

# From DevOps to DevSecOps



## How Establishing a Threat Modeling Process Can Help You Transition

**NDC Oslo**

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**futurice**



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Photo by Praveesh Palakeel on Unsplash

futurice

# Hello!

BERLIN • HELSINKI • LONDON • MUNICH • OSLO • STOCKHOLM • TAMPERE



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ABOUT FUTURICE

Nordic roots, global mindset

# futurice

600+

People

19

Years in Business

38

Nationalities

8

Offices

30%

YOY Growth

3000+

Projects

Our family of companies

Columbia  
Road

eCommerce and Growth-  
Hacking

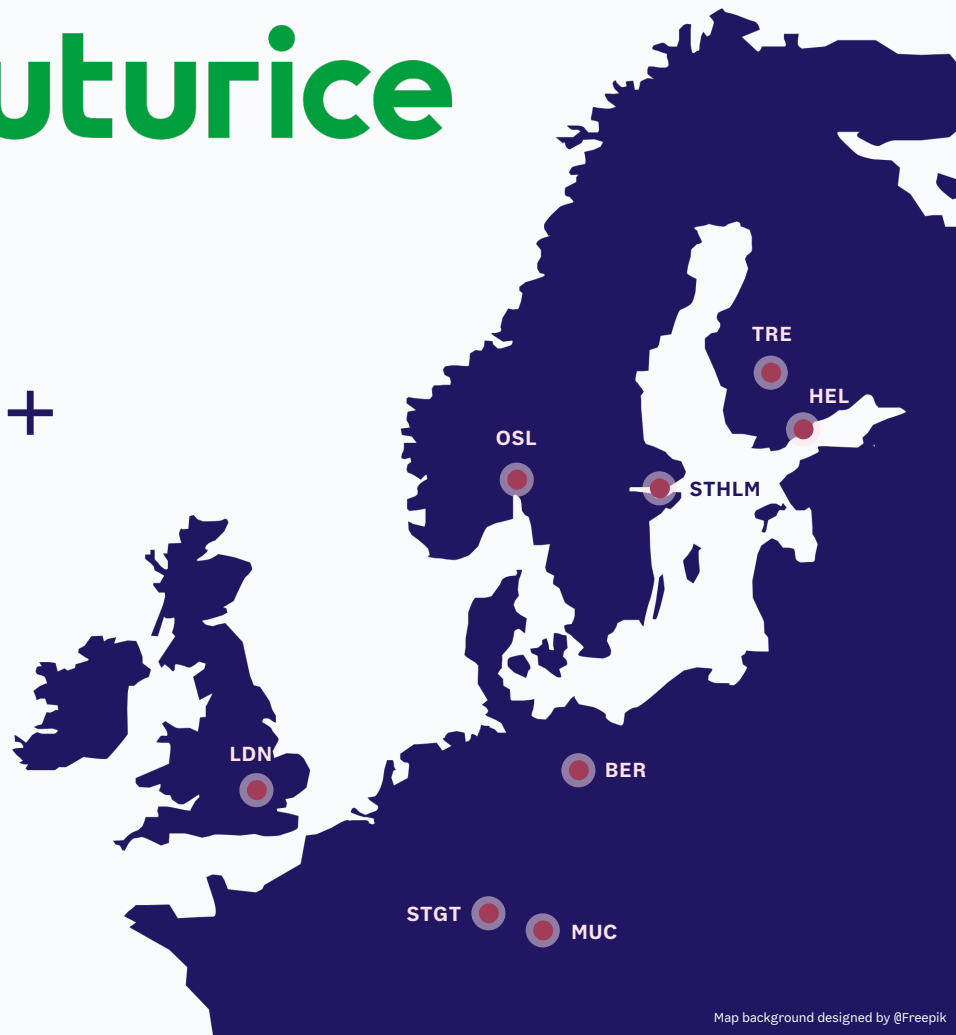
aito

