



# DevSecOps

**Een buzzword of toch een noodzakelijke stap richting  
Secure DevOps?**

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10-10-2018



# Even voorstellen

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Test Manager @ InTraffic in Nieuwegein

18 jaar werkervaring bij o.a.:



**ASML**

**PROMEDICO®**  
Beter voor iedereen

**INTRAFIC**

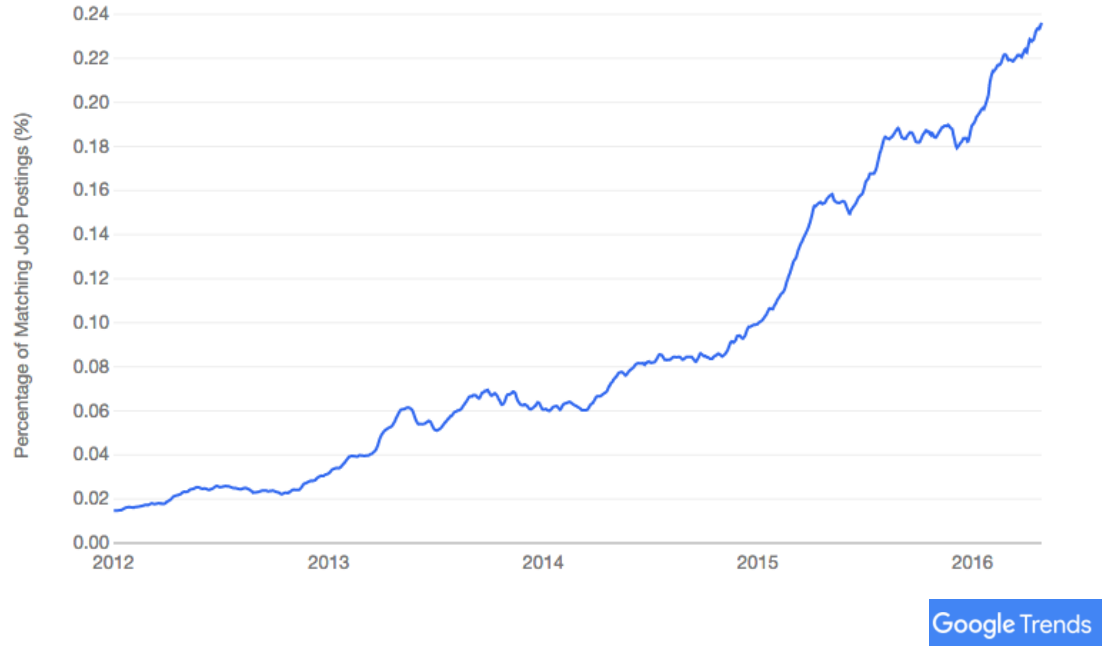


Sinds 2012 lid van TestNet

Trekker van TestNet Werkgroep Model Based Testing



# Wie kent DevOps?



Er is een toename in de DevOps populariteit  
In aantal vacatures en zoekopdrachten!



# Agenda

1. Wat is DevOps?
2. Wat zijn uitdagingen van DevOps?
3. Wat is DevSecOps?
4. Voorbeeld uit praktijk: Apotheek Informatie Systeem (AIS)
5. Mijn antwoord op de vraag: Is DevSecOps een buzzword of toch een noodzakelijke stap richting Secure DevOps?



# GESCHIEDENIS



# In het begin was er ...waterval

- Lange releasecycli
- Veel "WIPs"
- Veel silo's
- Onbuigbaar



# ... toen was er Agile

- Kortere releasecycli
- Kleine leveringen
- Cross-functionele teams
- Flexibel



# En dan plotseling was Ops de bottleneck!

Uitdaging was in de samenwerking tussen Dev en Ops.

Uiteindelijk heeft dit geleid tot de eerste DevOpsDays in 2009 in Ghent, Belgium door Patrick Debois.





