





Enabling Security Testing across the Software Development Lifecycle with IBM® Rational® AppScan Enterprise Edition

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### **Security is Quality**





#### The Myth: "Our Site is Safe"

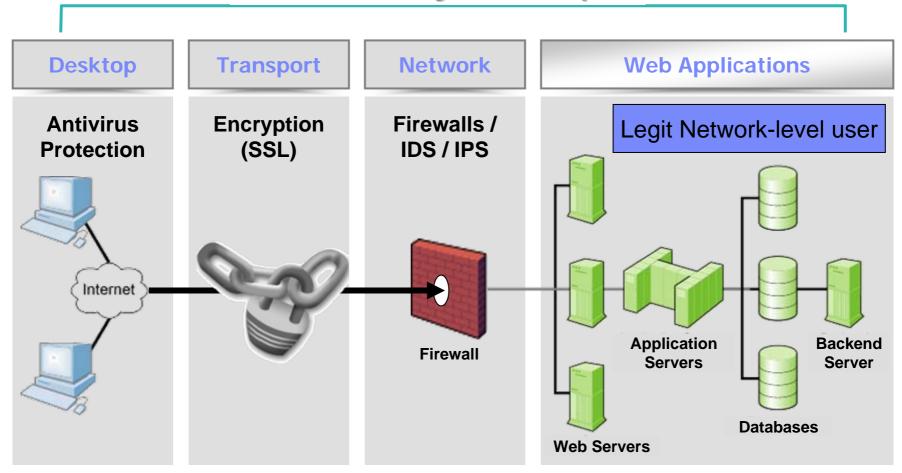






### Each layer of the application requires its own security measures

#### **Info Security Landscape**







#### Web application security defects are common and serious

#### **Growing Threat**

- Past customer spending focused on Network security – yet 75% of attacks come through web applications – market is now focusing on spending on web application security
- Mitre group indicates that application issues
   (XSS and SQL Injection) are the top 2 hacks
- Most websites are vulnerable (Watchfire/Gartner)

#### **Analyst Views**

"Gartner estimates that 90 percent of externallyaccessible applications today are web-enabled, and that two-thirds of them have exploitable vulnerabilities.

"64% of developers are not confident in their ability to write secure applications"

Microsoft Developer Research

#### **Cost of Application Security Breach**

- Security Breach
  - Every lost record costs \$138 to the organization who lost it
  - Media Attention > Brand Damage > Sharp Decline in Stock Prices





## Regulatory requirements in many industries require you to develop and test to ensure system security



#### **Build and Maintain a Secure Network**

Requirement 1: Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data

Requirement 2: Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other

security parameters

#### Protect Cardholder Data

Requirement 3: Protect stored cardholder data

Requirement 4: Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks

#### Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program

Requirement 5: Use and regularly update anti-virus software

Requirement 6: Develop and maintain secure systems and applications

#### Implement Strong Access Control Measures

Requirement 7: Restrict access to cardholder data by business need-to-know

Requirement 8: Assign a unique ID to each person with computer access

Requirement 9: Restrict physical access to cardholder data

#### Regularly Monitor and Test Networks

Requirement 10: Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data

Requirement 11: Regularly test security systems and processes

#### Maintain an Information Security Policy

Requirement 12: Maintain a policy that addresses information security





### There are several types of web application security defects

Application Threat	Negative Impact	Example Impact	
Cross Site scripting	Identity Theft, Sensitive Information Leakage,	Hackers can impersonate legitimate users, and control their accounts.	
Injection Flaws	Attacker can manipulate queries to the DB / LDAP / Other system	Hackers can access backend database information, alter it or steal it.	
Malicious File Execution	Execute shell commands on server, up to full control	Site modified to transfer all interactions to the hacker.	
Insecure Direct Object Reference	Attacker can access sensitive files and resources	Web application returns contents of sensitive file (instead of harmless one)	
Cross-Site Request Forgery	Attacker can invoke "blind" actions on web applications, impersonating as a trusted user	Blind requests to bank account transfer money to hacker	
Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	Attackers can gain detailed system information	Malicious system reconnaissance may assist in developing further attacks	
Broken Authentication & Session Management	Session tokens not guarded or invalidated properly	Hacker can "force" session token on victim; session tokens can be stolen after logout	
Insecure Cryptographic Storage	Weak encryption techniques may lead to broken encryption	Confidential information (SSN, Credit Cards) can be decrypted by malicious users	
Insecure Communications	Sensitive info sent unencrypted over insecure channel	Unencrypted credentials "sniffed" and used by hacker to impersonate user	
Failure to Restrict URL Access	Hacker can access unauthorized resources	Hacker can forcefully browse and access a page past the login page	

