

# Developing secure software

## A practical approach

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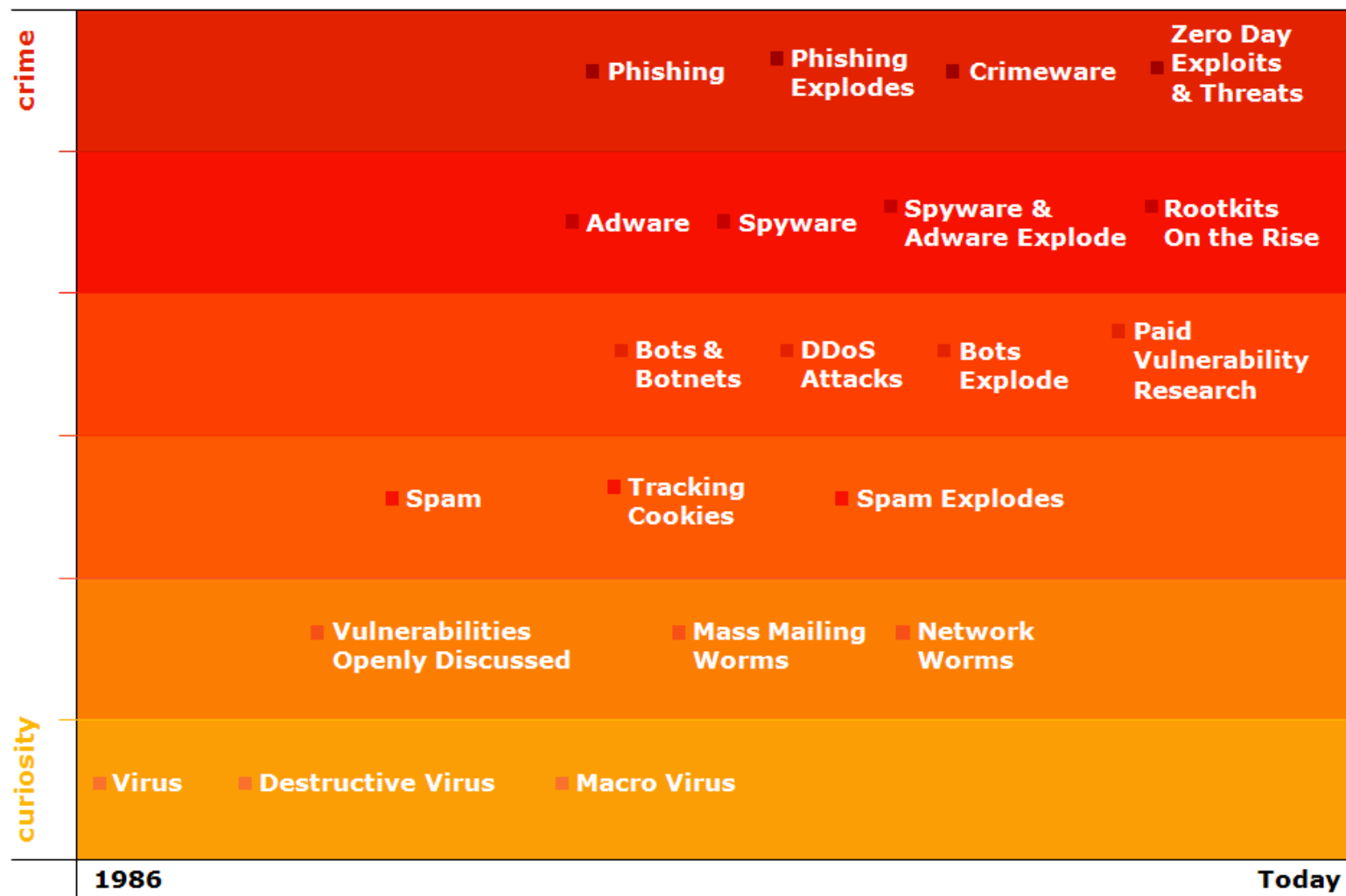
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# Goals & Expectations

