

## Cyber Security Body of Knowledge: Secure Software Lifecycle

#### bristol.ac.uk

**CyBOK** 



© Crown Copyright, The National Cyber Security Centre 2019. This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit <u>http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/</u>.

When you use this information under the Open Government Licence, you should include the following attribution: CyBOK Secure Software Lifecycle Knowledge Area Issue 1.0 © Crown Copyright, The National Cyber Security Centre 2019, licensed under the Open Government Licence <u>http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/</u>.

The CyBOK project would like to understand how the CyBOK is being used and its uptake. The project would like organisations using, or intending to use, CyBOK for the purposes of education, training, course development, professional development etc. to contact it at <u>contact@cybok.org</u> to let the project know how they are using CyBOK.

#### bristol.ac.uk

## СуВСК

### Security Software Lifecycle



The components of a comprehensive software development process to prevent and detect all classes of security defects and to respond in the event of an exploit.



### Agenda



- History
- Prescriptive Secure Software Lifecycle Processes
  - Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (12 practices)
  - Touchpoints (7 practices)
  - SAFECode (8 practices)
- Adaptations of the Secure Software Lifecycle
  - Agile, Mobile, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Road Vehicles, eCommece/Payment card Industry
- Assessing the Secure Development Lifecycle
  - SAMM
  - BSIMM
  - Common Criteria

# History (and Current 🙁): Penetrate CyBOK and Patch

- Security is assessed when "complete"; discovered vulnerabilities then fixed/patched
  - Costly
  - Attackers can find and exploit vulnerabilities without being noticed
  - (Urgent) Patches can introduce new vulnerabilities
  - Patches go unapplied by customers



# СуВОК

- Igentication of software engineering to assessment of security vulnerabilities
- McGraw (and with John Viega) advocated for proactive and rigorous software analysis to assess and prevent vulnerabilities
  - Book: Building Secure Software

# СуВОК

- 2002: Bill Gates announces the Trustworthy Computing Initiative
- 2004: Turned into a structured process, the SDL (http://microsoft.com/sdl)
  - Evolved to Version 5.2 in 2012, Version 6.0 in 2013
  - Microsoft offers many (free) tools and templates to support SDL

"Trustworthy Computing is the highest priority for all the work we are doing. <u>We must lead the industry</u> to a whole new level of Trustworthiness in computing."

#### Agenda



- History
- Prescriptive Secure Software Lifecycle Processes
  - Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (12 practices)
  - Touchpoints (7 practices)
  - SAFECode (8 practices)
- Adaptations of the Secure Software Lifecycle
  - Agile, Mobile, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Road Vehicles, eCommece/Payment card Industry
- Assessing the Secure Development Lifecycle
  - SAMM
  - BSIMM
  - Common Criteria

## 1: Provide Training





Assess organizational knowledge on security and privacy – establish training program as necessary

- Establish training criteria
  - Content covering secure design, development, test and privacy
  - (e.g. 80% of all technical personnel trained)
- Establish minimum training frequency attackers are a moving target
  - Employees must attend n classes per year
- Need to cover all the topics in the SDL





#### **Consider security at the outset of a project**

- Development team identifies security requirements
- Factor in security implications of functional requirements, legal and industry, compliance, standards, known threats, previous security incidents.
- Techniques for systematically developing: examples: SQUARE, abuse cases, i\*, and KAOS



# 3: Define Metrics and Compliance Reporting



\$

POLICY



- Define and document a bug bar for security
  - Classification of what are moderate, important, or critical security and privacy bug types
  - User to set priority for fixing and to determine if the product can ship
- Ensure that bug reporting tools can track security and issues and that a database can be queried dynamically **COMPLIANCE** for all security bugs
- Understand requirement compliance and associate reporting requirements

# 4: Perform Threat Modeling CyBC



**Threat modeling** is a process to understand (potential) security threats to a system, determine risks from those threats, and establish appropriate mitigations.



## 5: Establish design requirements CVBOK



#### • Consider design principles, such as:

- Economy of mechanism
- Fail-safe defaults
- Complete mediation
- Separation of privilege
- Least privilege
- Least common mechanism
- Secure the weakest link
- Defense in depth
- Give or earn but never assume trust
- Always consider the users



# 6: Define and use cryptography CyBOK standards



Through the proper use of cryptography, one can protect the confidentiality of data, protect data from unauthorized modification, and authenticate the source of data.





- Specification of approved build tools and options
  - Compilers and code generators
  - Static analysis
  - Debuggers
  - Dynamic analysis
  - Test verification
  - IDE
- Decide on settings and ensure settings are correct
- Security isn't static
  - Update your tools because they change with dynamic threat environment









#### 12: Establish a standard incident C response practice Cryptogra

phy

#### Creation of a clearly defined support policy



Requirements

Training

Compliance

- Prepare Cyber Security Incident Response Plan (CSIRP)
  - Identify contact for Cyber Security Council and resources to respond to incidents

Static Anal

Dynamic

Penetration

- 24x7x365 contact information for engineering, marketing and management individuals with decision-making authority
- Ensure ability to service all code "emergency" releases and all licensed 3<sup>rd</sup> party code.