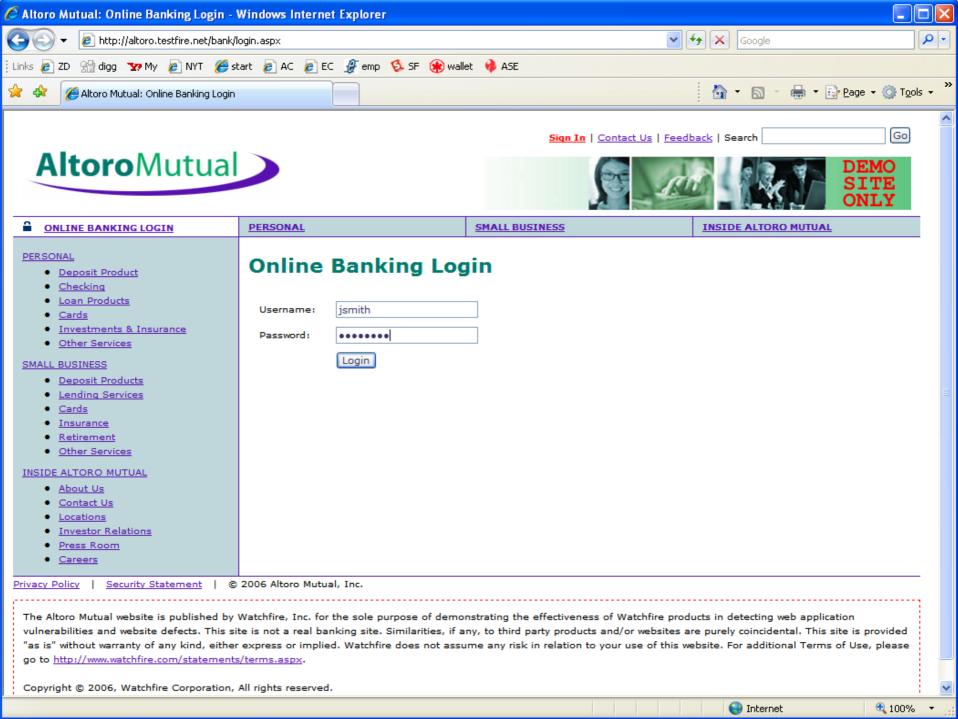




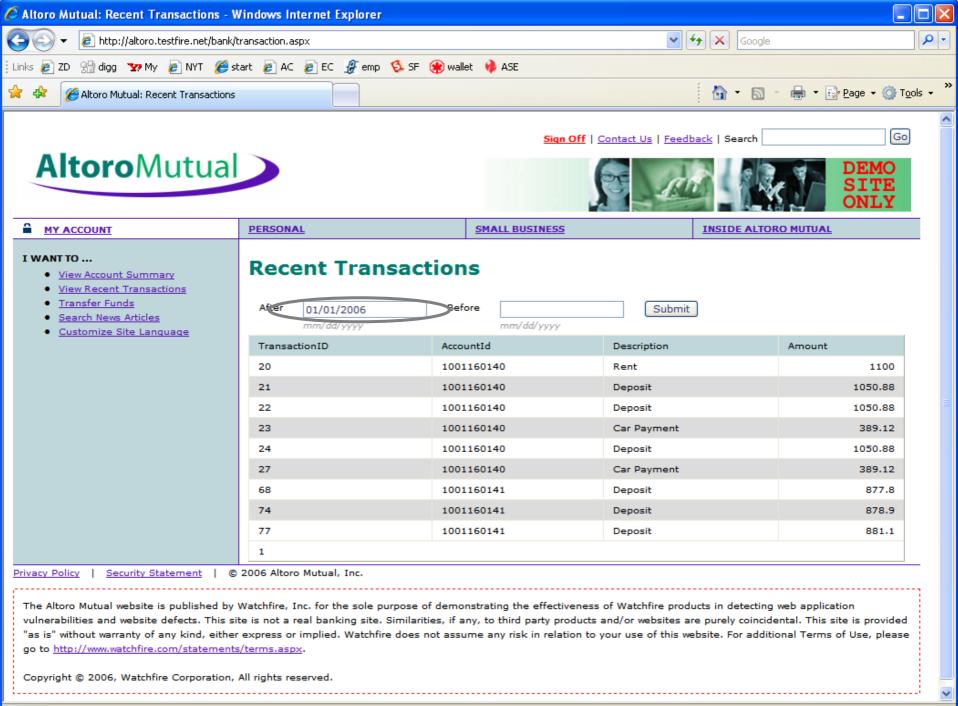
### For example, Injection Flaws are an important type of security defect that result from flaws in the application

- What is it?
  - User-supplied data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command, query or data.
- What are the implications?
  - SQL Injection Access/modify data in DB
  - SSI Injection Execute commands on server and access sensitive data
  - ▶ LDAP Injection Bypass authentication