Artificial Intelligence and  
Machine Learning

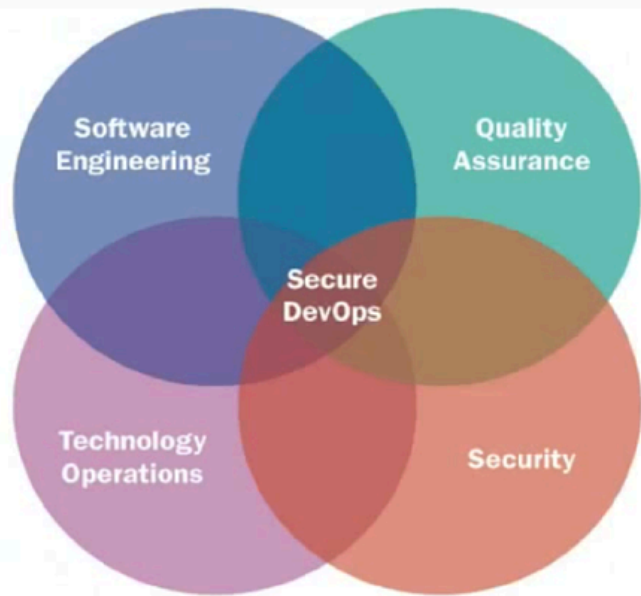


Tentimes

Platform for freelance tech  
professionals



# ”What is DevOps?”



source: devops.com

“DevOps is the combination of **cultural philosophies, practices, and tools** that increases an organization’s ability to deliver applications and services at high velocity(...)”

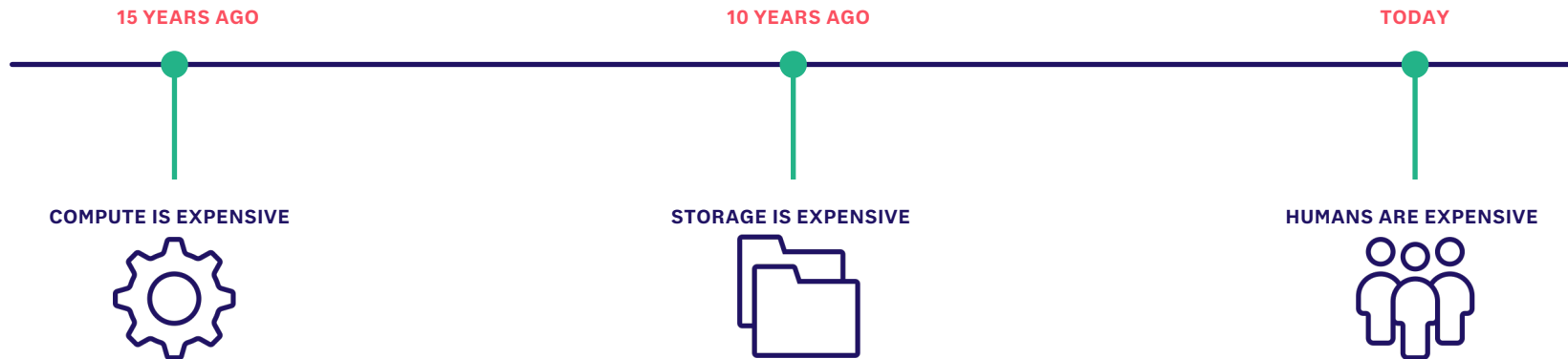
source: [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com)

“DevSecOps is the **philosophy of integrating security practices** within the **DevOps process**. DevSecOps involves creating a ‘**Security as Code**’ culture with ongoing, flexible collaboration between release engineers and security teams.”

