

Securing your CI/CD Pipeline

Jeroen Willemsen – Devops Pro Europe 2019

About me

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"Security architect"

"Full-stack developer"

"Mobile security"







Goal

Help you on the next step of your security journey



Agenda

• A SECURE pipeline

• A security pipeline

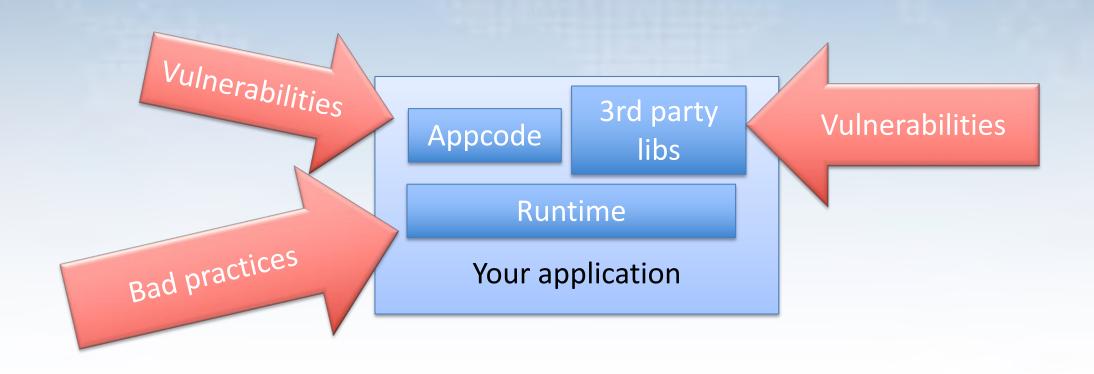
Recommendations







Your application in a container...





Your application in a container...

Layer: Your application

Layer: OpenSSL

Layer: glibc

Base Layer: Linux OS

Your container

Heartbleed?

Vulnerabilities in older base image



Your application in a container on a host

Insecure configuration

Other container

Your container

Your container

Docker daemon + abstraction layers

Bad practices in K8S, Mesos/Marathon

Security issues in host

Your host operating system



General issues

Secrets leaked

Network compromise?

Compromised source code

Social engineering?

IAM issues

"Cloud" hosting configuration



Time to panic!





Or maybe not?









A SECURE PIPELINE

Access denied?



Your CI/CD pipeline is your production environment...



Every production environment should have

- Monitoring & Alerting
- Identity & Access Management
- Secrets management
- Hardening: defense in depth!
- Automated deployments & immutability
- Been designed for easy recovery
- Automated Configuration & change management
- Properly trained teams & security processes



YOU DO NOT SEE ANYTHING IN THE DARK.

YOU CANNOT HEAR AN ATTACKER IF YOU DO NOT LISTEN.

Monitoring & Alerting

Container with app

Application logs, logs from container components

Host

AuditD logs, OS logs, SSH, etc.

Network components

Flow logs, component logs

Something something cloud...

Monitoring & Alerting

Container with app



Host

Other components

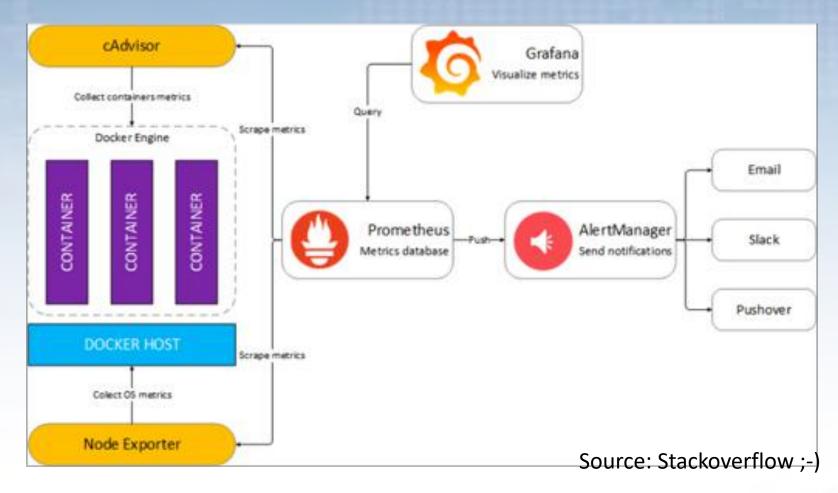


Alerting service

SIEM

WORM storage

Monitoring & Alerting





Monitoring & Alerting: ACT UPON IT!