From **2009** to **2016**

**Patrick Debois** initiated the DevOpsDays campaign

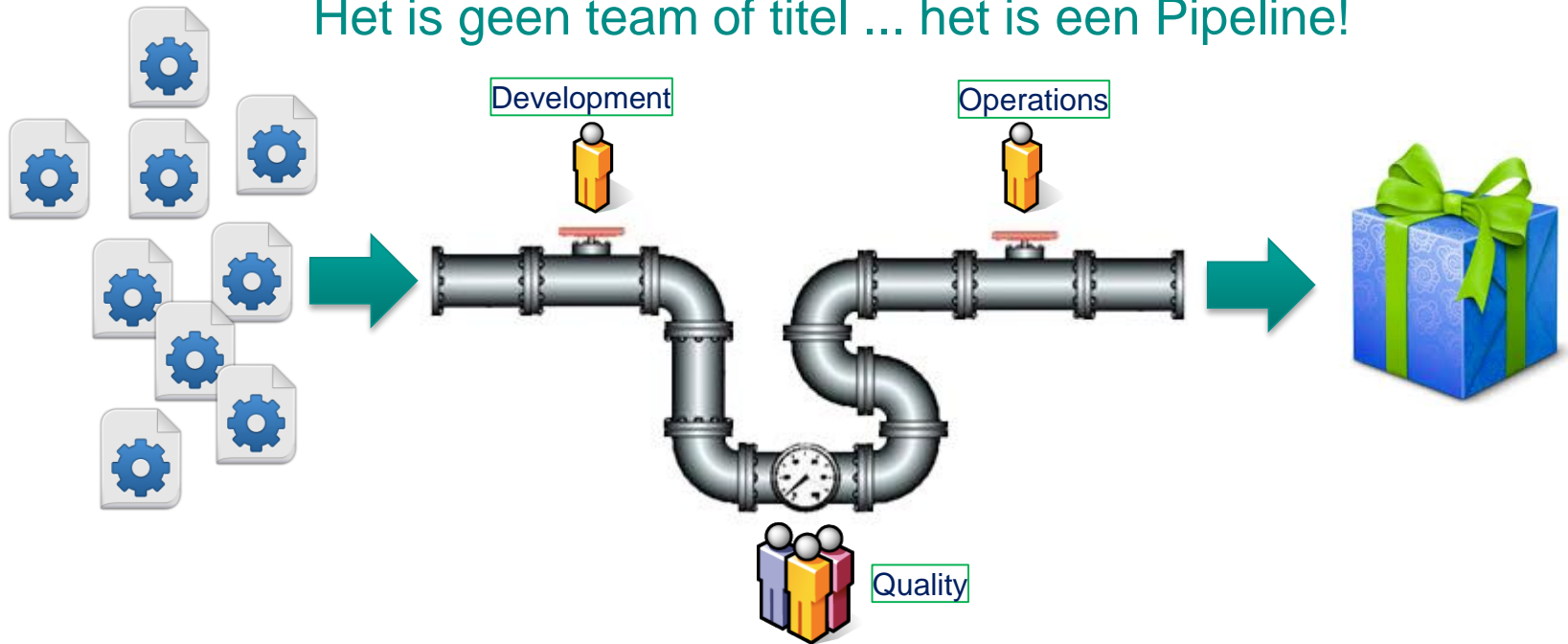
From only **1** city — Ghent

to **42** cities today



# Wat is DevOps?

Het is geen team of titel ... het is een Pipeline!



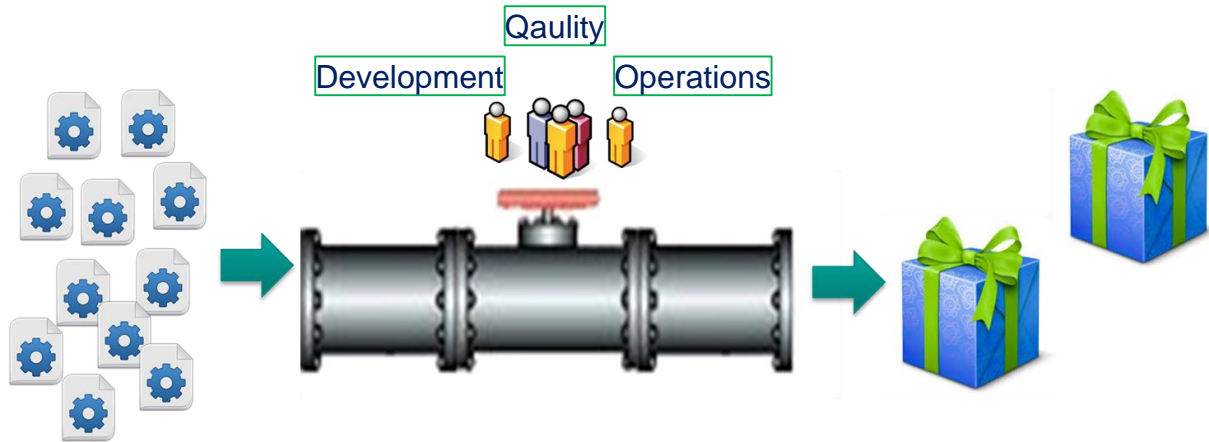
INTRAFIC



# DevOps is...

Meer samenwerking en automatisering tussen de ontwikkelings- en operationele teams = grotere Pipeline