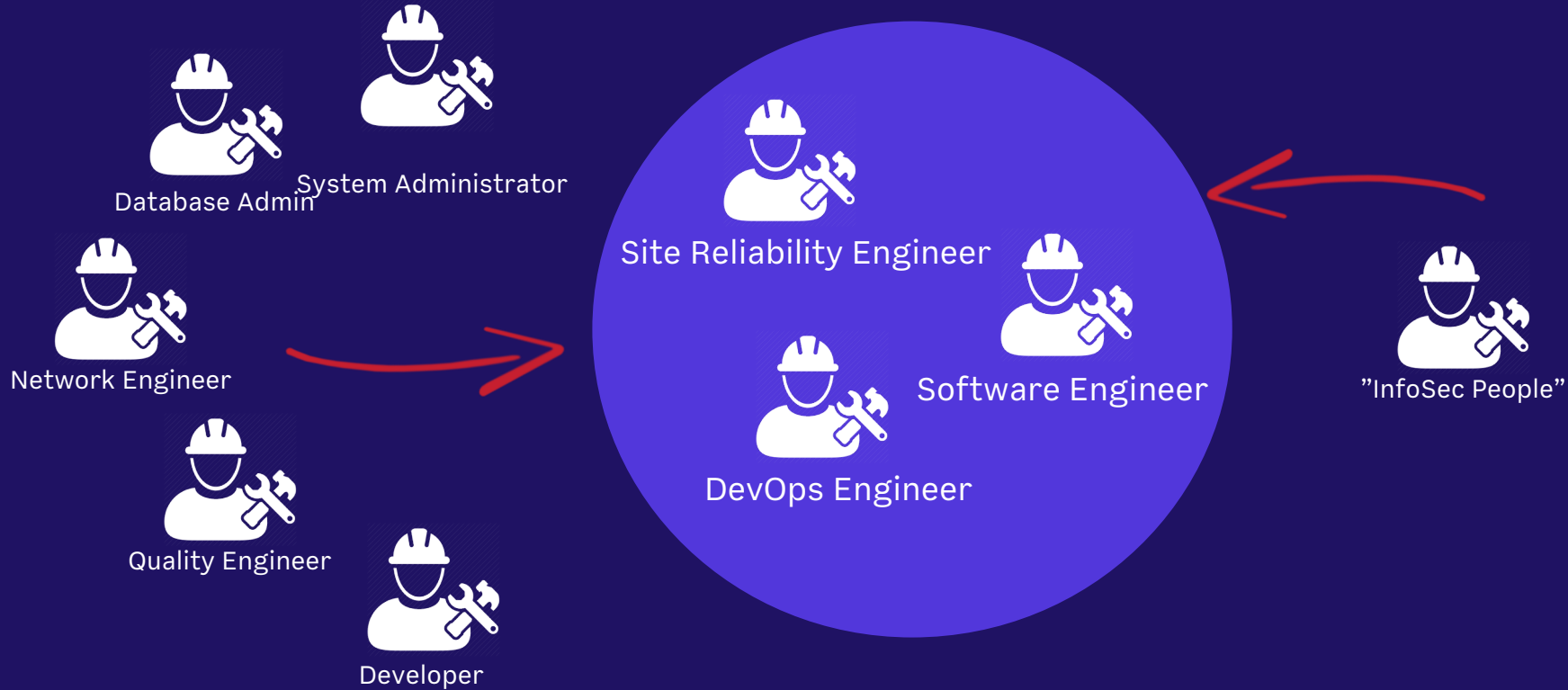
source: [sumologic.com](https://sumologic.com)