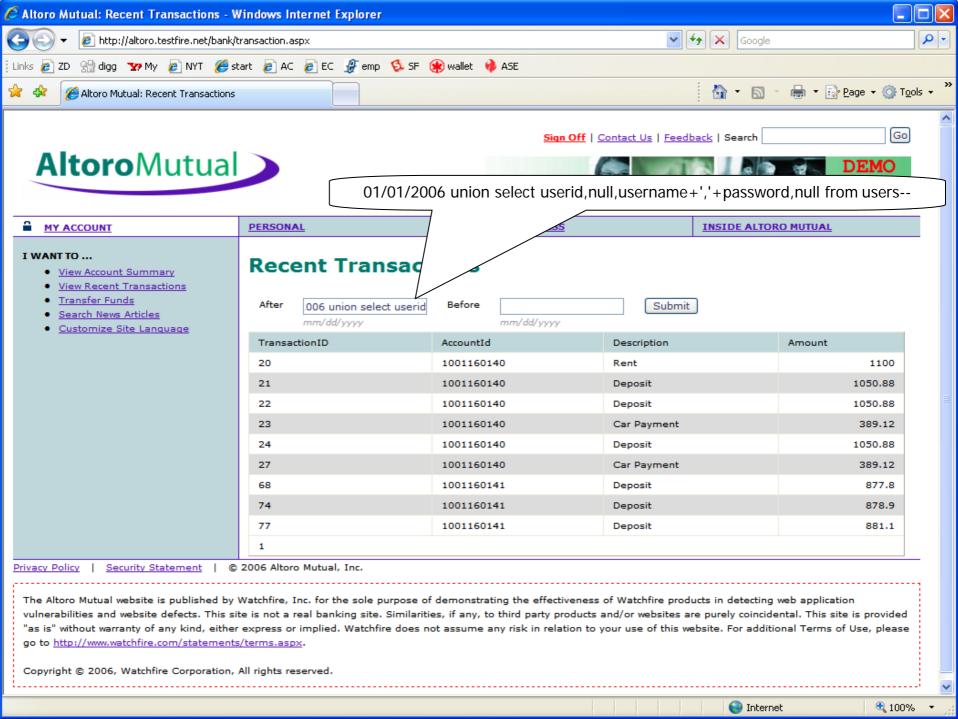


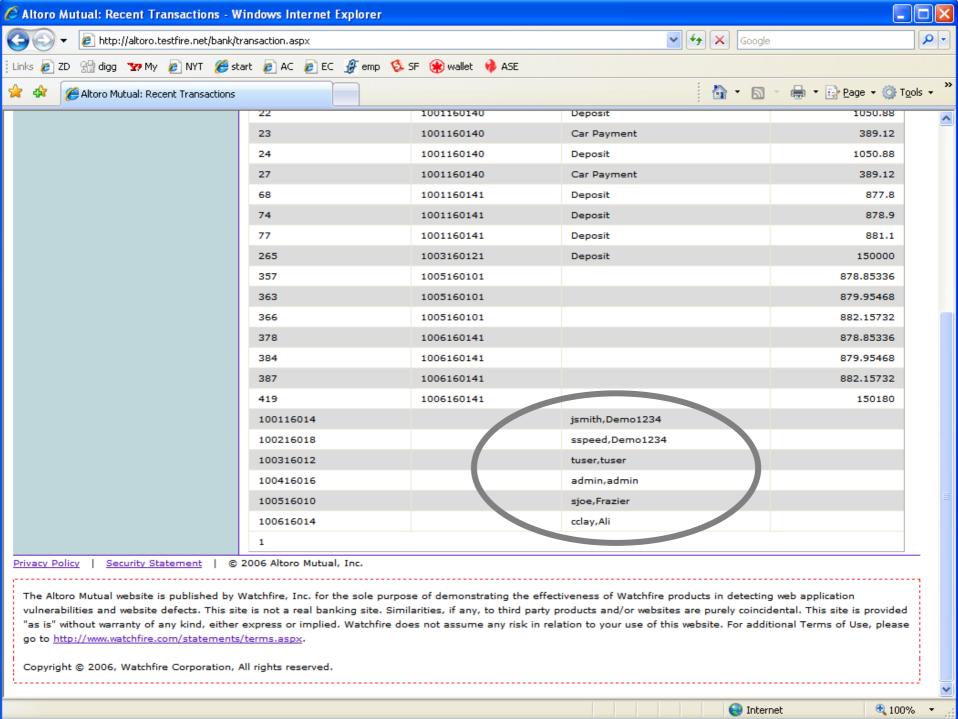


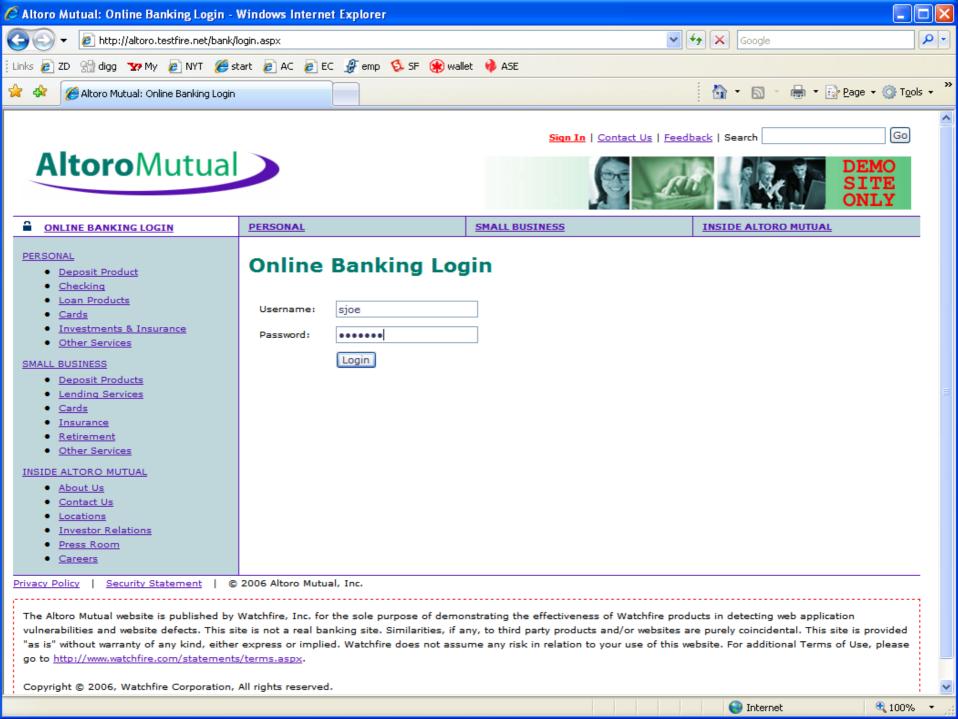


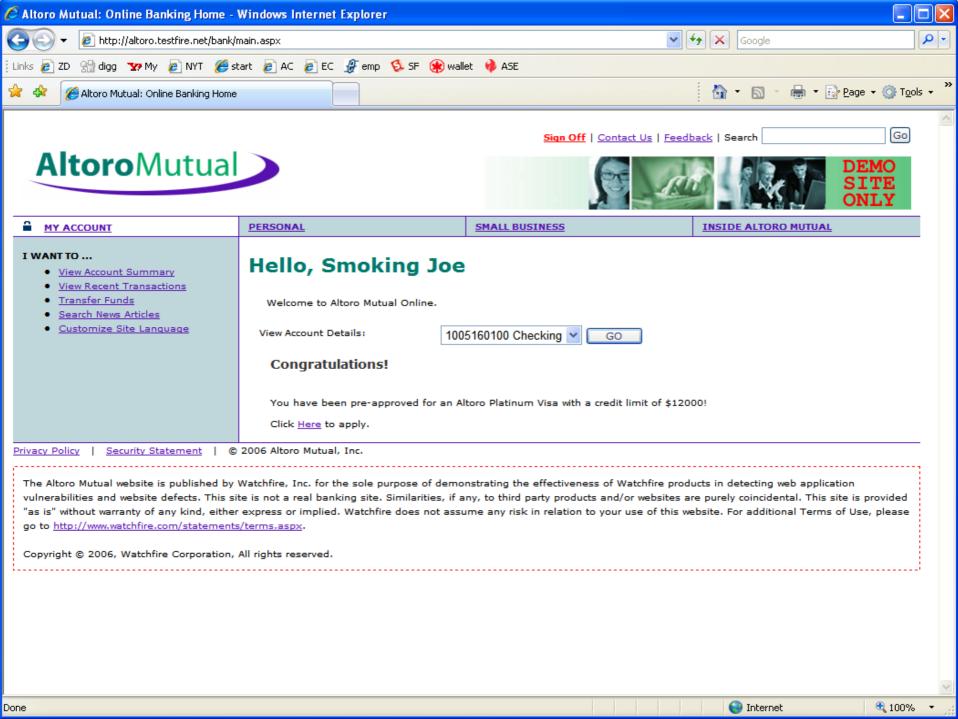
Internet

**100%** 











## A bug in the web application code causes this SQL Injection security defect

```
string sAfter = Request.Form["after"];
                                                                    Evil input comes in
 string sBefore = Request.Form["before"];
 string sSQL = "SELECT t.transid, t.accountid, t.description, t.amount
  FROM transactions t
  INNER JOIN accounts a ON t.accountid = a.accountid
   where t.trans date >= " + sAfter + " and t.trans date <= " + sBefore;
myTransactions = new OleDbDataAdapter(sSQL, myConnection);
                                                                       Evil input gets
                                                                   concatenated into SQL
                                                                         Statement
                          SQL statement containing evil input gets
                         executed. The result may not be what the
                                     developer intended.
```





### The security defects we are talking about are bugs in the application itself

- What causes a security defect?
  - A coding problem in the application
- How do you fix a security defect?
  - Need to fix the bug
- Why are security defects so prevalent?
  - Human Gap: bugs happen
  - Knowledge Gap: many developers are just getting up to speed on security
  - Process Gap: security hasn't been part of the development process
- Why wouldn't we apply our best Quality Management practices to security defects?