Verwijder de bottlenecks - stroomlijn het proces

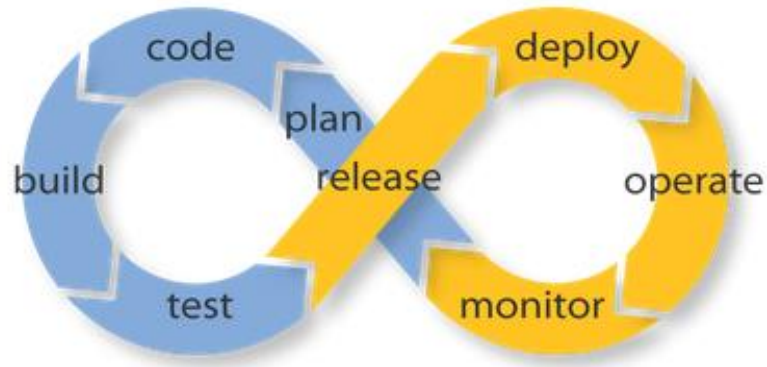


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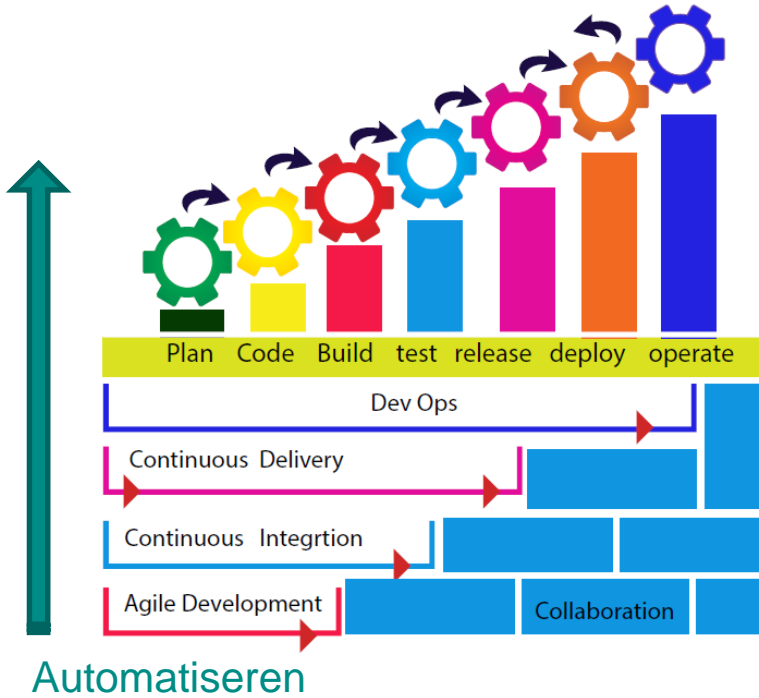


# DevOps is...

DevOps richt zich op samenwerking tussen Agile Software Development, Operations en Quality Assurance.



# DevOps is aanvullend aan Agile



Volwassenheid model

Level	Build management	Environments & deployment	Release management & compliance	Testing	Data Management
<b>Level 4 - Optimizing</b> Focus on process improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Team regularly meet to discuss integration problems and discuss them with automation, stake feedback and testability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All environments managed effectively</li> <li>Provisioning fully automated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operators and delivery teams regularly collaborate to manage risks and reduce cycle time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production rollbacks are rare</li> <li>Defects found and fixed immediately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Release to release feedback loop of database performance and deployment process.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3 - Scaling</b> Focus on measure and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build metrics gathered, made visible and acted on</li> <li>Builds are not left broken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orchestrated deployments managed</li> <li>Release and rollback processes implemented and tested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment and application health monitored and proactively managed</li> <li>Cycle time monitored</li> <li>External auditing of processes is possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality metrics and trends tracked</li> <li>Non-functional requirements defined and measured</li> <li>Testing team is fully integrated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database upgrades and rollbacks tested with every deployment</li> <li>Database performance monitored and optimized</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2 - Consistent</b> Adopting processes across entire application lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automated build and test cycle every time a change is committed</li> <li>Dependencies managed and integrated</li> <li>Reuse of tags and code</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully automated, self-service push-button process for deploying software</li> <li>Some process to deploy to every environment</li> <li>Environments are kept in sync</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change management and approvals processes defined and enforced</li> <li>Regulatory and compliance requirements met</li> <li>Regularly scheduled self-auditing of processes</li> <li>Detailed communication regarding a release</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automated unit and acceptance tests</li> <li>Testing part of development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database changes performed automatically as part of deployment process.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 1 - Repeatable</b> Process documented and paths automated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeat, automated build process</li> <li>Any build can be re-created from source control using automated process</li> <li>Builds are tagged for key builds</li> <li>Little or no repository management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automated deployment to some environments</li> <li>Creation of new environments is cheap</li> <li>All configuration itemized and versioned</li> <li>Manual process to deploy software</li> <li>Environment-specific binaries</li> <li>Environment provisioned manually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painful and infrequent, but reliable releases</li> <li>Limited traceability from requirements to release</li> <li>Partial communication regarding a release</li> <li>Minimal self-auditing/regulation</li> <li>Infrequent, untracked and unreliable releases</li> <li>No communication regarding a release</li> <li>No self-auditing/regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automated tests written as part of story / feature development</li> <li>Tests can be triggered by the automated build</li> <li>Manual testing after deployment</li> <li>Repeatable test plans not enforced</li> <li>Developers don't write or execute tests</li> <li>No testing workflow.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to databases done with automated scripts and versioned with application.</li> <li>Data migrations unversioned and performed manually.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 0 - Repetitive</b> Processes tend to be too unidirectional and unrepeatable. Results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Software built manually</li> <li>No management of artifacts and reports - errors</li> <li>No backups or links as part of the build process</li> </ul>				

