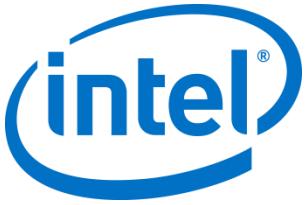


Developing secure software
A practical approach

Juan Marcelo da Cruz Pinto

Security Architect

Argentina Software Development Center

Legal notice

Intel® Active Management Technology requires the computer system to have an Intel(R) AMT-enabled chipset, network hardware and software, as well as connection with a power source and a corporate network connection. Setup requires configuration by the purchaser and may require scripting with the management console or further integration into existing security frameworks to enable certain functionality. It may also require modifications of implementation of new business processes. With regard to notebooks, Intel AMT may not be available or certain capabilities may be limited over a host OS-based VPN or when connecting wirelessly, on battery power, sleeping, hibernating or powered off.

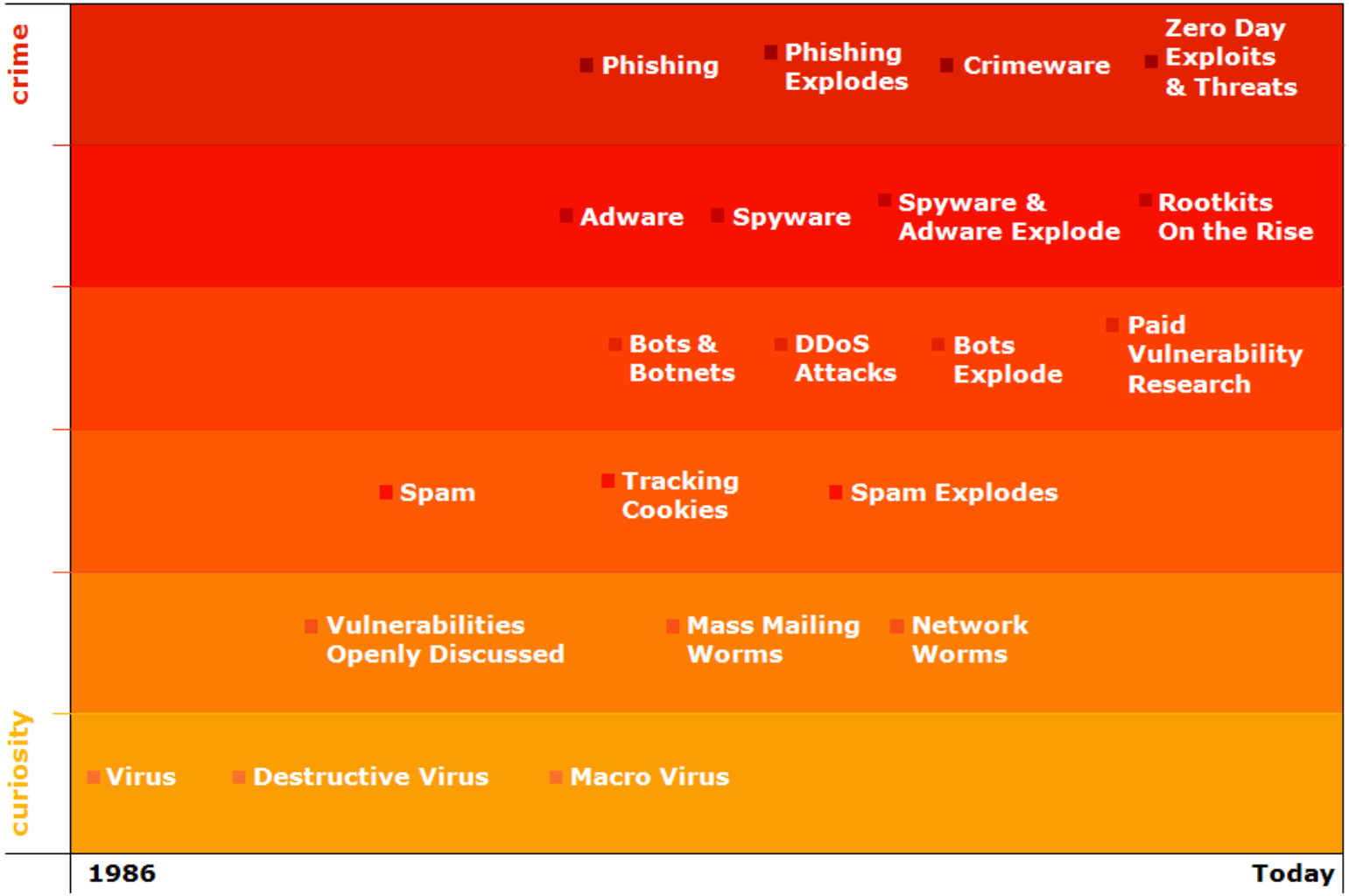
Goals & Expectations

- Evangelize secure software development
- This is not a talk about how to use technology “X” to make software more secure
  - You can apply this in every platform/system
  - You can apply this in every programming language
- By the end of this talk (hopefully ☺), you will:
  - Have a better understanding of the threats that we (software/firmware/hardware developers) face today
  - Understand the processes that support secure software development in a company such as Intel
  - Have a set of “seeds” (tools, guidelines, links) you can use to improve the quality of code
  - Become an secure software development evangelizer yourselves

BTW, What is “Secure Software”?