### Agenda



- History
- Prescriptive Secure Software Lifecycle Processes
  - Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (12 practices)
  - Touchpoints (7 practices)
  - SAFECode (8 practices)
- Adaptations of the Secure Software Lifecycle
  - Agile, Mobile, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Road Vehicles, eCommece/Payment card Industry
- Assessing the Secure Development Lifecycle
  - SAMM
  - BSIMM
  - Common Criteria

## Touchpoints

# К

Code review (tools)

Architecture risk

Penetration

Testing

**Risk-based** testing

Abuse cases

Security requirements

Security ops



#### 4. Risk-based security testing



### 5. Abuse cases

# **CyBOK**



I. Alexander, *Misuse Cases: Use Cases with Hostile Intent*, IEEE Software, Jan/Feb 2003.

### 7. Security operations



#### Agenda



- History
- Prescriptive Secure Software Lifecycle Processes
  - Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (12 practices)
  - Touchpoints (7 practices)
  - SAFECode (8 practices)
- Adaptations of the Secure Software Lifecycle
  - Agile, Mobile, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Road Vehicles, eCommece/Payment card Industry
- Assessing the Secure Development Lifecycle
  - SAMM
  - BSIMM
  - Common Criteria

## SAFECode

# СуВОК



#### SAFECode Charter Members



## 3. Secure coding practices

# СуВОК



# 8. Planning the implementation and BOK deployment of secure development



#### Agenda



- History
- Prescriptive Secure Software Lifecycle Processes
  - Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (12 practices)
  - Touchpoints (7 practices)
  - SAFECode (8 practices)
- Adaptations of the Secure Software Lifecycle
  - Agile, Mobile, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Road Vehicles, eCommerce/Payment card Industry
- Assessing the Secure Development Lifecycle
  - SAMM
  - BSIMM
  - Common Criteria

### Adaptations



- Agile:
  - SAFECode provides security user stories
  - Microsoft Secure DevOps
    - Keeping credentials safe
    - Continuous learning and monitoring
- Mobile
  - OWASP resources for secure testing and threat modeling
- Cloud
  - SAFECode practices for cloud
    - Cloud-based security threats

#### Adaptations - 2



- Internet of Things (IoT)
  - NIST practices: RFID, not allowing default passwords, use of Manufacturer Usage Description (MUD) specifications, secure update process
- Road Vehicles
  - US Highway/Traffic Safety Administration guidelines, particularly related to the systems engineering
- eCommerce/ Payment Card Industry (PCI)
  - Data Security Standard

#### Agenda



- History
- Prescriptive Secure Software Lifecycle Processes
  - Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (12 practices)
  - Touchpoints (7 practices)
  - SAFECode (8 practices)
- Adaptations of the Secure Software Lifecycle
  - Agile, Mobile, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Road Vehicles, eCommece/Payment card Industry
- Assessing the Secure Development Lifecycle
  - SAMM
  - BSIMM
  - Common Criteria

# **Open SAMM Framework**



BSIMM Framework			С <mark>у</mark> ВОК
Governance	Intelligence	SSDL Touchpoints	Deployment
Strategy & Metrics (SM)	Attack Models (AM)	Architecture Analysis (AA)	Penetration Testing (PT)
Compliance & Policy (CP)	Security Features & Design (SFD)	Code Review (CR)	Software Environment (SE)
Training (T)	Standards & Requirements (SR)	Security Testing (ST)	Configuration Management & Vulnerability Management



#### EARTH SPIDER CHART





## **Objectives of the Common Criteria**

- Permits comparability between the results of independent security evaluations by providing common set of requirements for secure functionality of IT products;
- Establishes level of confidence in the security functionality of IT products; and
- May help consumers determine whether the IT product fulfills their security needs

# CC Assurance\* Levels



- EAL1: Functionally Tested
- EAL2: Structurally Tested
- EAL3: Methodically Tested and Checked
- EAL4: Methodically Designed, Tested, and Reviewed
- EAL5: Semiformally Designed and Tested
- EAL6: Semiformally Verified Design and Tested
- EAL7: Formally Verified Design and Tested

\*Assurance: grounds for confidence that an entity meets its security objectives - http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/files/ccfiles/ccpart1v2.3.pdf





- Important for an organization to have a comprehensive secure software lifecycle
- Organizations usually customize their own secure software lifecycle (rather than take a prescriptive approach)
- Successful adoption requires cultural change (in addition to adopting the technical practices)





- <u>https://online.stanford.edu/courses/xacs101-software-security-foundations</u>
- <u>http://www.greatpriceshere.com/2008/06/30/bill-gates-dethroned/</u>
- <u>https://www.govtech.com/dc/articles/Time-for-a-Cybersecurity-Overhaul.html</u>
- <u>https://news.virginia.edu/content/qa-technology-expert-and-uva-grad-gary-mcgraw-talks-cybersecurity</u>
- <u>http://www.webdesigncompany.net/website-optimization-moving-target/</u>
- <u>https://www.ioausa.com/employee-benefits/compliance/</u>
- <u>http://www.michiganemploymentlawadvisor.com/technology-employment-issues/employees-the-weakest-link-in-the-company-data-security-defense/</u>
- <u>https://towardsdatascience.com/the-basics-of-cryptography-80c7906ba2f7</u>
- <u>http://www.ultraedit.com/support/tutorials\_power\_tips/uestudio/integrated\_debugger.html</u>
- <u>https://jrebel.com/rebellabs/developers-guide-static-code-analysis-findbugs-checkstyle-pmd-coverity-sonarqube/</u>
- <u>https://medium.com/@dieswaytoofast/fuzzing-and-deep-learning-5aae84c20303</u>
- <u>https://www.synopsys.com/blogs/software-security/automated-secure-code-review/</u>
- <u>https://www.opsfolio.com/risk-center/use-secure-coding-standards/</u>
- https://content.wisestep.com/implementing-change-workplace-best-tips/