# Waarom DevOps?

- Efficiëntie: een kortere Time-To-Market
- Voorspelbaarheid: Lagere uitvalpercentage releases
- Reproduceerbaarheid: Versiebeheer
- Onderhoudbaarheid: Snellere hersteltijd



# Waarom bedrijven DevOps adopteren?

COMPANY	DEPLOY FREQUENCY	DEPLOY LEAD TIME	RELIABILITY	CUSTOMER RESPONSIVENESS
Amazon	23,000/day	minutes	high	high
Google	5,500/day	minutes	high	high
Netflix	500/day	minutes	high	high
Facebook	1/day	minutes	high	high
Twitter	3/week	minutes	high	high
Typical enterprise	once every 9 months	months or quarters	low/medium	low/medium

Source: [https://xebialabs.com/assets/files/whitepapers/ITRev\\_DevOps\\_Guide\\_5\\_2015.pdf](https://xebialabs.com/assets/files/whitepapers/ITRev_DevOps_Guide_5_2015.pdf)



# Wat is dan de uitdaging?

Business: Onderscheiden, Concurreren → functionaliteiten sneller produceren, zonder in te leveren op stabiliteit en beschikbaarheid



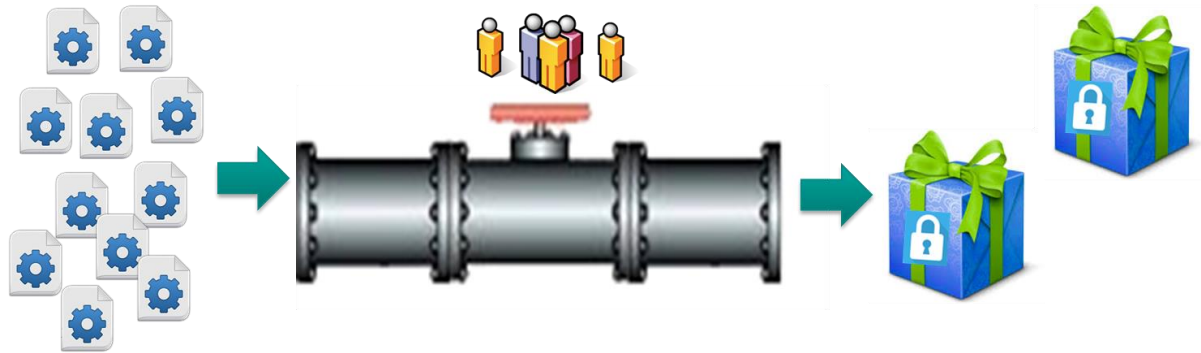
Voor Development en Operations is beveiliging echter een botelnek in DevOps omgeving, → Security is iets wat het proces onnodig vertraagt.





# Oplossing is DevSecOps

Doel van DevSecOps is om organisaties in staat te stellen om inherent veilige software te leveren op DevOps-snelheid.

