

OWASP中国区域安全论坛合肥站暨2021年"安全赋能·数字合规"技术沙龙

- 主办单位: OWASP中国、OWASP中国安徽区域
- **承办单位:**安徽省软件评测中心、合肥高创股份有限公司、合肥科技创新创业服务中心
- 协办单位:科大讯飞股份有限公司、开源网安技术有限公司、奇安信集团安徽区域



OWASP DevSecOps成熟度模型解读

|| 目录



DevSecops 背景介绍



OWASP 推进开源工具项目



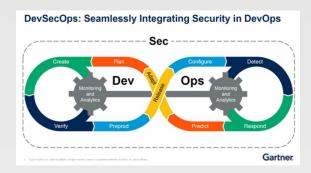
DSOMM 模型详解



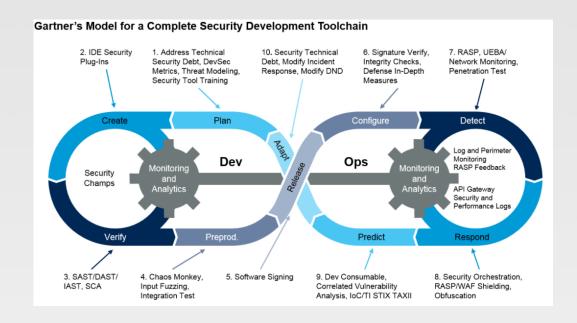
总结: 怎么判断一个企业适合开展DevSecOps



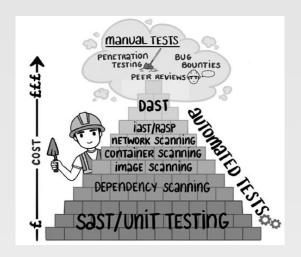
|| DevSecOps & Gartner



PPTR=人+流程+技术+资源



|| DevSecOps 体系结构



安全工具链金字塔

来源: DevSecOps: A leader's guide to producing secure software without compromising flow, feedback and continuous improvement



周边生态环境



|| DevSecOps 能力建设基本原则

总体规划、分步实施

根据企业的规模,大中小不同形态,采取不同的构建方式



管理机制、流程,人力为主



工具+平台、安全能力原子化、补短板



自动化、生态运营

自动化编排、数据运营、稳定性保障



|| OWASP 推荐开源安全工具

开源项目地址: https://owasp.org/www-community/Free for Open Source Application Security Tools

开源项目名称:

Free for Open Source Application Security Tools

Author: Dave Wichers

Contributor(s): Sherif Koussa. Dirk Wetter

开源工具名录:

SAST

静态代码安全检测

- GitHub code scanning
- Coverity Scan Static Analysis
- HCL AppScan CodeSweep

DASTI IAST

动态安全检测

- **DWASP ZAP**
- StackHawk
- Arachni

交互式安全检测

- Contrast Community Edition (CE)
- Open RASP/IAST
- 火线~洞态IAST

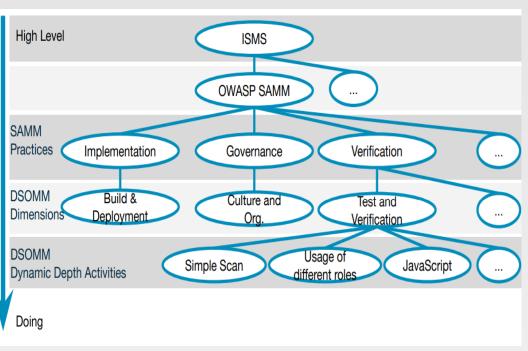
组件成分分析

- OWASP Dependency Track
- Dependabot
- WhiteSource



|| OWASP DevSecops成熟度模型

项目地址: https://dsomm.timo-pagel.de/

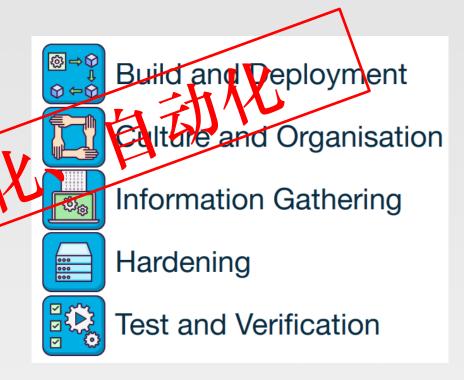






|| OWASP DevSecops成熟度模型构成

- Level 1: Basic understanding of security practices
- Level 2: Adoption of basic security practices
- Level 3: High adoption of security practices
- Level 1 Advanced deployment of security practices at scale