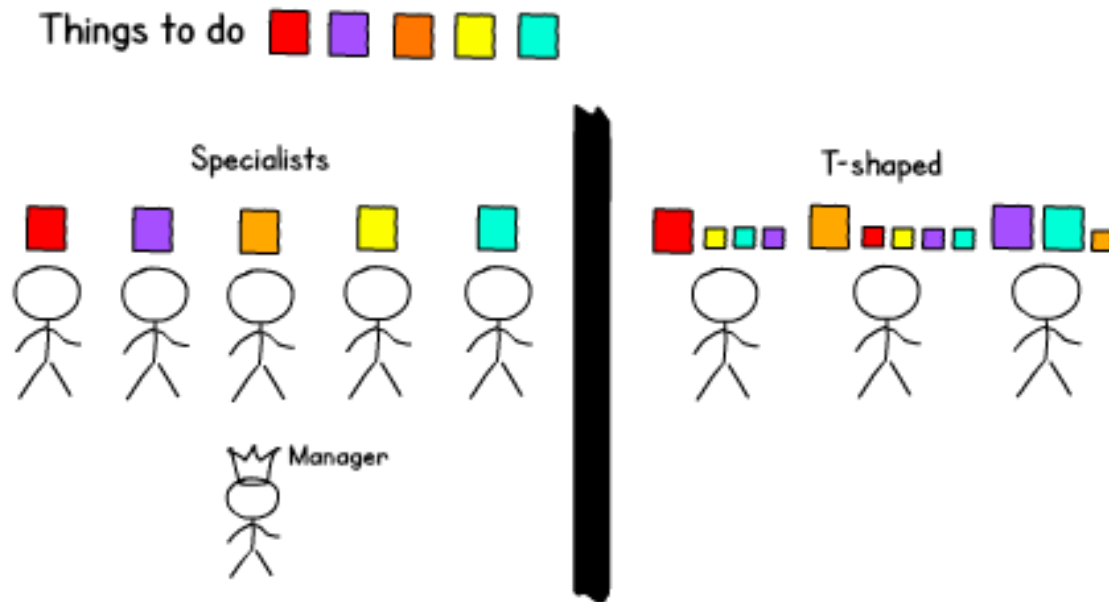
# Evolution of Cost Optimization in Tech



# Role Convergence in Software Development



# T-Shaped Professionals for Holistic DevOps



Source: [Jason Yip](#)

# How Engineers Typically "Sell" Security



# Why should you care about DevSecOps?

Having DevSecOps practices (e.g. Threat Modeling) in our organization enables us



## FASTER TIME TO MARKET

- Documentation up to date
- Faster Feature Delivery



## COST SAVINGS AND REDUCED OPERATIONAL COST

- Lean Security Audits
- Less Bugs and Vulnerabilities



## HIGHER CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT AND SATISFACTION

- Better User Experience understanding



## CREDIBILITY AND NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

- Compliance (ISO 27001, GDPR)





“Threat modelling works to identify, communicate, and understand threats and mitigations within the context of protecting something of value.”

source: [owasp.org](https://owasp.org)

### Different Methodologies

- VAST: Visual, Agile & Simple Threat Modeling
- PASTA: The Process for Attack Simulation & Threat Analysis
- TRIKE
- STRIDE
- ...

## Meet STRIDE

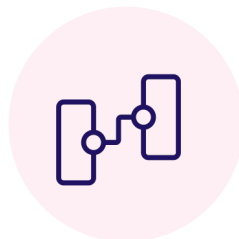
**S**poofing  
**T**ampering  
**R**epudiation  
**I**nformation Disclosure  
**D**enial of Service  
**E**levation of Privilege

## How does it work in practice?



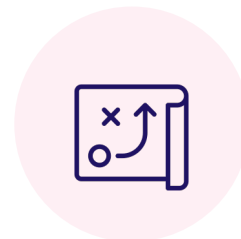
### What?

- Architecture or Sequence-Flow Diagram
- Define the Scope of the TM: be strict



### Who?

- Facilitator, preferably neutral
- Development team
- Architect
- Product Owner
- Users
- ...



### How?

- Format: Workshop
- Duration: 2-4 hours
- Frequency: Every 3-6 months
- **Iterate over STRIDE**