Source: Symantec JWIS 2007*

The evolution of computer threats



Huge explosion in the number and type of attacks

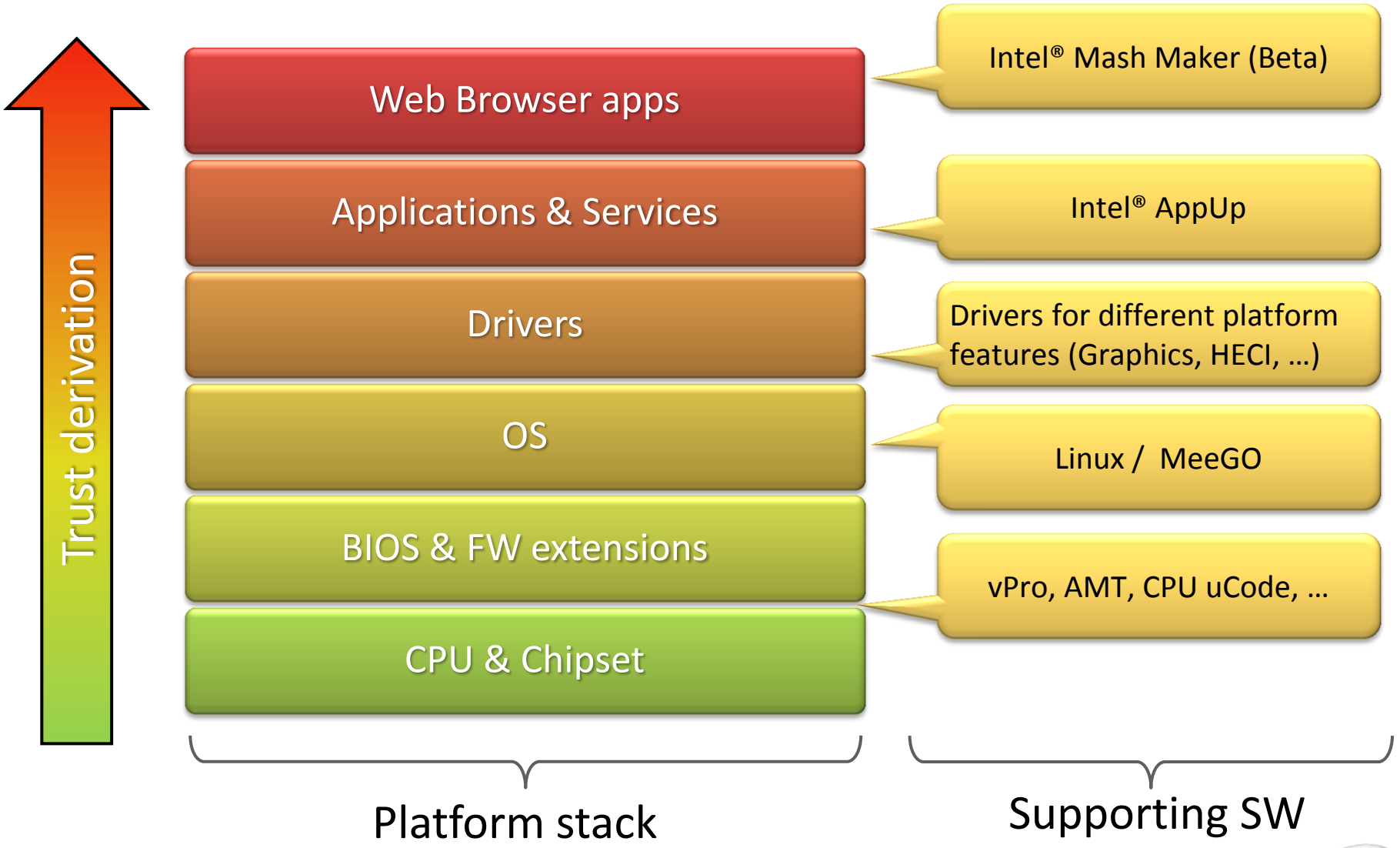
intel Software Products

The evolution of computer threats (cont.)

- Software depends on hardware to provide protection: Rings, Intel® TXT (root of trust), vPro™ (manageability), VT (virtualization), …
- With hardened OS, savvy attackers move down stack
- Detection and patching can be difficult or impossible
- Intel has large, global deployment footprint

Intel develops both hardware and software

The Hardware/Software stack



Hardware hacks in the news…

Security research community in action

- "TPM chips used for encryption hacked" (February 2010)
  - Presented at Black Hat 2010 (http://www.blackhat.com/presentatio 10/Tarnovsky_Chris/BlackHat-DC-2010-Tarnovsky-DASP-slides.pdf)
  - Using acid to remove plastic protection, removing silicon substrate and using a *electron microscope* to analyze circuitry and advanced protection

Source: http://www.flylogic.net/blog/

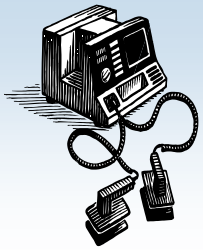
- "GoodFET for Wireless Keyboard Sniffing" (Black Hat 2011, TBP)
  - To be presented at Black Hat 2011 (Travis Goodspeed, https://www.blackhat.com/html/bh-us-11/bh-us-11-arsenal.html#Goodspeed)
  - Sniffing wireless keyboards

Source: http://travisgoodspeed.blogspot.com/ - http://goodfet.sourceforge.net

Intel Security Assurance Framework

Prevent → Prevent security and privacy issues from being created

Detect → Detect security & privacy issues prior to release



Survive → Survive security & privacy issues after release

Intel Security Center of Excellence

(SeCoE)

intel Software Products

Design for Security (DFS)

Definition: Application of security best practices by knowledgeable teams throughout the development lifecycle to continuously improve product security

Security Development Lifecycle
- Concept
- Architecture
- Design
- Implementation
- Support

Security Policy / Guidance
- Product Development
- Cryptography
- Incident handling
- Many others

Security Training
- Requirements
- Architecture
- SW Coding
- Evaluation
- HW Security

Security Newsletter
- Learn from issues
- Trends in security
- Sharing best practices

Architecture
- Threat modeling

Implementation
- Klocwork K7
- Threat Analysis Automation

Evaluation
- Open source attack tools
- Fuzzing frameworks

Enable Teams to Engineer More Secure Products

Intel Security Development Lifecycle (SDL)

