Managed Application Security trends and best practices in application security

Adrian Locusteanu, B2B Delivery Director, Telekom Romania adrian.locusteanu@telekom.ro



About Me





Adrian Locusteanu is the B2B Delivery Director of Telekom Romania.

His background includes the management of selling & delivery of ICT projects within multi-cultural enterprise environment having more than 20 years of experience in the ICT solutions and services market for government & Top100 enterprises.

Adrian graduated Facultatea Automatica (UPB) and Academia de Studii Economice. He also holds an Executive MBA degree, a Master in Information Security and is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.





MAIN SECURITY ATTACK VECTORS





COMPELLING & BASIC TRUTHS ABOUT APPLICATION **Top incidents*:** op breaches*:

- Web Application Attacks 30%
- CyberEspionage 14.93%
- Privilege Misuse 14.3 %
- **Miscellaneous Errors 11.5%**

* source: Verzione Data Breach Investigations Report 2017

- - **Denial of Service 26.7%**
 - **Privilege Misuse 18.4%**
 - Crimeware 16.5%
 - Web Application Attacks 11.5%

- Application Security represents the highest risk attack vector with the least amount of strategic planning and spend (read opportunity!!)
- Attack surface expands as all organizations are continuously increasing web presence and application spend in order to optimize business



OWASP Top Application Security Risks

2013

- A1 Injection
- A2 Broken Authentication and Session Management
- A3 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A4 Insecure Direct Object References
- A5 Security Misconfiguration
- A6 Sensitive Data Exposure
- A7 Missing Function Access Level Control
- A8 Cross-Site Request Forgery
- A9 Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- A10 Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

- 2017
- A1 Injection
- A2 Broken Authentication and Session Management
- A3 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A4 Broken Access Control
- A5 Security Misconfiguration
- A6 Sensitive Data Exposure
- A7 Insufficient Data Protection
- A8 Cross-Site Request Forgery
- A9 Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- A10 Underprotected APIs
- Top3 vulnerabilities remain unchanged
- Controversed new A7 (Insufficient Data Protection)
- A10 (Underprotected APIs) reflecting technology evolution (IoT, Cloud, etc...)



Security Testing Within the Software Lifecycle





Security Testing Within the Software Lifecycle





TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT CYCLE SHORTCUTS and issues

- Ambitious time-to-market puts pressure on security testing schedule
- Compromise on security to reach desired functionalities
- Deviations from security development methodologies
- No investment in specialized testing tools
- Not involving specialized security consultants in testing process
- Insufficient or no security training/awareness for developers



HOW SHOULD APPLICATION SECURITY BE APPROACHED an example from a related area





HOW SHOULD APPLICATION SECURITY BE APPROACHED Lessons learned from POS Application

- End2End secured environment : strict and inter-related security requirements at all levels (hardware, kernel, key management, communication, software)
- Standardized application security testing: Visa/Mastercard application testing
- Control mechanisms (audits), discipline and penalties



The Need to Scale Security Testing





DAST and SAST – Issue Type Coverage

SAST Only

- Null pointer dereference
- Threading issues
- Code quality issues
- Issues in dead code
- · Insecure crypto functions
- · Issues in back-end application code
- Complex injection issues
- Issues in non-web app code

Manual Testing

· Business logic issues

Total Potential Security Issues

DAST Only

- Environment configuration issues
- Patch level issues
- Runtime privileges issues
- Authentication issues
- Protocol parser issues
- Session management issues
- · Issues in 3rd party web components
- Cross-site request forgery
- Malware analysis

DAST & SAST

- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting
- HTTP Response Splitting
- OS Commanding
- LDAP Injection
- XPath Injection
- Path Traversal
- Buffer Overflows
- Format String Issues
- ...



Find more vulnerabilities using the most advanced techniques

Static Analysis

- Analyze Source Code
- Use during development
- Uses Taint Analysis / Pattern Matching

More adv. Techniques

Client-Side Analysis

- Analyze downloaded Javascript code which runs in client
- · Unique in the industry

Run-Time Analysis

- Combines Dynamic Analysis with run-time agent
- · More results, better accuracy

Total Potential Security Issues

Dynamic Analysis

- Analyze Live Web
 Application
- Use during testing
- Uses HTTP tampering



Hybrid Analysis

- Correlate Dynamic and Static results
- Assists remediation by identification of line of code



Advanced security testing collaboration & governance through application lifecycle





RECENT DRIVERS/Constraints FOR APPLICATION

GDPR

EU General Data Protection Regulation

SECURE TRANSPARENCY

The data subject needs to know what personal information we collect, we manipulate, to what purpose, and have control in the process.

All personal data should be secured and remain private during the entire lifecycle.

INFORMATION LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT

policy-based approach to managing the flow of information through a life cycle from creation to final disposition.

GDPR was developed to ensure organization deal with personal

information in a responsible manner

GDPR was developed to ensure the end user that his personal information remains private

SECURITY BY DESIGN !

TRANSPARENCY

GDPR was developed to ensure the end user has visibility to his data

SECURITY BY DEFAULT !



DECISION: IN-HOUSE VERSUS OUTSOURCE



- Complexity :HIGH
- Strategic Importance: LOW



- Complexity : LOW
- Strategic Importance: LOW



Strategic Importance: HIGH

Process

Improvement

- Complexity :HIGH
- Strategic Importance: HiGH



SERVICE CENTRIC APPLICATION SECURITY