#### For each term in STRIDE:

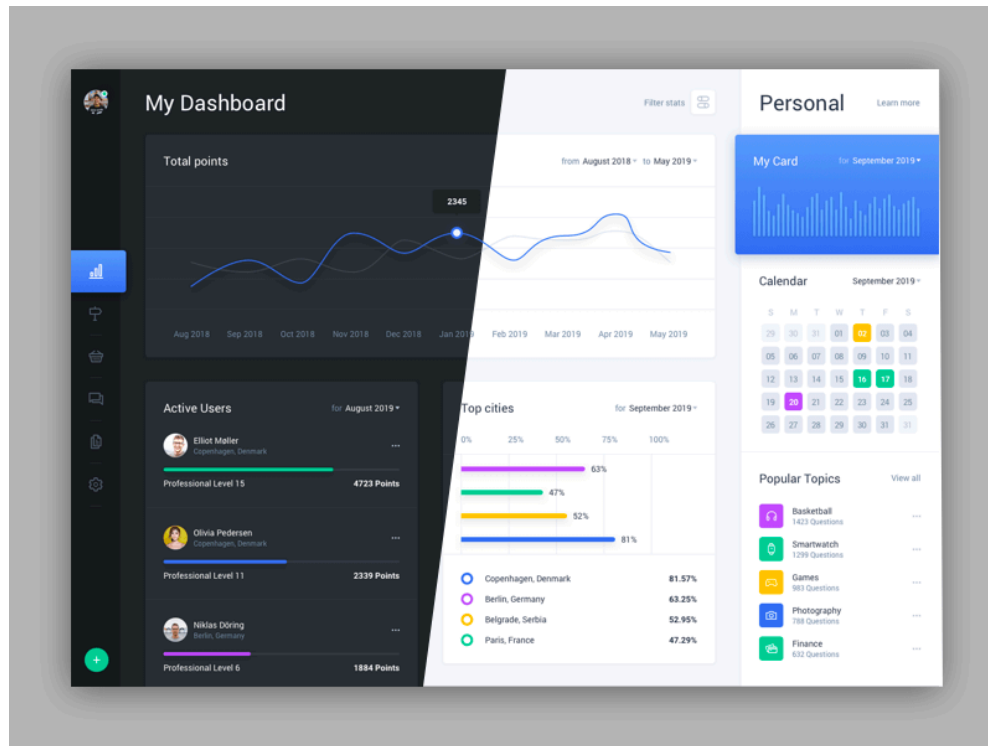
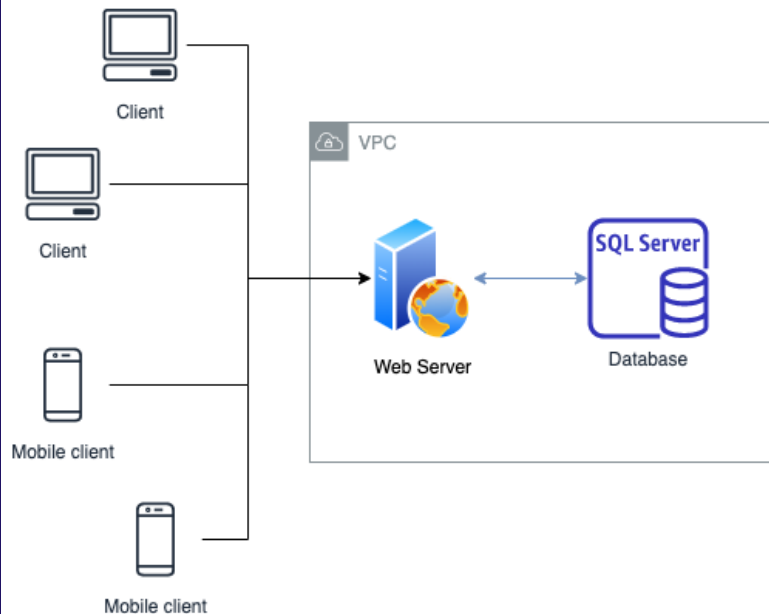
Put yourself in an attacker shoes  
Exhaust the term before moving to next one

Typical outcomes **Architecture changes, Security measures, Increased validation, Investigate further**