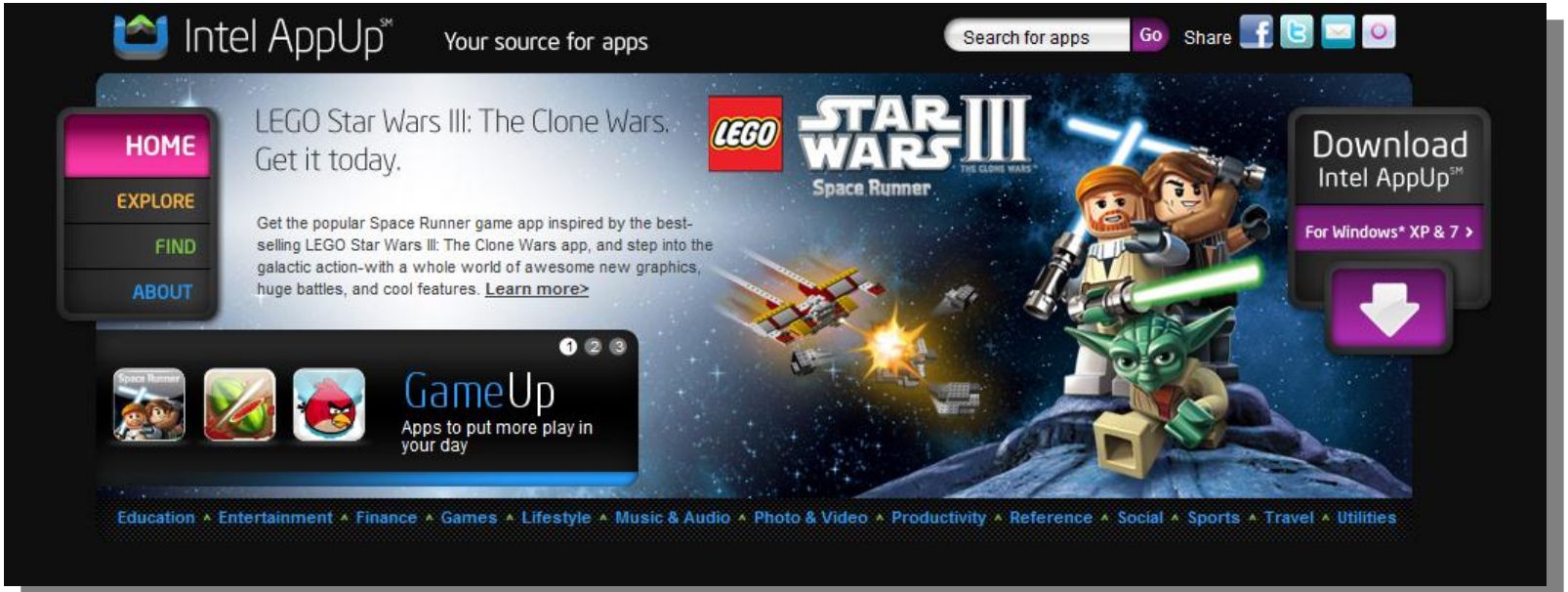
- Tailored version of Microsoft* SDL (http://www.microsoft.com/security/sdl/default.aspx)
  - Adds the hardware/firmware twist to the mix
- What it provides?
  - Guidelines and development process modifications for including periodic security checkpoints
  - Guidance in all of the development stages (from requirements to release)
  - Ensures that products meet the stated and assumed security and privacy requirements

SDL can also be agile

A case study: The Intel® AppUp(SM)

Source: http://www.appup.com/ (July 2011)