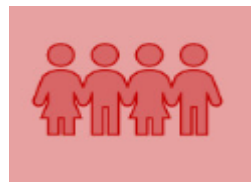


**INTRAFIC**



# DevSecOps: wat moet geoptimaliseerd worden?

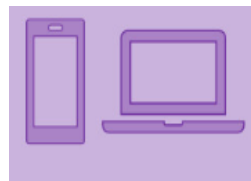
1. Cultuur



2. Processen



3. Technologie

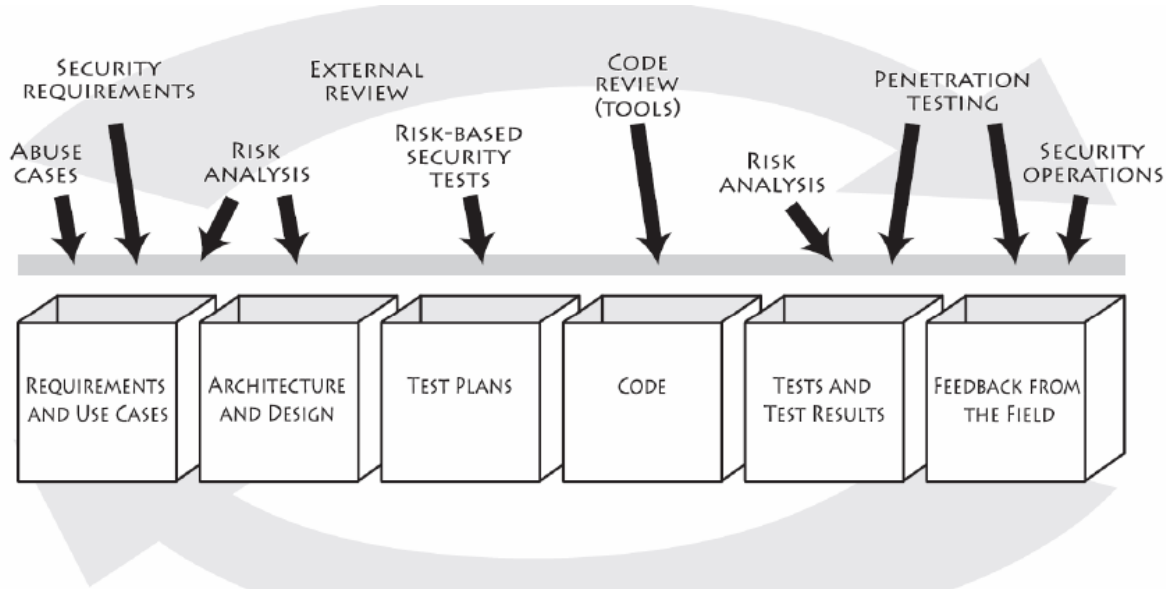


# Cultuur

- Communicatie en transparantie
- Continue verbetering mentaliteit
- Iedereen is verantwoordelijk voor de beveiliging
- Automatiseren (zoveel mogelijk)



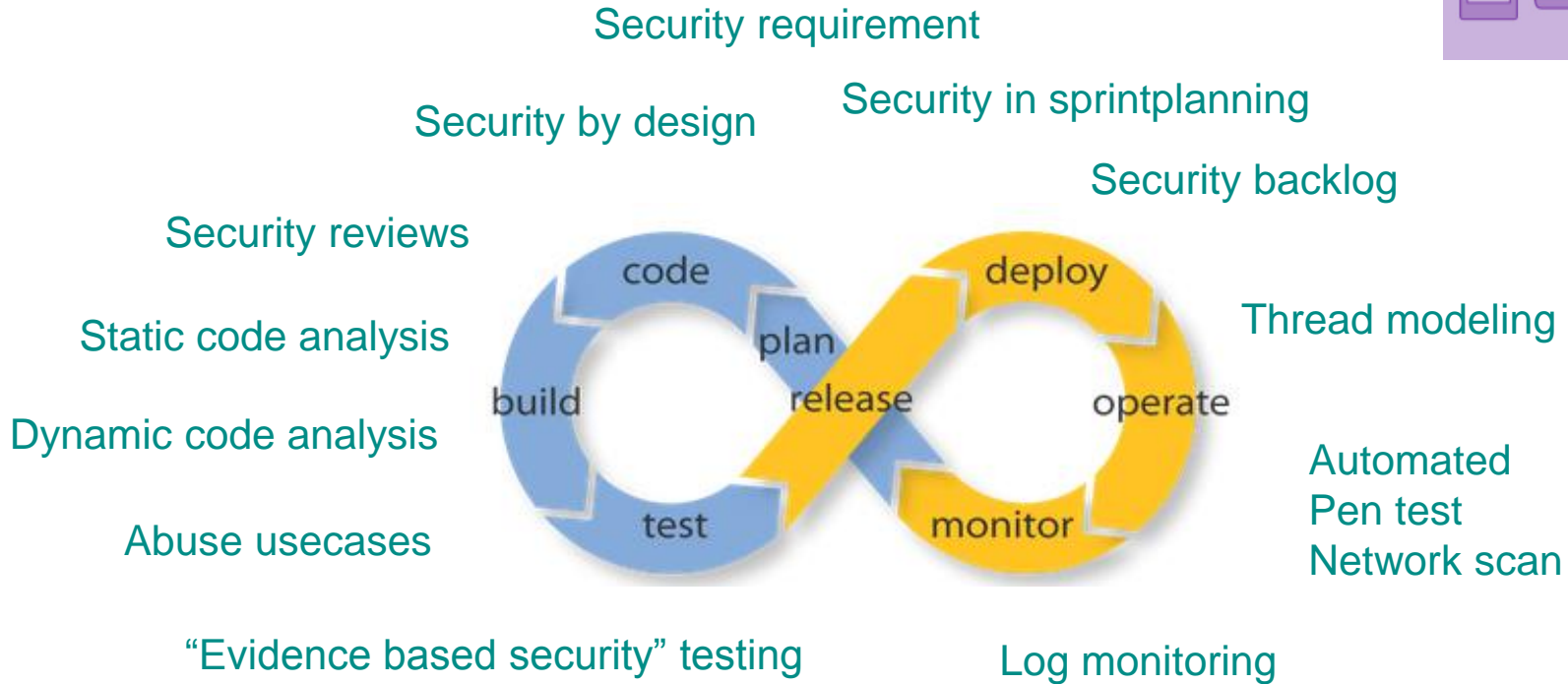
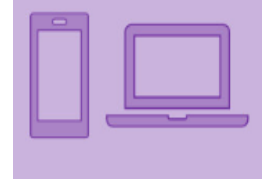
# Processen