# High Level Web Architecture

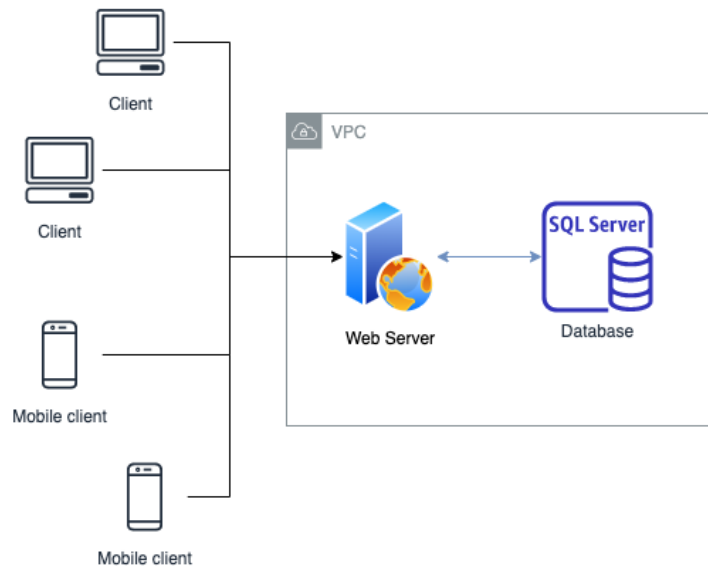


Source: [sketchappsources.com](https://sketchappsources.com)

# Spooofing

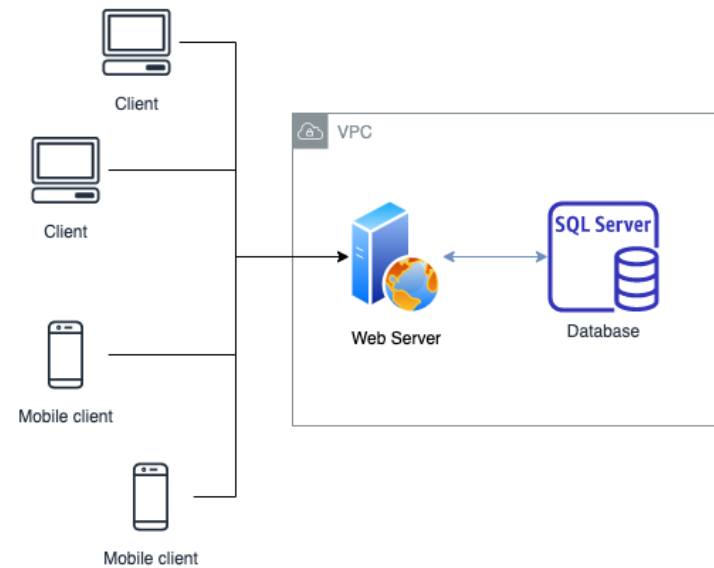
To pretend to be something or someone you are not.

How do you authenticate the user or service?  
How do you authorize and validate it?  
How could I impersonate other user?  
(...)



# Tampering

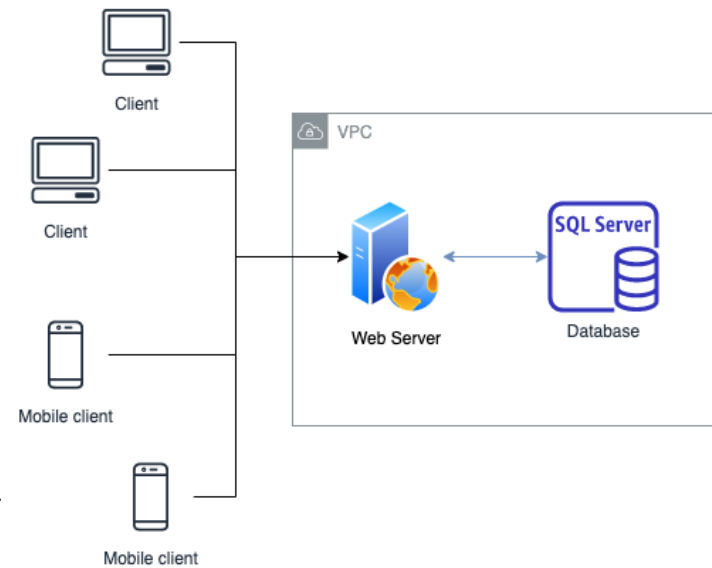
To manipulate/change information you are not suppose to.