Identity & Access Management

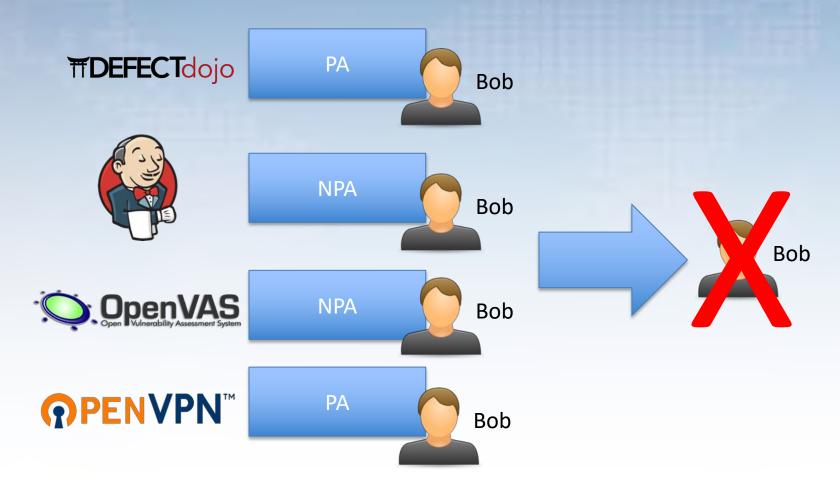
Developers are your production users

Ops engineers / platform teams / SRE teams are your admins

Treat them as such....



Identity & Access Management





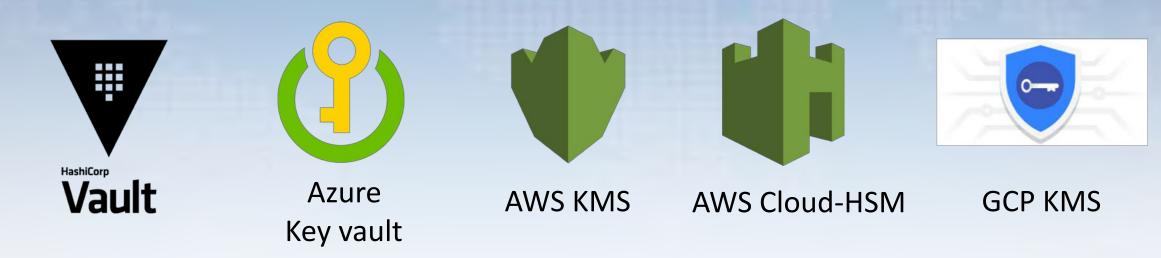


Identity & Access Management

- Have a central identity store
- Integrate using Auth0, ADFS, ...etc...
- RBAC
- Verify:
 - Should a user still have these roles?
 - Are all actions logged? Are the right people informed?
 - Do we get alerts when privileged actions happen?
 - Do we have segregation of duties? Is there a 4-eyes principle in place?
 - Is MFA enabled?
 - Is..... etc..



