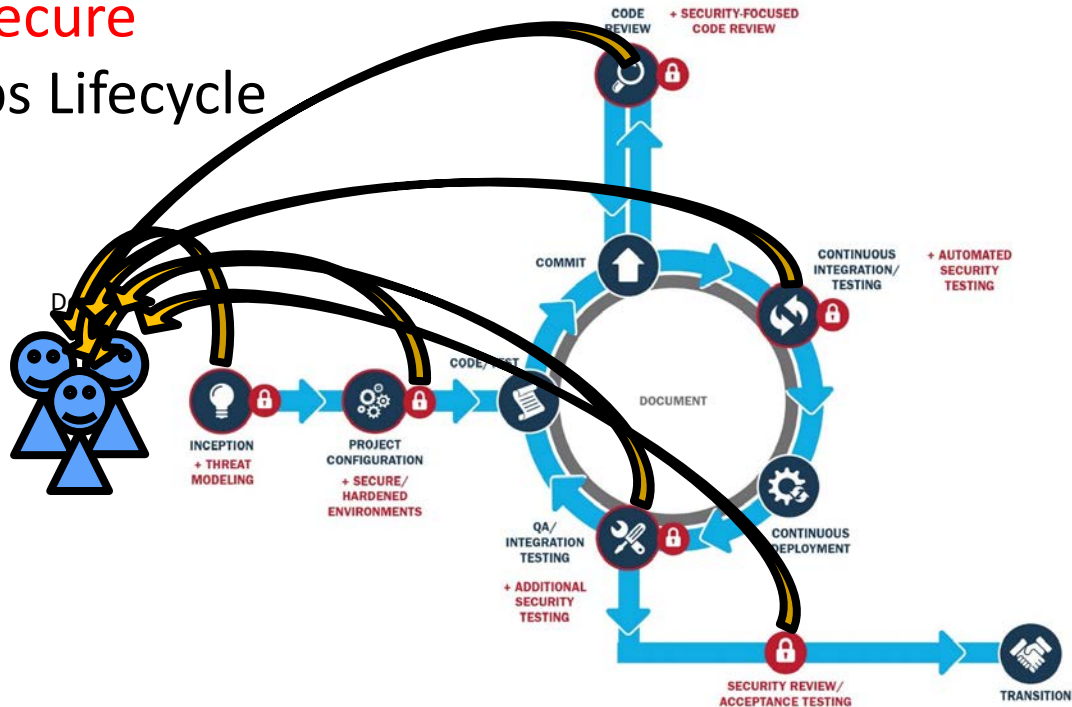
## Secure DevOps Lifecycle



# Enhancing SDLC Security



## Secure DevOps Lifecycle



Continuous Feedback to Developer and **others**

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## A PRACTICAL DEVSECOPS



- Don't leave security automation out of your DevOps automation strategy
  - Automated security testing removes human error, infrequent, execution, and excuses



Don'ts

- Don't try to avoid open source with policies, it is coming whether you like it or not!
- InfoSec must maintain awareness of open source vulnerabilities and continuously check for them

# Automation

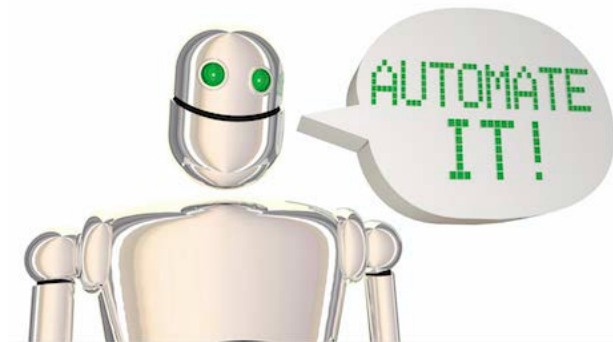


You automate...



Do's

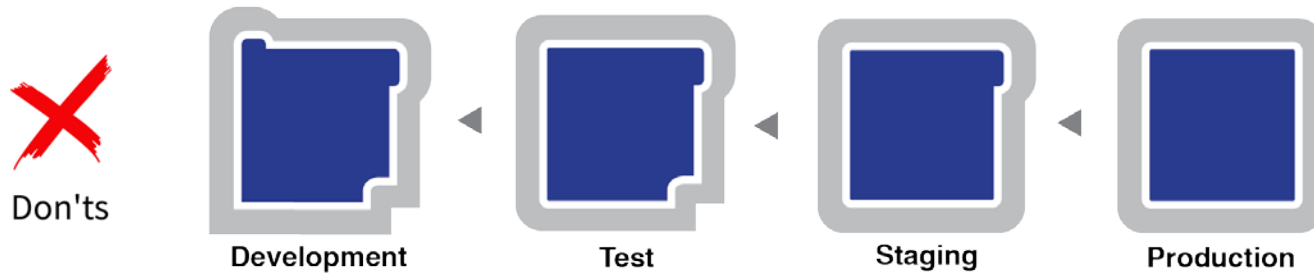
- ...builds
- ...functional tests
- ...deployment
- ...reporting
- ...the coffee machine (as we do)



# Multiverse: Environment Parity



- When environments are not the same,
  - app may never behave predictably.



- Environment parity (between dev, test, prod) is critical for controlling opportunity for security gaps



# Multiverse: Environment Parity



- Automate manual steps to the extent possible
- Make development environment parity a priority
- Get Ops involved in creating all environments, including Dev
- Focus on providing fast easy-to-use automation tools for ~~developers~~ **everyone** to keep environments in synch



Do's

# Configuration: IaC



Don'ts

- Uncontrolled configuration changes will lead to an unmanageable, unpredictable, and unrepeatable solution
  - Easy for info security to get out of synch; For example, change in DNS and you have security hole.