- 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”?***

# The evolution of computer threats



***Huge explosion in the number and type of attacks***

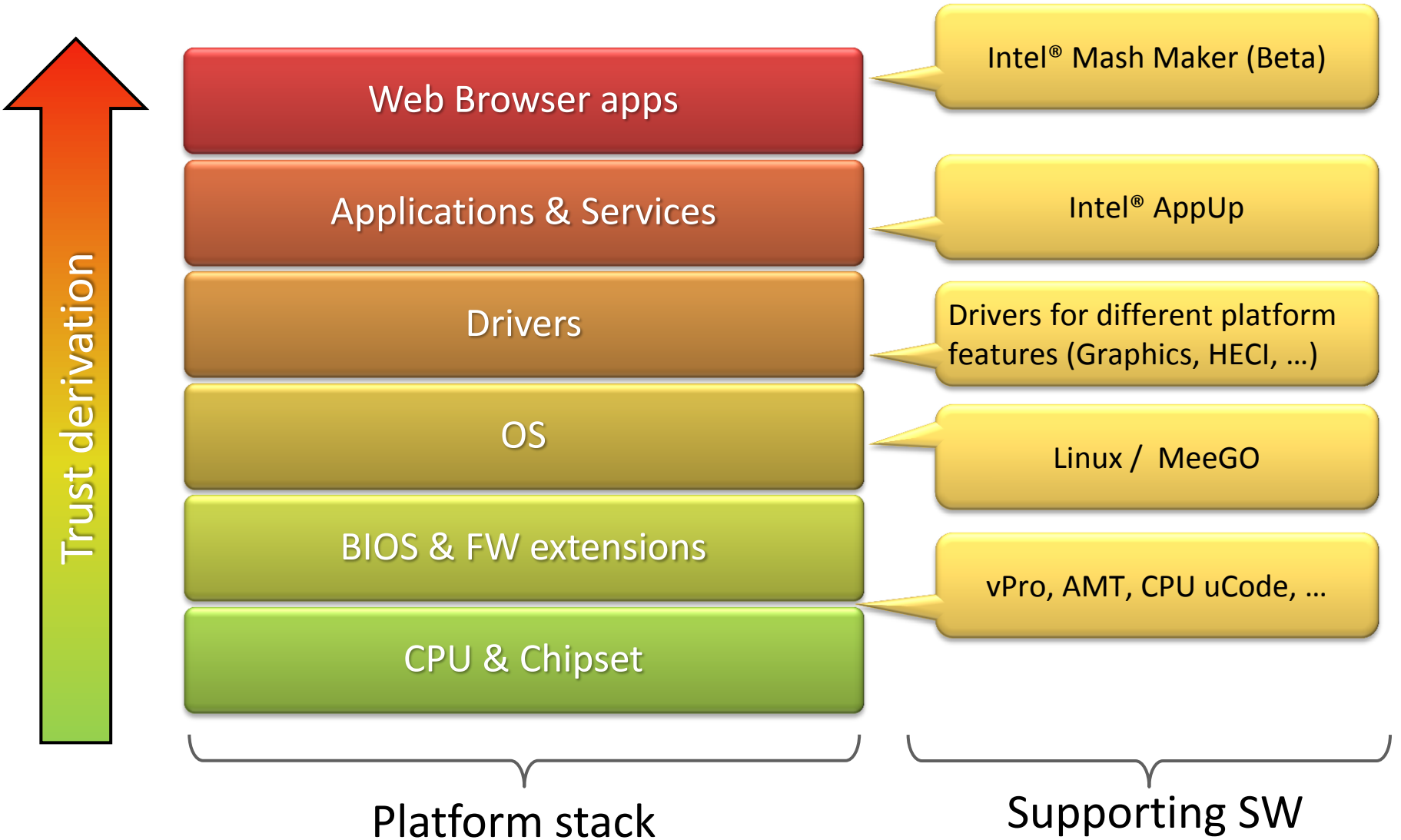


# The evolution of computer threats (cont.)

- 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/presentation/10/Tarnovsky\\_Chris/BlackHat-DC-2010-Tarnovsky-DASP-slides.pdf](http://www.blackhat.com/presentation/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>