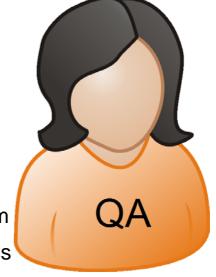


### Security Auditors and Quality Assurance Specialists have complimentary skills and responsibilities



- Knows security in-depth
- Knows corporate and industry standards
- Can exploit security defects to prove impact
- Is responsible for the security of application

- Makes testing repeatable
- Reports on test coverage, release readiness
- Triages and manages defects
- Scales testing effort across a large team
- Already part of the development process







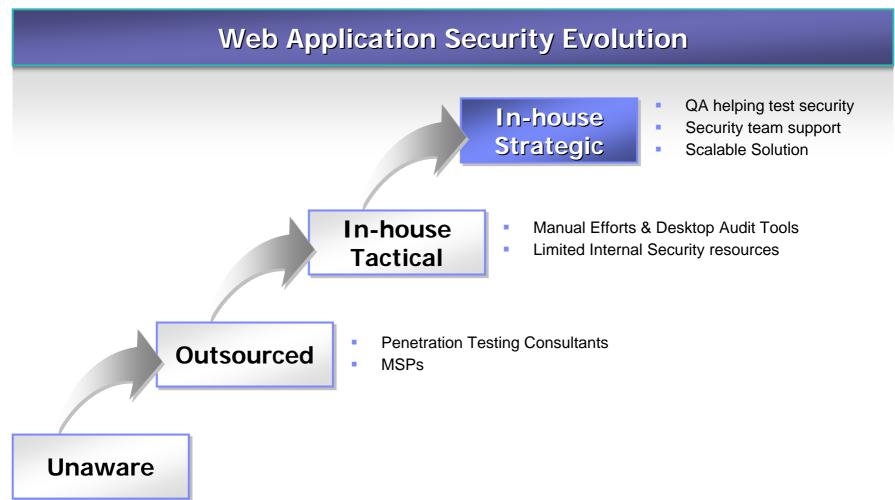
# Web application security testing is about finding security defects, but it is also important to understand the issues and how they are fixed

- Web Application Security (WAS) testing is the process of:
  - Identifying how a web application is vulnerable to being hacked, and
  - Providing fix recommendations to remediate the security issues





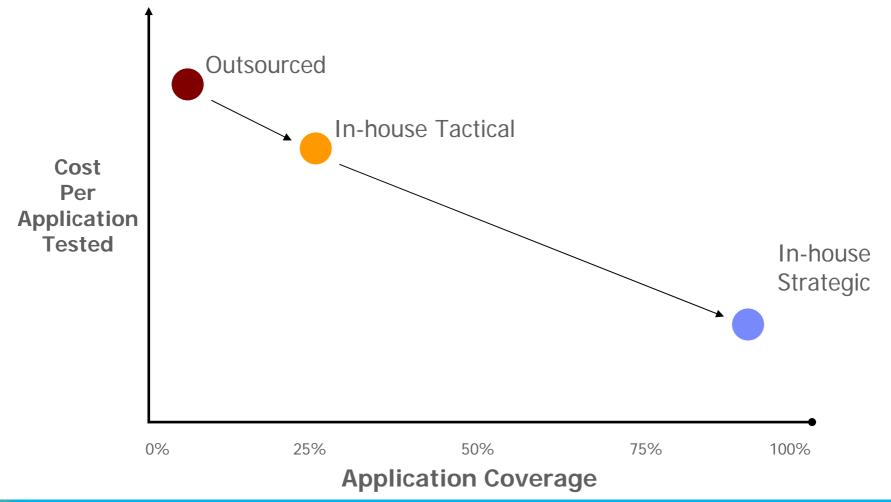
## Many organizations move through a maturity model as they adopt web application security testing







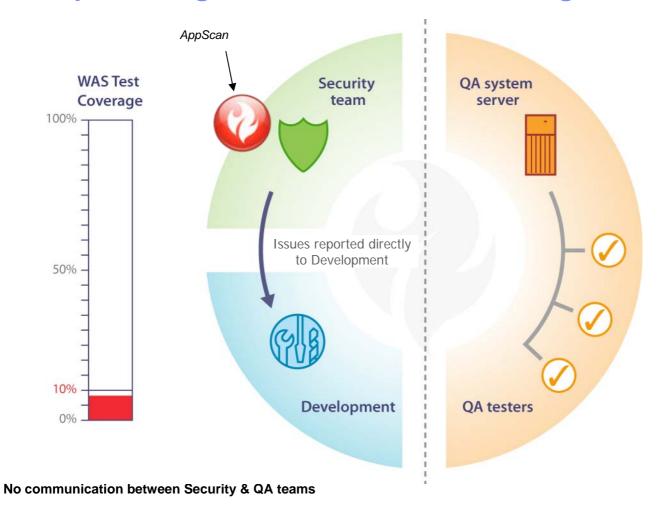
#### The goal is to reduce cost of testing per application so that you can increase test coverage







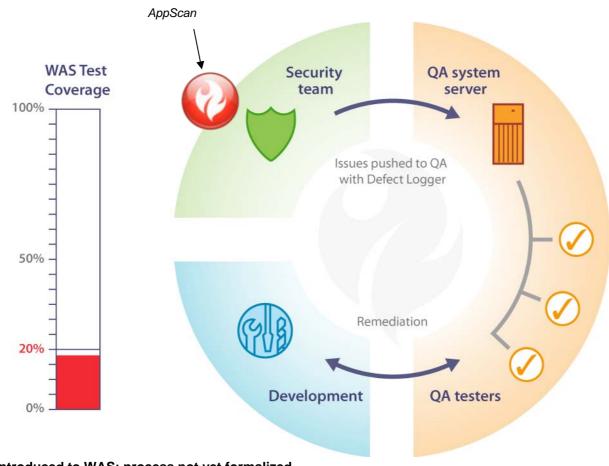
### At first, there is little or no QA involvement in security testing and little test coverage is achieved