Have its secrets managed



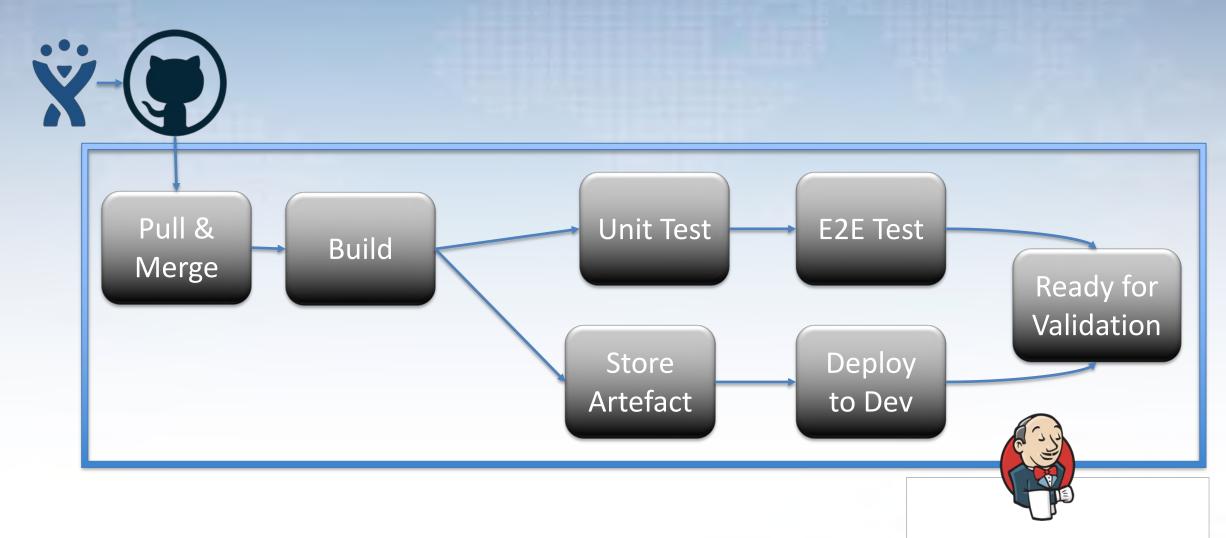
- Have Audit-logging & access controls
- Don't reuse secrets for different purposes
- Integrate with the consumer of the secret, not its environment
- Rotate secrets!



A SECURITY PIPELINE

Wielding the power of security tooling

The pipeline (App)

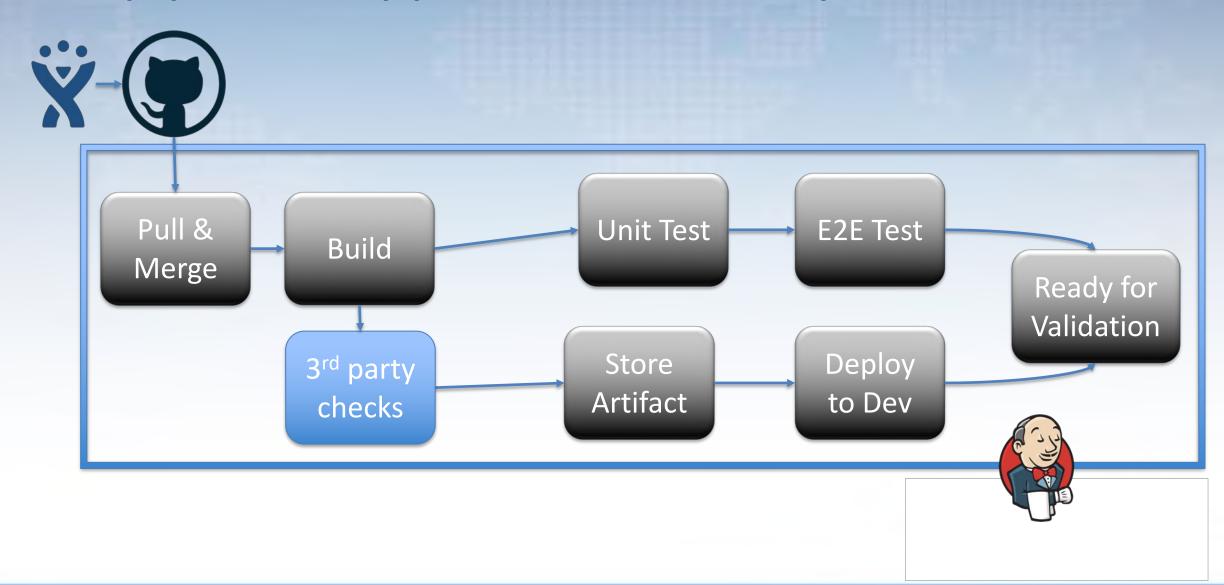


Add dependency & license checkers on top of quality tooling.