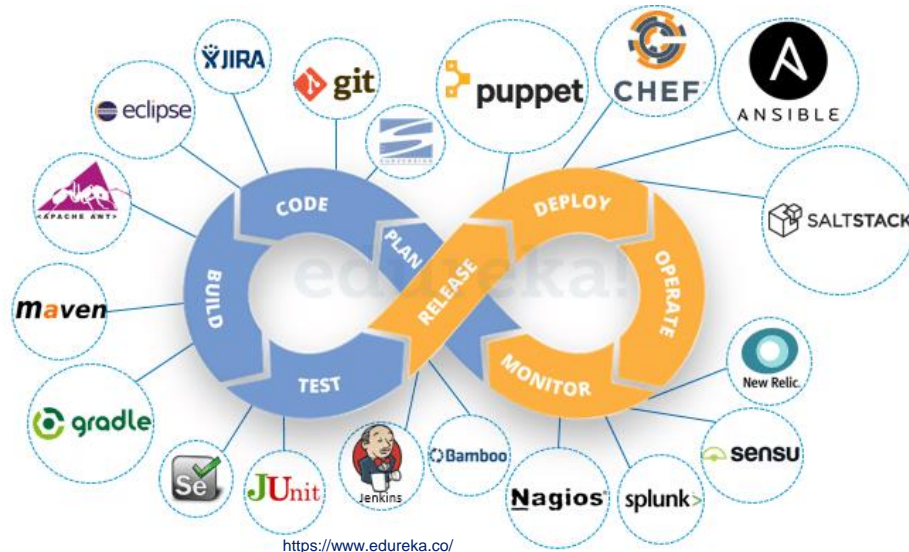
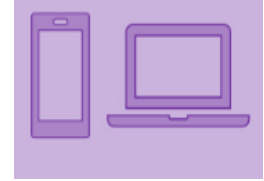
Integratie van Security in Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)



# Technologie



# Automatiseren is key voor Secure DevOps ofwel DevSecOps!



Zichtbaar  
Herhaalbaar  
Consistent  
Stabiel

Zonder automatisering is er geen DevSecOps



# Voorbeeld van tools voor het automatiseren van security testen in alle lagen

- Cloud infrastructure: tools zoals **Microsoft Azure Advisor**, of **evident.io** kan helpen bij het scannen van configuraties op best practices met betrekking tot beveiliging.
- Security testing: **GauntIt** is open framework (Given When Then)
- Code-analyse - Tools zoals **Veracode** kunnen code scannen om potentiële kwetsbaarheden in code en open source-bibliotheken te vinden.
- Runtime-applicatiebeveiliging - Tools zoals **Contrast Security** worden tijdens de productie in uw toepassing uitgevoerd en kunnen in realtime beveiligingsproblemen identificeren en voorkomen

```
running gauntIt with failing tests

wickett$ gauntIt

@slow
Feature: nmap attacks for example.com

Background:
  Given "nmap" is installed
  And the following profile:
    | name      | value |
    | hostname  | example.com |
    | tcp_ping_ports | 22,25,80,443 |

Scenario: Verify server is open on expected ports
When I launch an "nmap" attack with:
****
nmap -F www.example.com
****
Then the output should contain:
****
443/tcp open https
****

1 scenario (1 failed)
5 steps (1 failed, 4 passed)
0m18.341s
```

Tuesday, December 18, 12



# Mijn ervaring met DevSecOps

Product: Apotheek Informatie Systeem (AIS)

Bedrijf: Promedico in Utrecht, Project APRO 2016-2018

## 1. 2016-Q1: BIA (Business Impact Analysis) → focus op Cultuur

1. Time-to-Market ( go live Q4-2017)
2. Privacy en Security beleid en strategie (medische en persoonsgegevens)
3. Besef van urgentie en noodzaak, awareness en training
4. DevSecOps overleg voor gestroomlijnde en betere communicatie



