



DevSecOps – Detecting 0-day and N-day vulnerabilities, everyday.

Walter Capitani | May 2021

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How do you like your software?

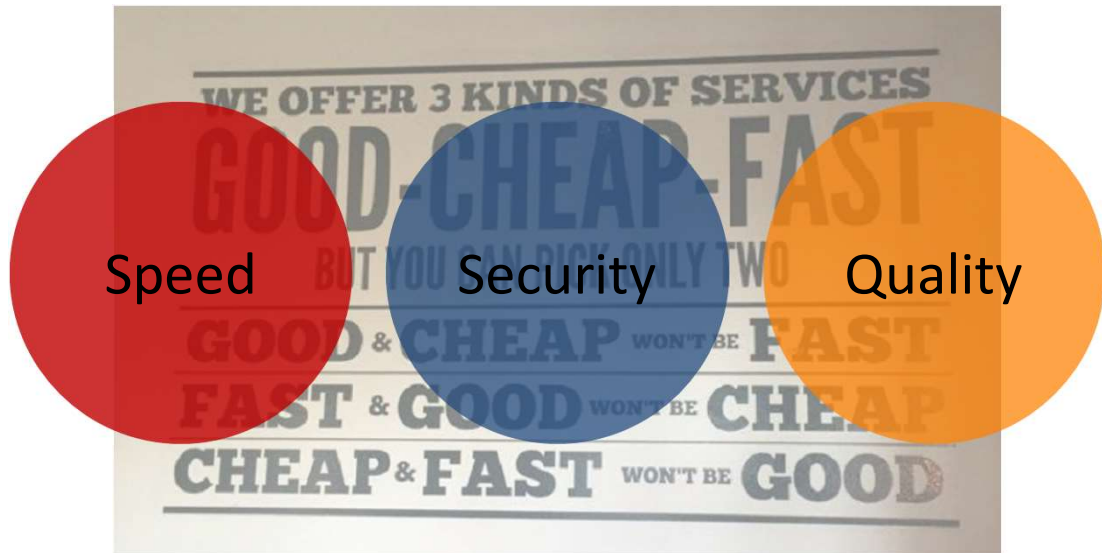


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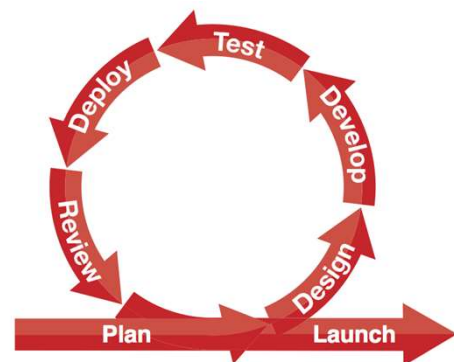
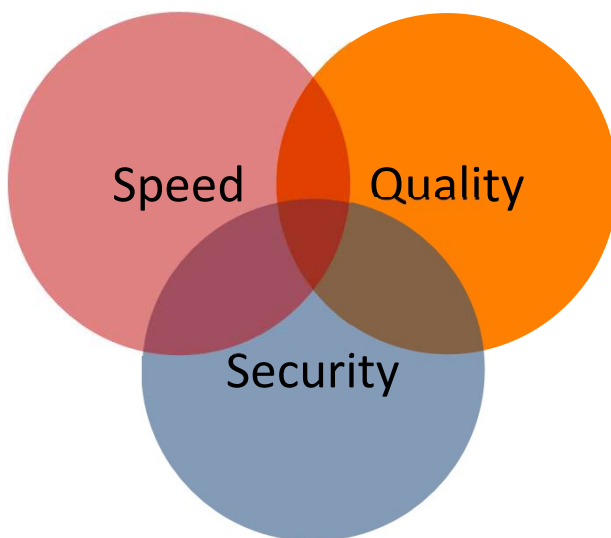
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How do you like your software?



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Why not all three?