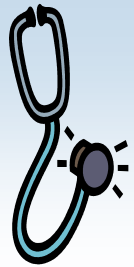
# Intel Security Assurance Framework



**Prevent**



Prevent security and privacy issues from being created



**Detect**



Detect security & privacy issues prior to release



**Survive**



Survive security & privacy issues after release

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**(SeCoE)**



# Design for Security (DFS)

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

## Best Practices

### Security Development Lifecycle

- Concept
- Architecture
- Design
- Implementation
- Support

### Security Policy / Guidance

- Product Development
- Cryptography
- Incident handling
- Many others

## Education

### Security Training

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

### Security Newsletter

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

## Tools

### 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)

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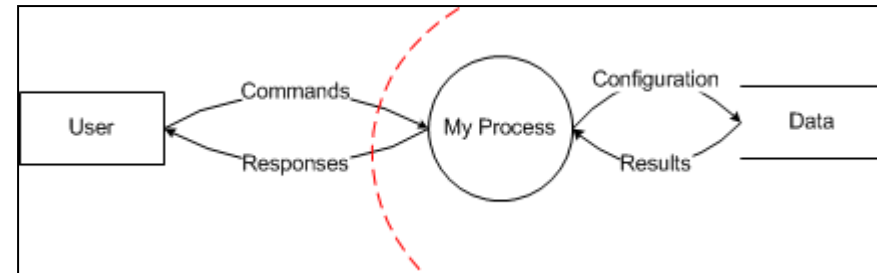
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*Developed in ASDC*

# 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



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

*Source: Microsoft SDL Threat Modeling Tool \**

- **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](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](http://www.intel.com/security):

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

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Intel is focused on ensuring the security of our customers computing environments. We are committed to rapidly addressing issues as they arise, and providing recommendations through security advisories and security notices.

**Advisories** provide fixes or workarounds for vulnerabilities identified with Intel products.

| Latest Advisories   | Last Updated    |
|---|-----------------|
| Intel® Enterprise Southbridge 2 Baseboard Management Controller Denial of Service | 19-January-2007 |
| Intel® Centrino Wireless Driver Malformed Frame Privilege Escalation              | 12-January-2007 |
| Intel® Centrino Wireless Driver Malformed Frame Remote Code Execution             | 12-January-2007 |
| Intel® LAN Driver Buffer Overflow Local Privilege Escalation                      | 12-January-2007 |
| Intel® PROSet/Wireless Software Local Information Disclosure                      | 12-January-2007 |

[See all advisories >](#)

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There is no Data to display in this view.

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If you have information about a security issue or vulnerability with an Intel product, please send an email to [secure@intel.com](mailto:secure@intel.com). Encrypt sensitive information using our [PGP public key](#).

Please provide as much information as possible, including:

- The products and versions affected
- Detailed description of the vulnerability
- Information on known exploits

A member of the Intel Product Security Team will review your email and contact you to collaborate on resolving the issue. For more information on how Intel works to resolve security issues, see:

- [Vulnerability handling guidelines](#)

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- Have questions about the security features of an Intel product
- Require technical support
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# Wrapping up



**Prevent**

Prevent security and privacy issues from being created

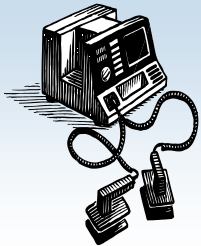
*Architecture review: Threat modeling*



**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*

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*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>