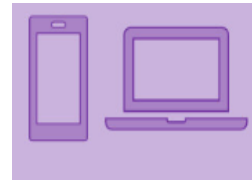
## 2. 2016-Q2: Externe Audit → focus op Processen

1. RAD: Agile /scrum
2. Privacy en security requirements (abuse usestories, Security by Design)
3. Integreeren van Security in Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)



## 3. 2016-Q3: Interne Audit → focus op Technologie

1. RAD: Low Code platform (Outsystems)
2. DevOps: CI/CD, Jenkins, Finesse, Kibana
3. DevSecOps: geautomatiseerd security testing in toolchain
  - Evidence based security testing
  - Security monitoring
  - Automatische security scans



## Tools





# Abuse usecases



"Abuse usecases" zijn user story's gericht op functioneel misbruik van de applicatie: Denk als een hacker



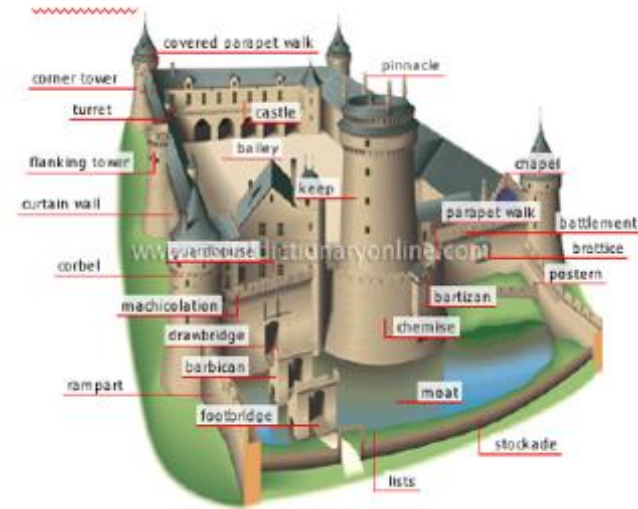
# Security-by-design

## Attack Surface Analysis en Reductie

- Overzicht van mogelijke deuren in applicatie
- Minder "deuren" (toegangspunten) betekent meestal minder risico
- Big Attack Surface = Big Security Work = Big Security Problems

## Threat Modeling

- Identificeert de meest kritieke bedreigingen en risico's
- Maatregelen nemen gebaseerd op risico analysis



# Security-by-Design

Beter voorkomen dan genezen!

- In plaats van te vertrouwen op handmatige beveiligingscontrole, eist Security-by-Design dat beveiligingscontrole ingebouwd geautomatiseerd in proces moeten worden.
  - Bouw beveiliging in elke laag
  - Infrastructuur als code
  - Handmatige processen elimineren



# “Evidence based security” testing

- Owasp top 10



- Voor elk Owasp top-10-risico is er een fitnessse-geautomatiseerde scripts gemaakt die bij elke release gedraaid wordt