Can I change other person information?  
How could I go around the business logic controls?  
Can I change data directly in the database?  
(...)

# Repudiation

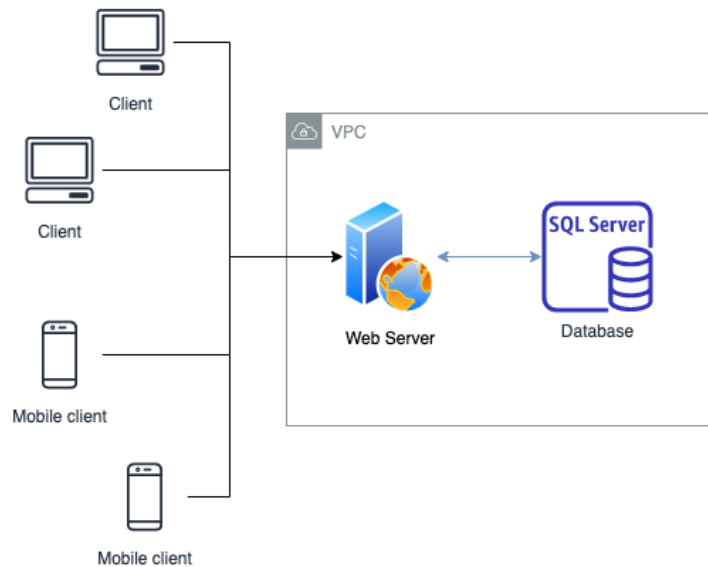
The ability to claim you didn't do certain actions (no matter if you did or not ).



How can you prove user X perform a certain action?  
If needed (for auditing or troubleshooting purposes ) can you retrace the  
steps of an user?  
(...)

# Information Disclosure

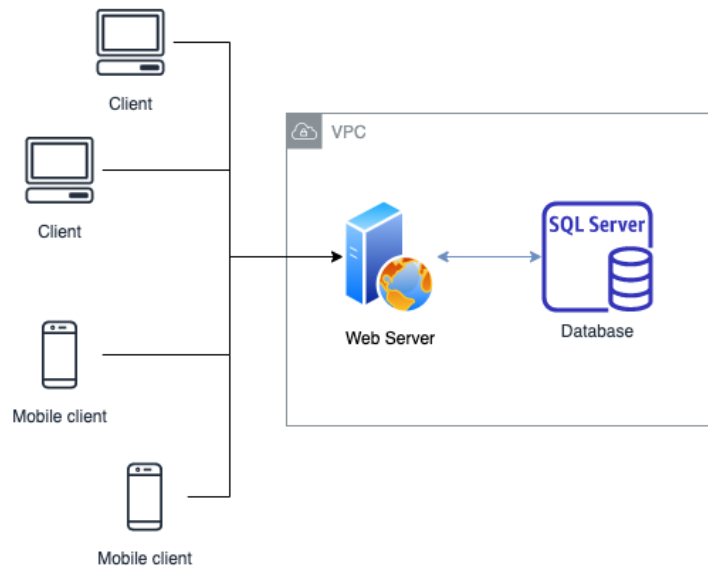
To leak or expose information.



Is the system information sensitive? Why?  
What are the risks of unauthorized information exposure to public (or other users within the system)?  
(...)