Con sabor a peperina ☺



Developed in ASDC

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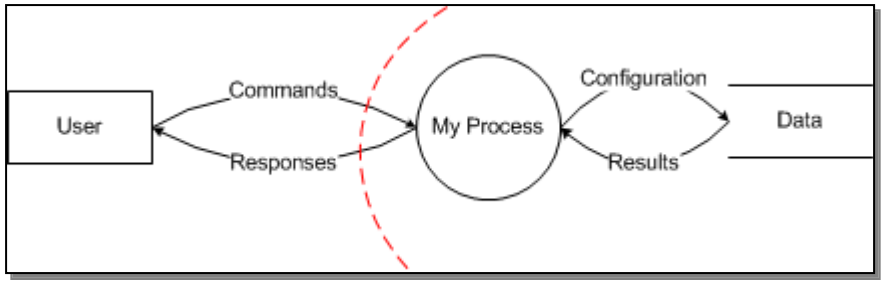
Architecture/Design review

- Requires clear security objectives
  - What does the customer expect from the product/technology?
  - Matching the business objectives: This is the tricky part



*Source: Microsoft SDL Threat Modeling Tool **

- Strong focus on threat modeling
  - Analyze use cases, identify risks, specify requirements
  - Methodologies: STRIDE, Attack Trees, CIA

- **Outcome**: List of security requirements to be built into the architecture

Key: Threat modeling

Architecture/Design review

Tools & Assets

- Tools
  - Microsoft* SDL Threat Modeling Tool: http://www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?displaylang=en&id=2955#Overview
  - Microsoft* Threat Analysis & Modeling Tool: http://www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?displaylang=en&id=14719
  - SeaMonster*: http://sourceforge.net/projects/seamonster/
- Guides
  - OWASP*: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Threat_Risk_Modeling

Implementation review

- Requires tools for static source code analysis
  - Integration of static analysis tools and the build environment
  - Keeping track of vulnerabilities in the code

- Strong focus on static analysis and code reviews
  - Fixing static analysis vulnerabilities is a high impact / low cost activity

```
// source: http://www.linuxjournal.com/article/6701

void function (char *str) {
   char buffer[16];
   strcpy (buffer, str);
}
int main () {
  char *str = "I am greater than 16 bytes"; // length of str = 27 bytes
  function (str);
}
```

- **Outcome**: Static analysis reports and finding documentation

Key: Static analysis, Code review & Penetration testing

Implementation review

Tools & Assets

- **CWE/SANS Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors (2011)**
  - SQL Injection
  - OS Command Injection
  - Buffer Overflow
  - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
  - Missing Authentication / Authorization
  - Hard-coded credentials
  - Missing encryption for sensitive data
  - Lack of input validation
  - Execution with unnecessary privileges
  - Cross-Site Request Forgery
  - Download of Code Without Integrity Check
  - …

Implementation review
Tools & Assets (cont.)

- Source Code Analysis
  - Klocwork*
  - FxCop*
  - CAT.NET*
- Binary Analysis
  - Valgrind*
  - BinScope*
- Fuzz Testing
  - Peach* framework: http://peachfuzzer.com/