Get feedback FAST!







Start with local suppression



- Start simple!
- Automate!
 - Having duplicates?
 - Having false positives?



Vulneraribility Manager

- Don't fail / notify on findings until first cleanup
- Cache your vulnerability feeds



- Start simple!
- Automate!
- Still in need of commercial tool? Test before buy!



The pipeline (App) – Static Code analysis

- So what about application sources?
- Enter static code analysis
- Quality tooling ⇔ Security tooling

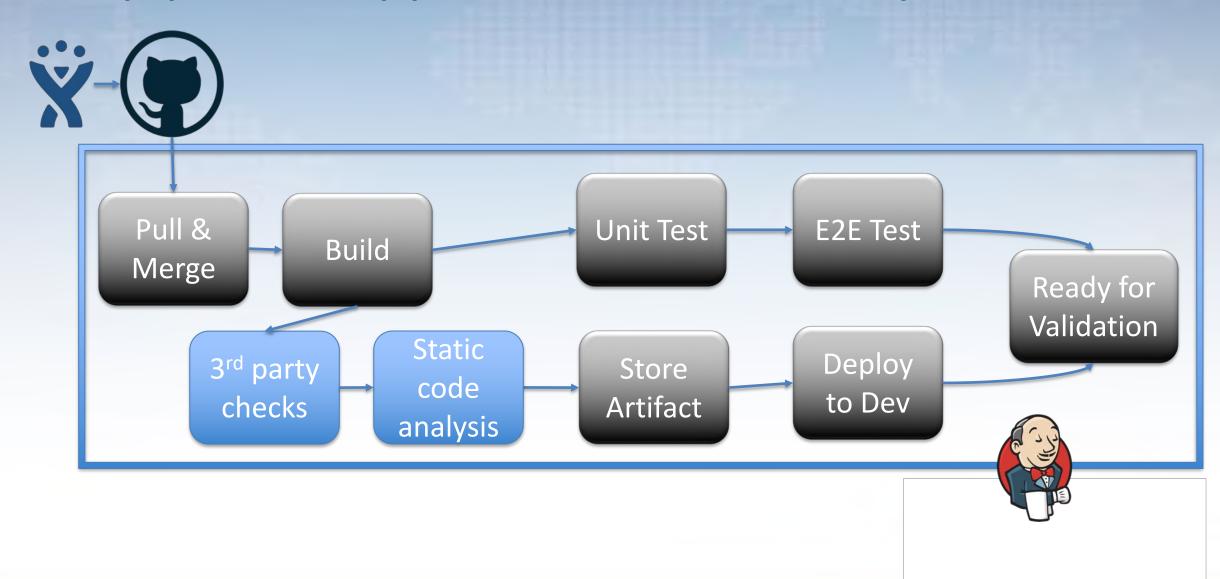
 See "DevSecOps: How to Use DevOps to Make You More Secure" by Zane yesterday!