# Denial of Service

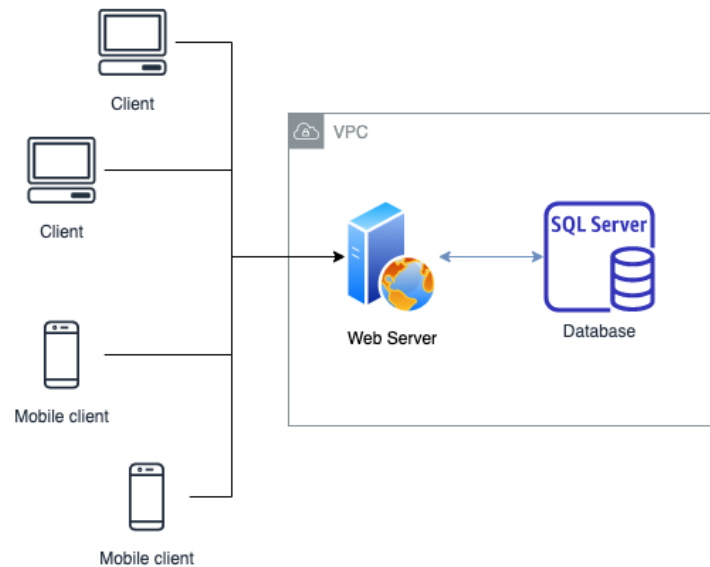
To prevent the system to provide a service.



What is the service(s) the system is providing?  
What are the consequences if it gets interrupted?  
How likely is that to happen?  
(...)

# Elevation of Privilege

To gain rights to do things you are not suppose to.



How could an user escalate to gain admin rights?  
Can a user with an expired subscription continue to use the service?  
(...)

# Make it Fun



adam.shostack.org/games.html

## Security Games (Educational)

The "educational" means that the game has an explicit learning goal. Contrast with NetRunner (below), which is a complex strategy game set in a cyber-world, but makes no attempt towards realism. The games here range from actionable (Elevation of Privilege, which actively helps you threat model) to educational (Control Alt Hack) to classroom activity to spur conversation.

### THE AGILE APP SECURITY GAME

Created by people in Security Lancaster to cover app programming and project management, the game has players take on the role of product managers for a secure app product. Players select from a variety of choices which security functionality to implement and find out if their choices foil the attacks. The game requires a coordinator, and needs cards printed out and cut out in advance. [Blog post](#) has links to the full game with instructions and cards.

### COLLECT IT ALL

The CIA's Collection Deck game, made available via [Diegetic Games](#). Designed by David Clopper, and actually used for training at the CIA.

### CONTROL-ALT-HACK

[Control-Alt-Hack™](#) is a tabletop card game about white hat hacking, based on game mechanics by gaming powerhouse Steve Jackson Games (Munchkin and GURPS) and developed by Tammy Denning, Yoshi Kohno and Adam Shostack. [\[BoardGameGeek description\]](#)

### CRYPTOMANCER RPG

[Cryptomancer](#) is a full on role-playing game with a 432-page hardbound/PDF rulebook. To quote, "Cryptomancer is a tabletop role-playing game made for hackers, by hackers. It features an original fantasy setting and gameplay informed by diverse security disciplines. Players assume the role of characters on the run from a shadowy organization that rules the world through mass surveillance, propaganda, and political coercion."

### CYBER THREAT DEFENDER

[Cyber Threat Defender](#) (CTD) is a multi-player collectible card game designed to teach essential cybersecurity information and strategies. CTD is an easy-to-play, engaging game regardless of skill level. Players must protect themselves from attacks while building robust networks in order to become a true Cyber Threat Defender! Cyber Threat Defender decks can be sponsored for classrooms across the nation or purchased for individual gameplay. You can [buy cards here](#).

[D0x3b!]



# What is the value you create with this?

- *Security* backlog with all the findings and new work uncovered.
- Architecture and Flow diagrams up-to-date
- Security and Compliance (e.g. PIA for GDPR, PCI DSS, CCPA, etc)
- Alignment within the team
- Enhanced visibility

Spoofing—pretend to be something or someone you are not

Tampering—manipulate/change information you are not suppose to (i.e., data integrity)

Repudiation—ability to claim you didn't do certain actions (no matter if you did or not )

Information Disclosure—leak/expose information

Denial of Service—prevent the system to provide a service

Elevation of Privilege—gain rights to do things that you are not suppose to



Photo by [Ricardo Rocha](#) on [Unsplash](#)



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**Thank you!**  
**Kiitos!**  
**Danke!**  
**Tack!**



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