## Later, QA becomes more involved in security testing and test coverage increases

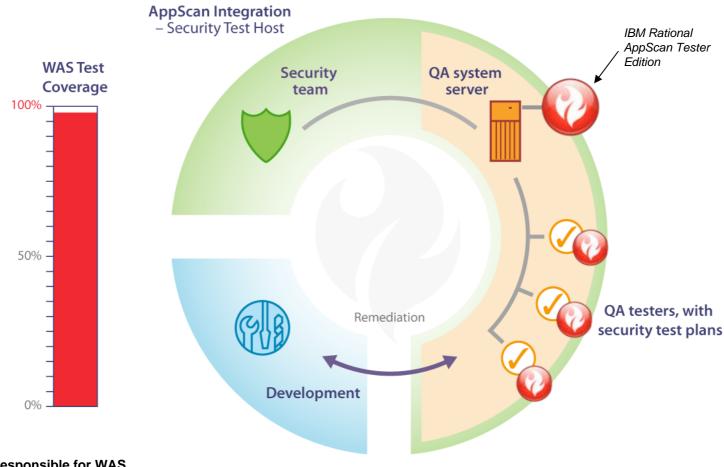


QA Introduced to WAS; process not yet formalized





### Finally, QA is fully engaged in security testing and test coverage approaches 100%



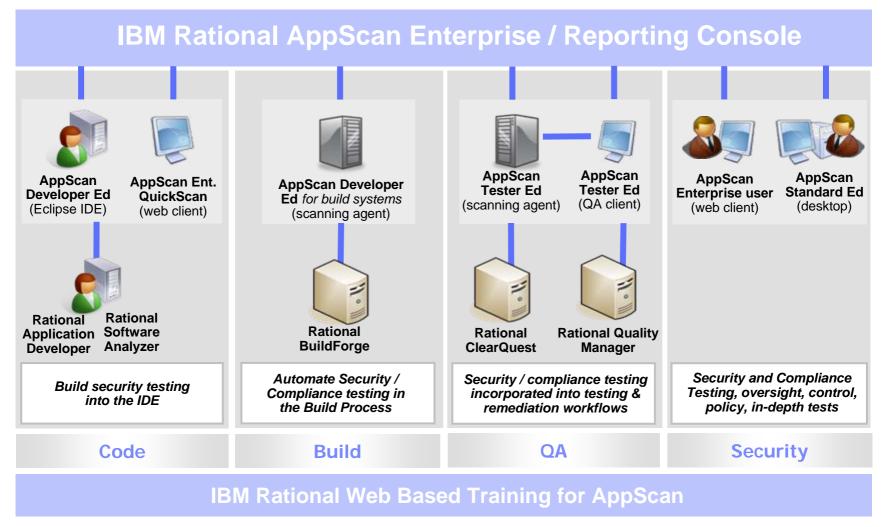
QA responsible for WAS





Includes Fall 2008 Releases

#### Security needs attention across the software development lifecycle

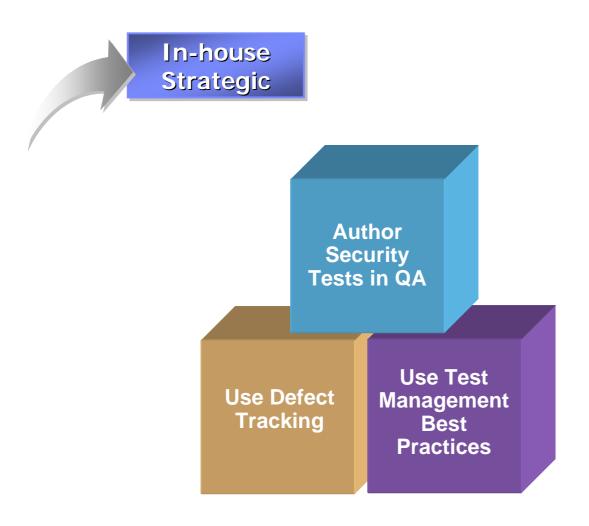






#### Phased Adoption of Security Testing in QA

Engaging your QA team in security testing, one step at a time

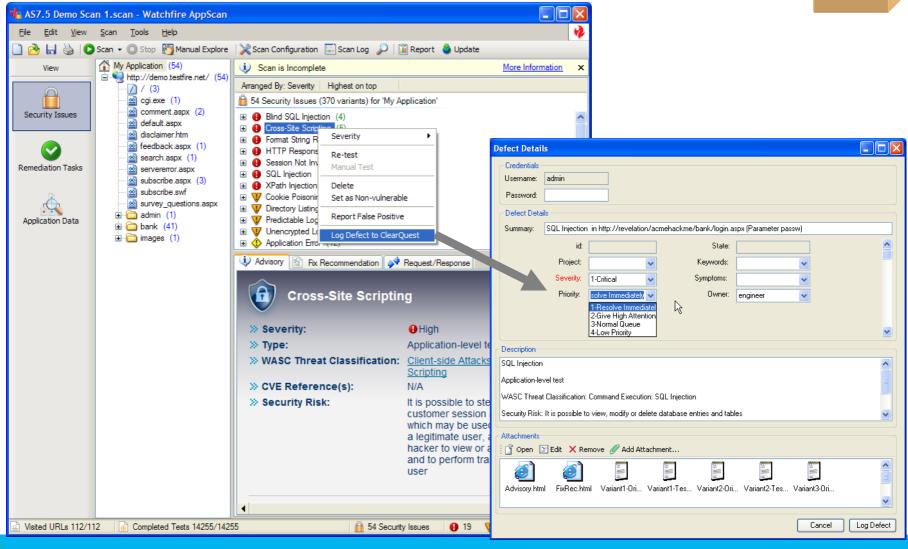






Using Rational AppScan Standard Edition with ClearQuest

Use Defect Tracking

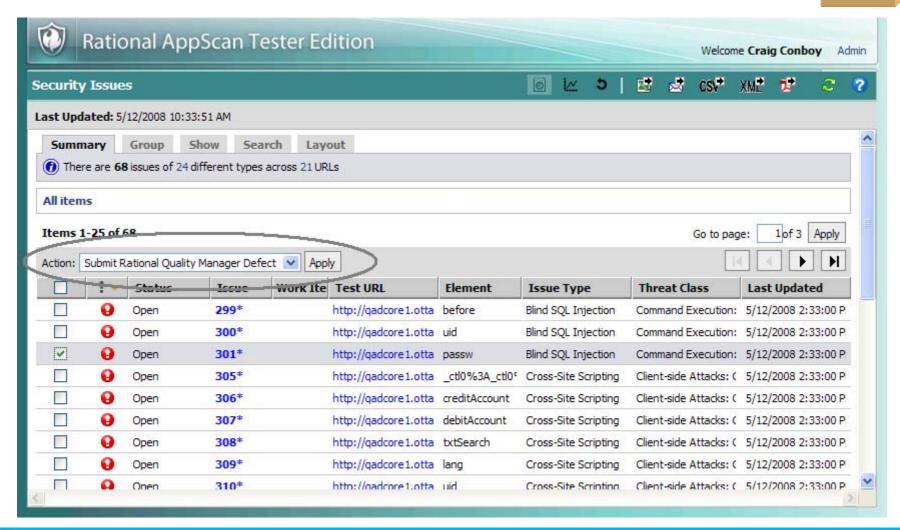






### Using Rational AppScan Tester Edition with Rational Team Concert



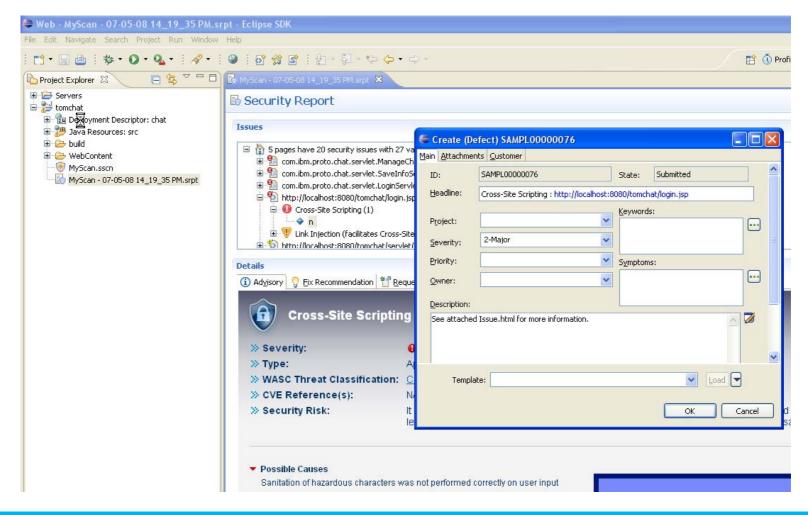






### Using Rational AppScan Developer Edition with ClearQuest



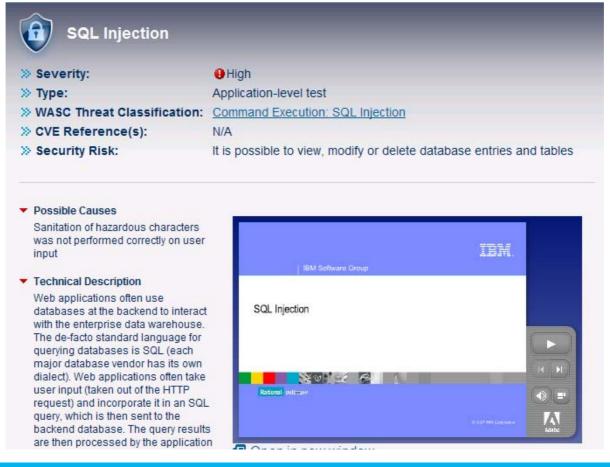






# Detailed information about the security issue provides QA Managers with the information needed to triage defects









## The security community has methodologies you can use to assign a severity rating to an issue



Score	0 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 10