The pipeline (App) - Static Code analysis



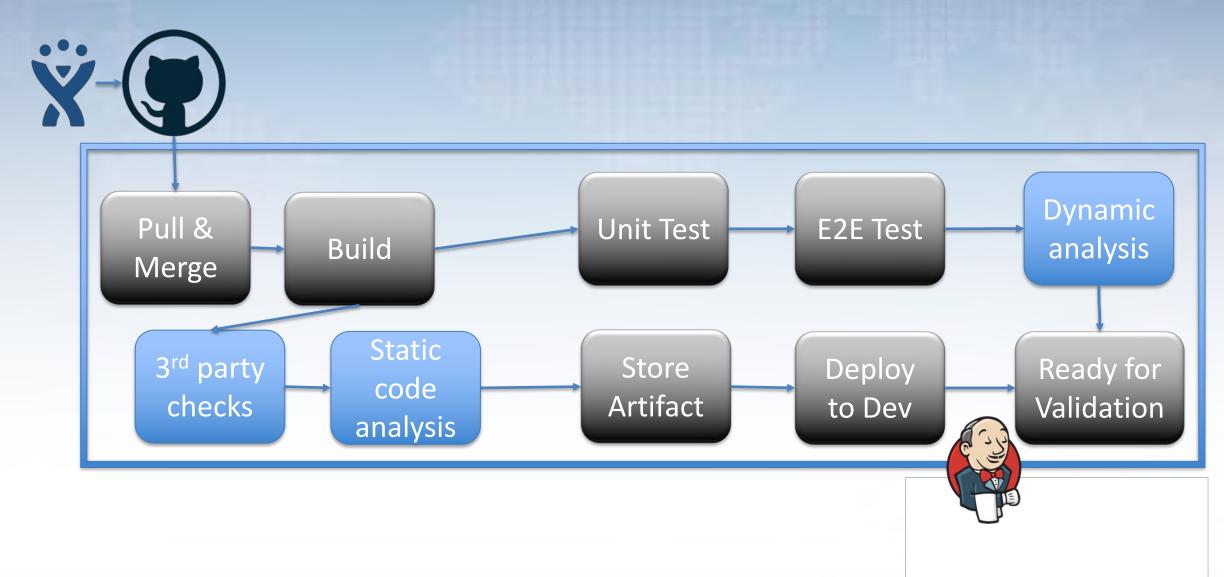
The pipeline (App) – Dynamic analysis

Static code analysis does not find everything...
... And is often very expensive.

Let's do some dynamic analysis!



The pipeline (App) – Dynamic analysis



The pipeline (App) – Dynamic analysis

- Start simple: free & manual.
 - Is it effective? Then automate!
- Take the OWASP Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP) for instance:
 - Know your app: authenticate!
 - Spin up a new container with ZAP per scan
 - Use a vulnerability manager to deduplicate findings
 - Scan small deltas as it may/will run out of memory.

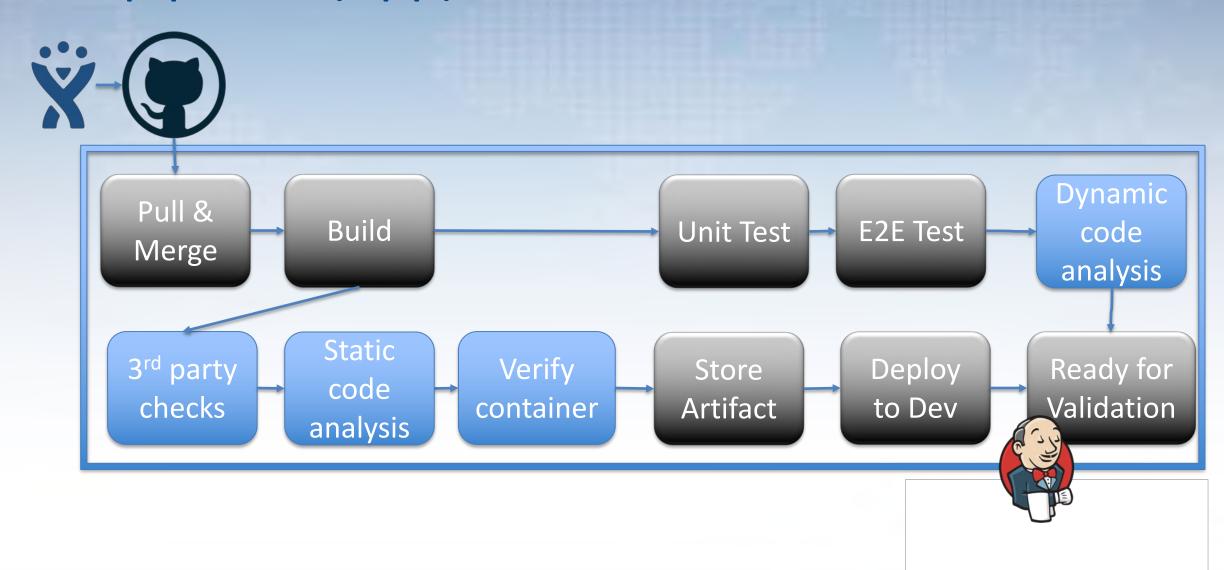


The pipeline (App) – Container verification

So how do you know, whether you have a "hardened" container?