四个成熟度级别之间的联系和区别-Build and Deployment

Dimension	Sub-Dimension	Level 1: Basic understanding of security practices	Level 2: Adoption of basic security practices	Level 3: High adoption of security practices	Level 4: Advanced deployment of security practices at scale
Build and Deployment	Build	Continuous integrationDefined build process	Building and testing of artifacts in virtual environmentsPinning of artifacts	Signing of artifactsSigning of code	
Build and Deployment	Deployment	Defined deployment process	Environment depending configuration parameters (secrets) Usage of trusted images	 Handover of confidential parameters Inventory of running artifacts Rolling update on deployment Same artifact for environments Usage of feature toggles 	Blue/Green Deployment
Build and Deployment	Patch Management	A patch policy is defined Automated PRs for patches	 Nightly build of images (base images) Reduction of the attack surface Usage of a maximum lifetime for images 		Usage of a short maximum lifetime for images



四个成熟度级别之间的联系和区别-Culture and Organization

Culture and Organization	Design	Conduction of simple threat modeling on technical level		 Conduction of advanced threat modeling Conduction of simple threat modeling on business level Creation of simple abuse stories Creation of threat modeling processes and standards 	Creation of advanced abuse stories
Culture and Organization	Education and Guidance	Ad-Hoc Security trainings for software developers Security code review Security consulting on request	Each team has a security champion Regular security training for all Regular security training of security champions Reward of good communication Simple mob hacking	Conduction of build-it, break-it, fix-it contests Conduction of collaborative security checks with developers and system administrators Security-Lessoned-Learned	Aligning security in teams Conduction of collaborative team security checks Conduction of war games Regular security training for externals
Culture and Organization	Process	Definition of simple BCDR practices for critical components Source Control Protection		 Approval by reviewing any new version Definition of a change management process Prevention of unauthorized installation 	



四个成熟度级别之间的联系和区别-Implementation &Information Gathering

Implementation	Application Hardening	Application Hardening Level 1	App. Hardening Level 2	App. Hardening Level 3	Full Coverage of App. Hardening Level 3
Implementation	Infrastructure Hardening	Isolated networks for virtual environments Simple access control for systems Usage of test and production environments	Applications are running in virtualized environments Backup Checking the sources of used libraries Fitter outgoing traffic The cluster is hardened Usage of security by default for components Virtual environments are limited	2FA Immutable Infrastructure Infrastructure as Code Role based authentication and authorization Versioning	Limitation of system calls in virtual environments Microservice-Architecture Production near environments are used by developers Usage of a chaos monkey
Information Gathering	Logging	Centralized system logging Logging of security events PII logging concept	Visualized logging	Centralized application logging	Correlation of security events
Information Gathering	Monitoring	Simple application metrics Simple system metrics	 Alerting Visualized metrics	 Advanced availability and stability metrics Advanced webapplication metrics Deactivation of unused metrics Grouping of metrics Targeted alerting 	Coverage and control metrics Defense metrics Metrics are combined with tests Screens with metric visualization



四个成熟度级别之间的联系和区别-Test and Verification

Test and Verification	Application tests		Security unit tests for important components	Security integration tests for important components	High coverage of security related module and integration tests Smoke Test
Test and Verification	Consolidation	Definition of quality gates Simple false positive treatment Treatment of defects with severity high or higher	Simple visualization of defects	Integration of vulnerability issues into the development process Treatment of defects with severity middle Usage of a vulnerability management system	Advanced visualization of defects Reproducible defect tickets Treatment of all defects
Test and Verification	Dynamic depth for applications	Simple Scan	Coverage of client side dynamic components Usage of different roles	Coverage of hidden endpoints Coverage of more input vectors Coverage of sequential operations Usage of multiple scanners	Coverage analysis Coverage of service to service communication
Test and Verification	Dynamic depth for infrastructure	Test for exposed services	Test network segmentation Test of the configuration of cloud environments	Weak password test	Load tests Test for unused Resources
Test and Verification	Static depth for applications	Test of server side components with known vulnerabilities	Static analysis for important server side components	Static analysis for important client side components Test of client side components with known vulnerabilities	Exclusion of source code duplicates Static analysis for all components/libraries Static analysis for all self written components Stylistic analysis Usage of multiple analyzers
Test and Verification	Static depth for infrastructure	Stored Secrets	Check for image lifetime Test cluster deployment resources Test of virtualized environments Test the cloud configuration Test the definition of virtualized environments	Analyze logs Check for malware Check for new image version	Check for known vulnerabilities Correlate known vulnerabilities in infrastructure with new image versions Test of infrastructure components for known vulnerabilities
Test and	Test-Intensity	Default settings for intensityHigh test intensity	Deactivating of unneeded tests Regular tests	Creation and application of a testing concept	



|| 总结

怎么去评判企业是否适合做DevSecOps

研发管理成熟度是否适配

IT基础实施是否可自动化

人员能力是否匹配

实际情况是否需要





THANK