Do's

- Avoid the manual quick fix particularly for configuration changes
- Put configuration files under configuration controls



# Infiltrator – Insider Threat



Don'ts

- He sneaks in...
- ...and alters production ...but he works for you!



Do's

- Set up roles and revoke administrative access to manually edit production
- Configure prod environment to alert the entire team when manually accessed. Transparency is key.



# Incident:



We have all been there...

Intrusions overnight...

...cascading system failures...

...it's all crashing...

...help...me.....



# Response



Don'ts

- But you survive...
  - Glad its over. Going to go sleep for 18 hours...and then back to the normal cycle.
  - When do we analyze what went wrong?
  - How do we prevent similar failures in the future?
  - Just forget it is over!



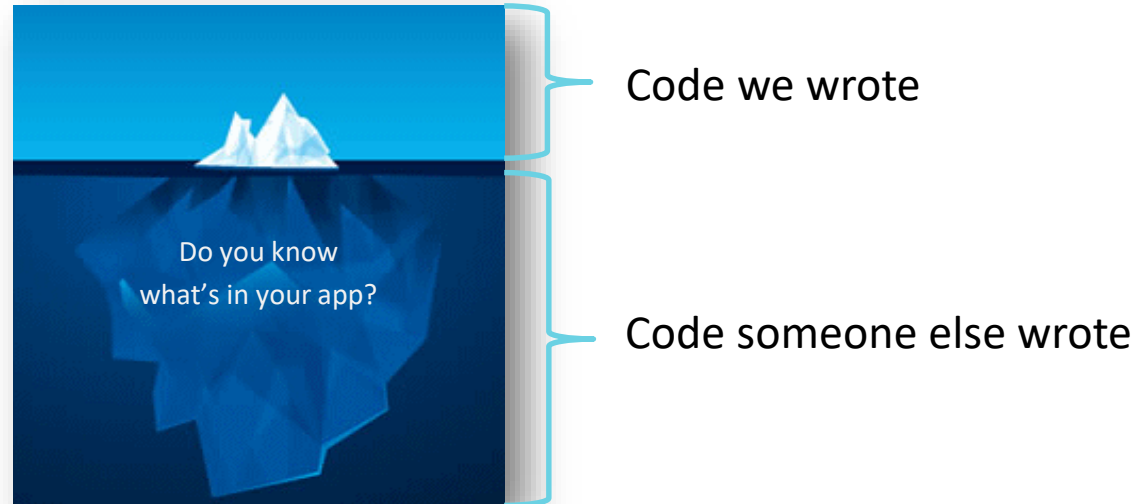
Do's

- All failures must result in codified change to DevOps process
- Understand exactly what went wrong
- Never let the same failure happen twice
- Propagate fixes across the enterprise
- Ensure that you teach the next generation

# Open Source Technology



98% of developers use open source tools (\*)



# Open Source Technology



Don'ts

- Place infosec outside of the dev workflow
- When UI/UX, infosec and accessibility requirements conflict and never get resolved
- Dictate policy to not use open source
- Document-driven checking is not going catch



Do's

- Infosec must enable constant (read: automated) checking for open source vulnerabilities
- Create a centralized private repositories of vetted 3rd party components for all developers
- Establish good product distribution practices
- Minimize variation of components to make things easier (multiple versions, duplicated utility)

# Continuous Delivery: Rollback



Don'ts

- Once you jump, you can't return to the plane.
- You are committed. Permanently.
- This is not how we should model our deployments



Do's

- Rollback is essential; Never be left without an escape route to completely working software
- Strive for approaches that support “one button” rollback (e.g, feature flags or A/B)





# SLS team GitHub Projects



- Once Click DevOps deployment  
<https://github.com/SLS-ALL/devops-microcosm>
- Sample app with DevOps Process  
[https://github.com/SLS-ALL/flask\\_api\\_sample](https://github.com/SLS-ALL/flask_api_sample)
  - Tagged checkpoints
    - v0.1.0: base Flask project
    - v0.2.0: Vagrant development configuration
    - v0.3.0: Test environment and Fabric deployment
    - v0.4.0: Upstart services, external configuration files
    - v0.5.0: Production environment
- On YouTube:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5nQIJ-FWA5A>

# For more information...



- SEI – Carnegie Mellon University
  - DevOps Blog: <https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/devops>
  - Webinar : <https://www.sei.cmu.edu/publications/webinars/index.cfm>
  - Podcast : <https://www.sei.cmu.edu/publications/podcasts/index.cfm>
- DevSecOps: <http://www.devsecops.org>
- Rugged Software: <https://www.ruggedsoftware.org>

# Let us Apply what we have learned today



- Next week
  - Change your mindset say “we all are responsible” not “you, I or somebody else”
  - Share what you have learned from failure
- Next Month(s)
  - Start to build Integrated DevOps pipeline
  - Made incremental security integration as part of application lifecycle
  - Measure the results and keep iterating
- By End of 2018!
  - Continuous learning on “how and where we need to improve security of our app”
  - *Use DevOps to secure DevOps*

# Any Question?



## Hasan Yasar

Technical Manager,  
Secure Lifecycle Solutions  
[hyasar@sei.cmu.edu](mailto:hyasar@sei.cmu.edu)  
[@securelifecycle](https://twitter.com/securelifecycle)