The pipeline (App) - Container verification



The pipeline (App) – Container verification

 Does your container have vulnerabilities? (per layer)



- · clair
- auchore
- Docker Hub
- Azure container registry

 Does your container have vulnerabilities? (as a unit)



- Nessus N
- OpenVAS
 Open VASessment System

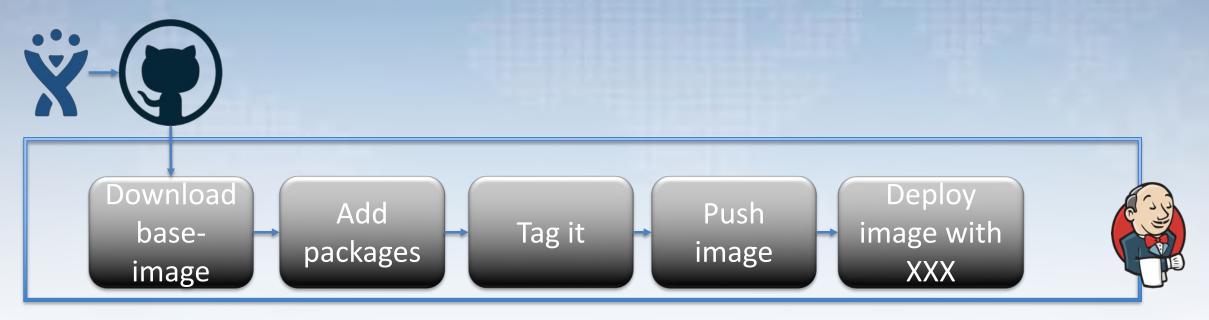
 Does your container follow best practices & policies? (as a unit)

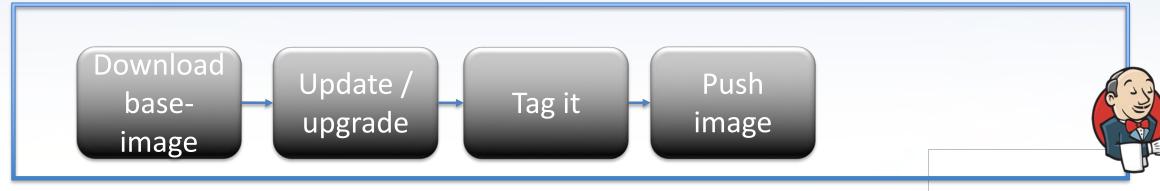


- OpenSCAP
- **E** Lynis
- OINSPEC



The pipeline (infra)





The pipeline (infra)

An image is actually similar to a container...

 Does your image have vulnerabilities?







 Does your image follow best practices & policies?



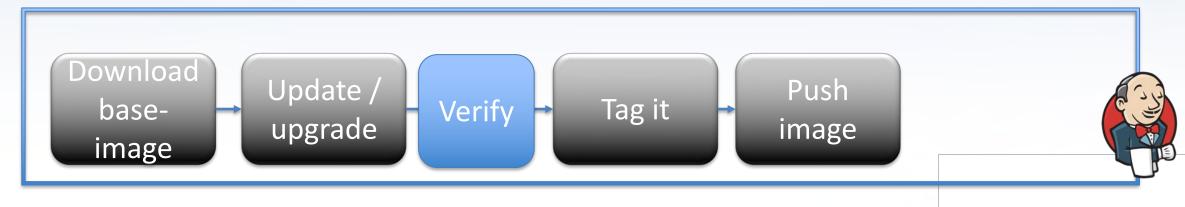
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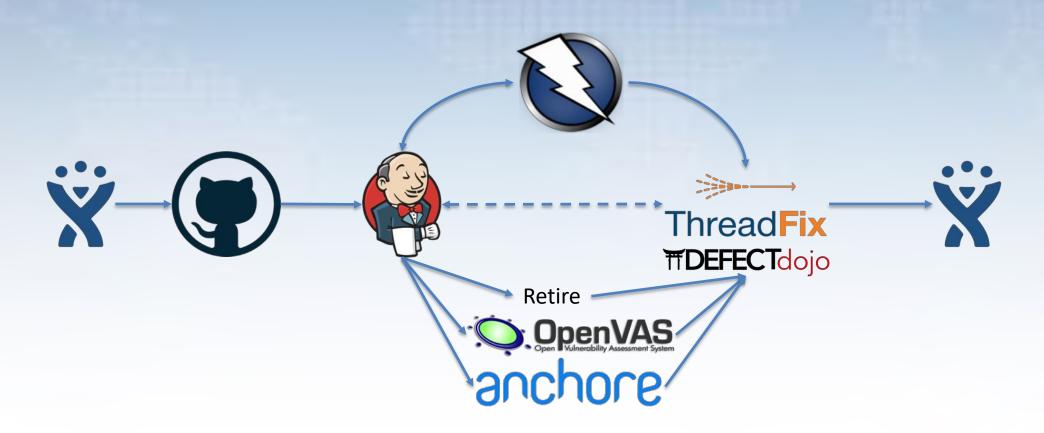
The pipeline (infra)