Damage Potential	Trivial information about the target disclosed. Trivial cost associated with impact	Significant information about the target architecture and/or application disclosed. Limited cost associated with impact	Extended or increased functional control of the application and/or underlying system.  Moderate cost associated with impact		Full compromise of Network or Database Infrastucture. Extensive cost associated with impact
Reproducibility	Very difficult to reproduce (more than 24 hours)	Difficult to reproduce (within 24 hours)	Moderately difficult to reproduce (within 2 hours)	Easy to reproduce (within 5 minutes)	Very easy to reproduce (30 seconds or less)
Exploitability	Seasoned securtly skills and/or speacialised tools required	Extensive skills and tools required	Moderate skills and tools required	limited skills and tools required	no skill or tools required
Affected Users	Very small limited user group (under 100)	Small user group (100 - 1,000)	Moderate user group (between 1,000 - 5,000)	to the entire Company Network (between 5,000 -	Open to the general internet with no authentication or very large group requiring authentication (20,000++)
Discoverability	Very difficult to find (over 24 hours)	Difficult to find (within 24 hours)	Moderate effort required to find (within 4 hours)		Very easily found (within 1 hour)

Risk Rating = (D + R + E + A + D) / 5

Risk Rating	Threat		
0.1 - 4.0	Low Risk		
4.1 - 8.0	Medium Risk		
8.1 - 10.0	High Risk		





## Manage your security testing like other types of testing



- QA teams know how to manage testing