Ship review

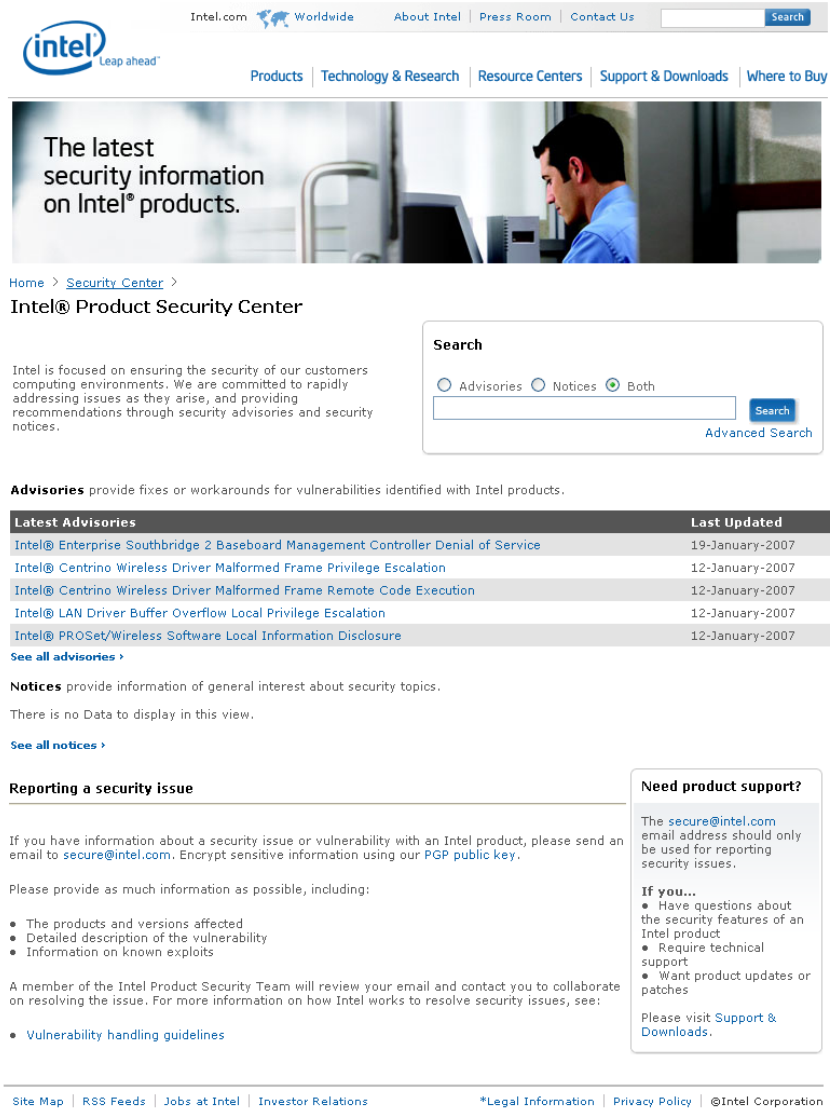
- Requires the product release criteria to include a metric for security findings
  - Understand the impact of unaddressed vulnerabilities
- Strong focus on building a survivability plan
  - What to do in case of an incident?
  - How to report vulnerabilities?
  - How to patch system's software once in the field?
- **Outcome**: Survivability and incident response plan

Key: Survivability plan

Intel's PSIRT

www.intel.com/security:

- **Engage security community**
  - Standard reporting process
  - Working with researchers
  - Open & active engagement
- **Address security vulnerabilities**
  - Internally identified and externally reported
  - BKMs for impact assessment through resolution
- **Avenue to disseminate security information**
  - Publication of Security Advisories and Notices



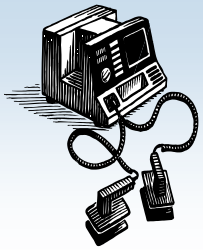
Wrapping up

Prevent → Prevent security and privacy issues from being created

Architecture review: Threat modeling

Detect → Detect security & privacy issues prior to release

Impl. review: Static analysis and pen test



Survive → Survive security & privacy issues after release

Ship review: survivability plan

Intel Security Center of Excellence (SeCoE)

Training & continuous improvement (DFS)

Summary / Q&A

- Threats are evolving, and secure software development processes need to evolve and adapt as well

- Following a secure development process provides a set of milestones focused on reducing the risk of the product and identifying risks earlier in the lifecycle

- Team up with the security research community: they will always be one step ahead

More resources

- OWASP: https://www.owasp.org/
- CWE/SANS: http://cwe.mitre.org/
  - Top 25 most dangerous software errors: http://cwe.mitre.org/top25/
  - Monster mitigations: http://cwe.mitre.org/top25/mitigations.html
- Threat modeling
  - SeaMonster*: http://sourceforge.net/projects/seamonster/
  - Microsoft* SDL Threat Modeling Tool: http://www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?displaylang=en&id=2955#Overview
  - Microsoft* Threat Analysis & Modeling Tool: http://www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?displaylang=en&id=14719