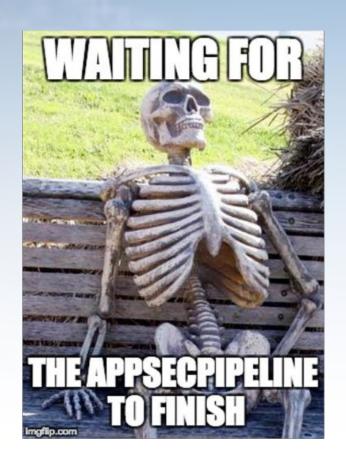




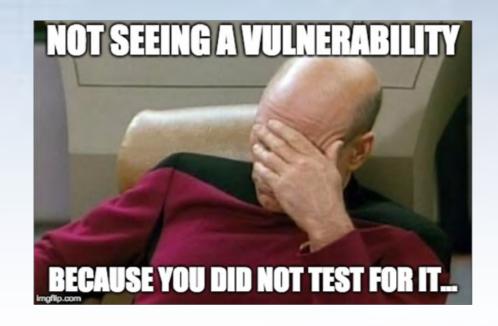
Putting it all together now





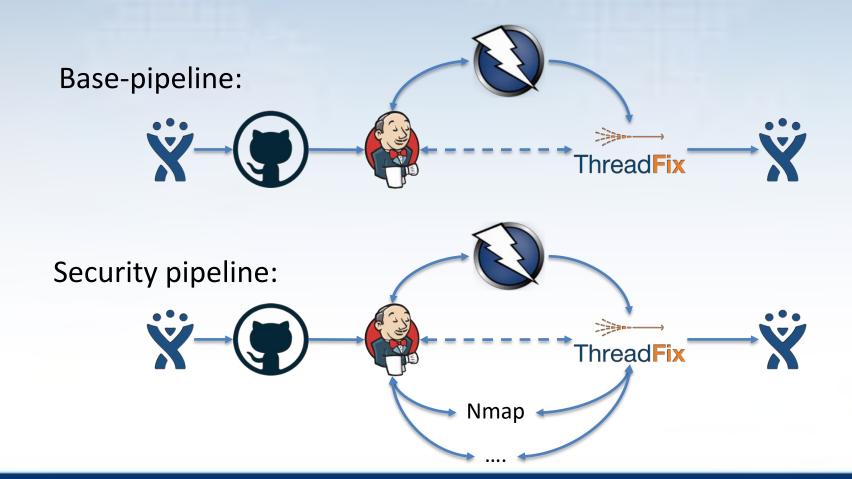








Security pipelines





Manual pentests...