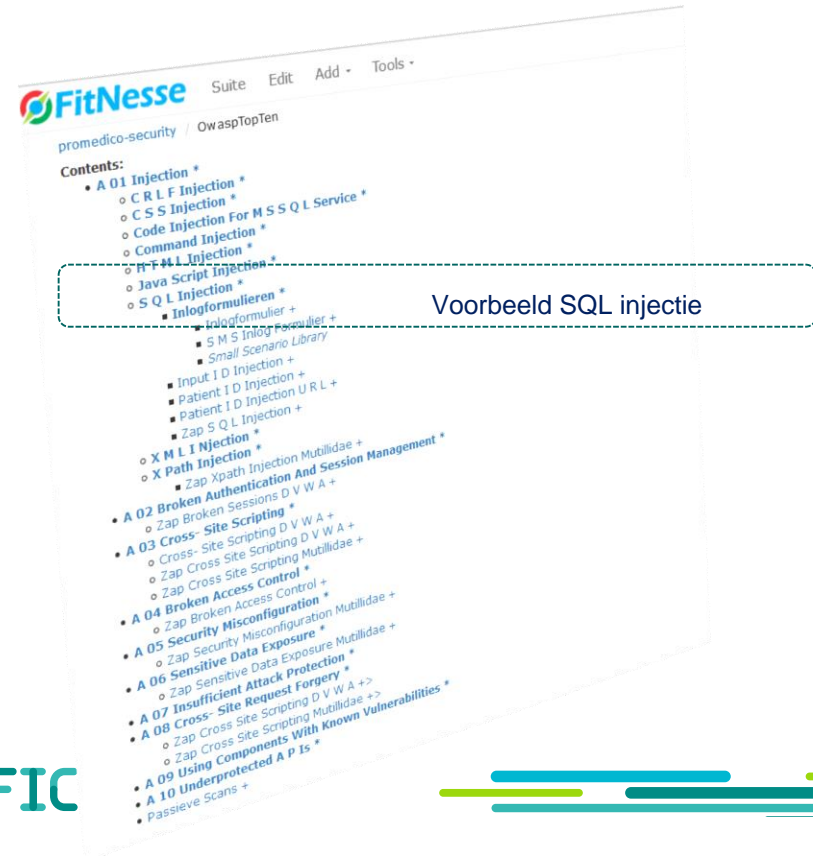


OWASP ZAP



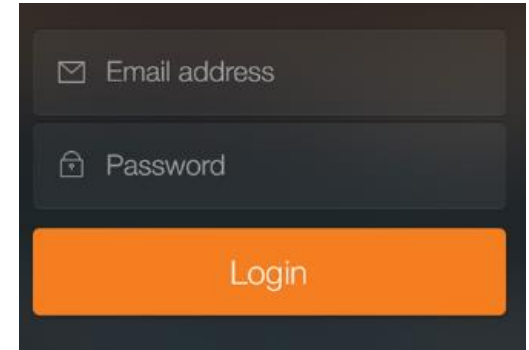
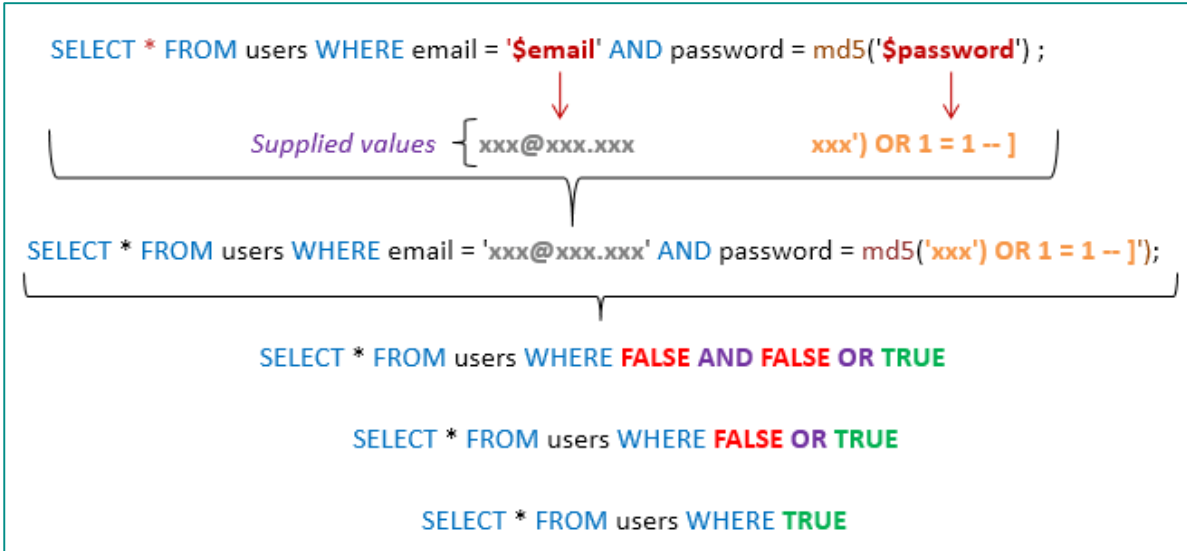
**SPECIALISTERREN**  
DE BESTE TESTERS

**INTRAFIC**



Voorbeeld SQL injectie

# Voorbeeld SQL injectie



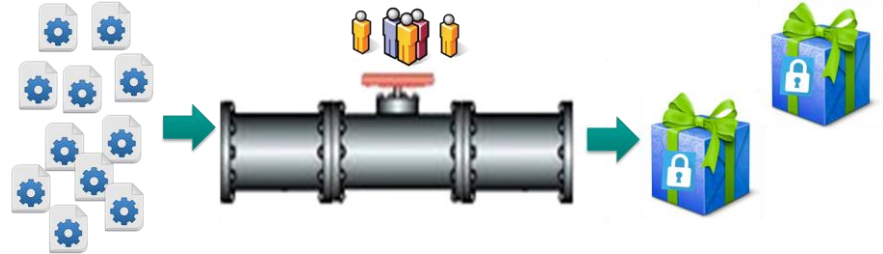
MD5 is encryptie techniek  
Statement resulteert in TRUE en naar dashboard pagina



# De hamvraag:

Is DevSecOps een buzzword of toch een noodzakelijke stap richting Secure DevOps?

**Mijn antwoord:** DevSecOps is een noodzakelijke stap om organisaties in staat te stellen inherent veilige software te leveren op DevOps-snelheid.



Focus op: Cultuur, Proces, Technologie, Automatiseren!

DevSecOps = DevOps + Security + Automatiseren



INTRAFFIC