  - What are we going to test?
  - How are we going to test it?
  - Who is going to do the work?
  - How frequently are we going to retest?
  - What hardware and software are required for the test?
  - ▶ How much of the application has been tested?
- Test Plan, Test Cases, Test Scripts
  - Include security tests
  - Monitor and report on test coverage





#### Manage security test as you manage other tests

Use Test Mgmt Best Practices

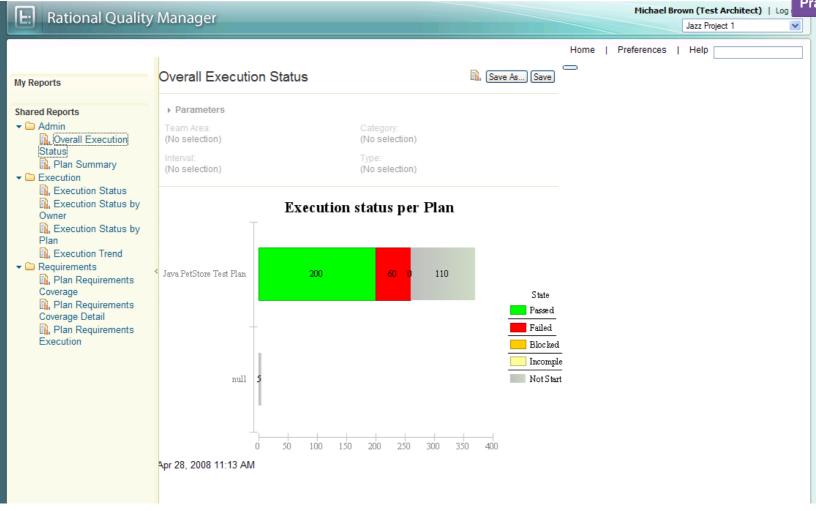






#### Report on test execution status and trend

Use Test Mgmt Best Practices







#### Enable your testers to create security tests



- Training
- Templates
  - Test policy
  - Scan configuration
- Record tests
- Advanced stuff later





#### Define Test Policies for all testers to use



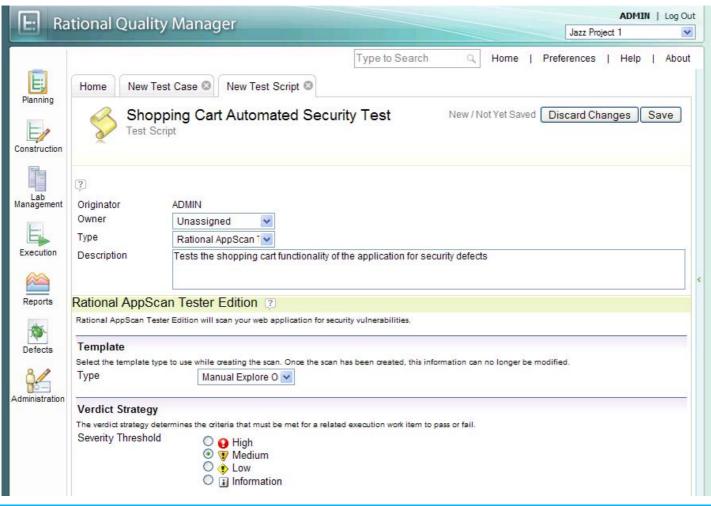






## Create AppScan Tester Edition tests from Rational Quality Manager









## Provide a template for configuring the test to make it easy



QuickScan UI simplifies test creation





#### Summary and Call To Action

- Security is Important
- Security is Quality
- Security is Testable; you can make a difference

Make application security part of what your QA team does!







## QUESTIONS





















### THANK YOU

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Terry Goldman - goldmant@sg.ibm.com

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