- Optimize pipeline given findings
- A scan does not find everything



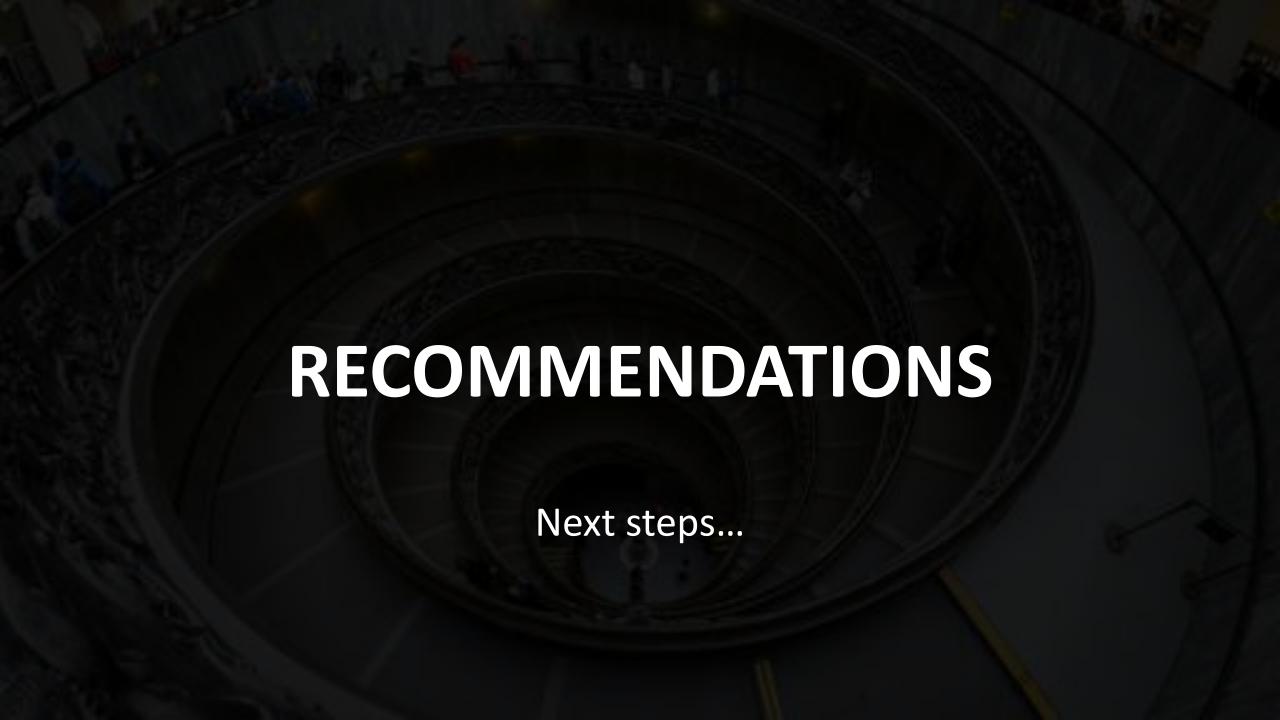
Security testing – add your own

 What about possible weaknesses that are not in scope of the tools?

Start threatmodelling & create evil user stories.

Create automated tests based on the threatmodel





Recomendations

- Start small: begin with your infrastructure hardening
- Automate security!
- Want to take a next step? Take RISK BASED decisions!
- Protect your pipeline production-like
- Prepare to learn from your mistakes
- Never stop
- Measure the effectiveness & cost

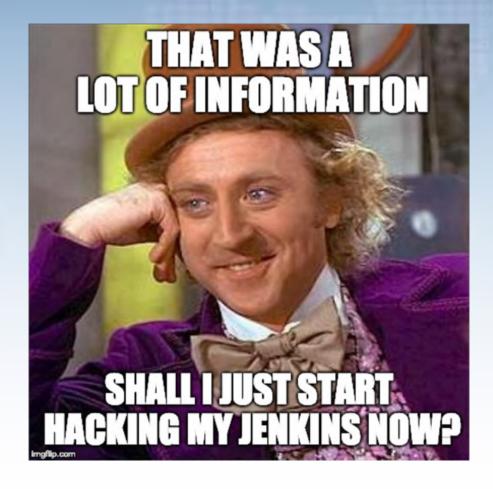


QUESTIONS?





THANK YOU!



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Appendices

Dependency checkers



Dependency checkers

- OWASP Dependency checker (Wrappers for many)
- OSS Index
- Gemnasium
- SRC CRL
- Javascript: RetireJS, NSP, Snyk
- Others: BlackDuck, WhiteSource, Nexus, Protecode
- Tools are often supported by Gitlab/Github/etc.