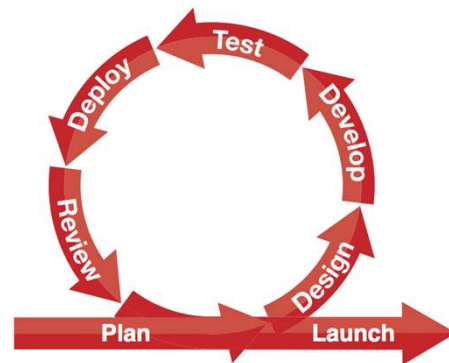


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The DevOps movement



- The DevOps movement integrated testing into every code change
 - unit tests
 - functional tests
 - deployment tests

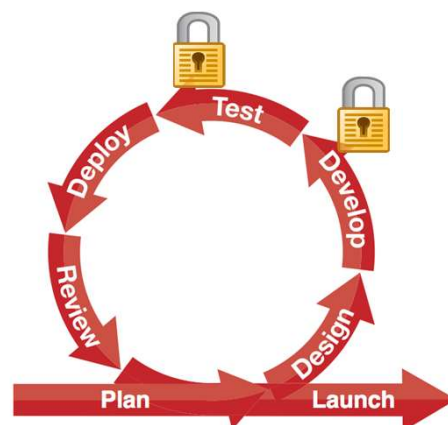


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What about security?



- Security traditionally viewed as a post-development or QA task
- The DevSecOps movement brings security testing into the development cycle
 - Find (and fix) vulnerabilities earlier
 - Reduce uncertainty
 - Does our software have any vulnerabilities?
 - How long will it take to resolve them?



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What kind of vulnerabilities are we looking for?



- 0-day
 - Can be exploited right now
 - No patch available
 - Exploits may not be widespread
- N-day
 - Can be exploited right now
 - Patch *is* available
 - Exploits *likely* to be widespread
- Zero Day Initiative currently tracking over 400 undisclosed vulnerabilities discovered in 2021¹
- A 2020 study² of 60 vulnerabilities showed 30% were exploited more than 1 week after the patch was issued

¹<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/advisories/upcoming/>

²<https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2020/04/time-between-disclosure-patch-release-and-vulnerability-exploitation.html>

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Where can these vulnerabilities be found?



- Source code and Binaries
 - Internal
 - Open Source
 - 3rd Party



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What are the challenges?



- Source code can be expensive to fix
 - Open Source
 - 3rd Party
- No source code available
 - Binaries

Comprehensive Security Strategy



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal Source Code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eliminate vulnerabilities – Your team knows the codebase – DevSecOps reduces the cost of remediation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Binaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eliminate 0-Day and N-Day vulnerabilities – Remediation through package / binary / vendor updates |
|--|--|

CODESonar®

CODESentry™

DevSecOps for Source Code

CODESonar®



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CodeSonar – Static Application Security Testing



CODESonar®

- Multi-language static analysis platform with abstract execution
 - C/C++, Java, Android, C#, Intel-32/64, ARMv7, PPC
- Warning tracking with suppression
- Developer-friendly interface
 - Clear explanations with path information
 - Whole program navigation and visualization
- Integrated with popular CI/CD tools such as GitLab and Jenkins
- Identifies Tainted Data Injection, Buffer Overflow, Hardcoded Passwords and many other security vulnerabilities



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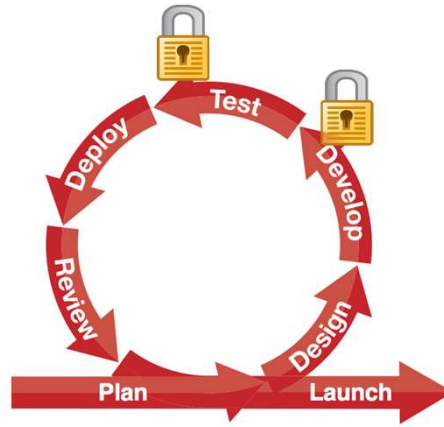
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DevSecOps for Source Code

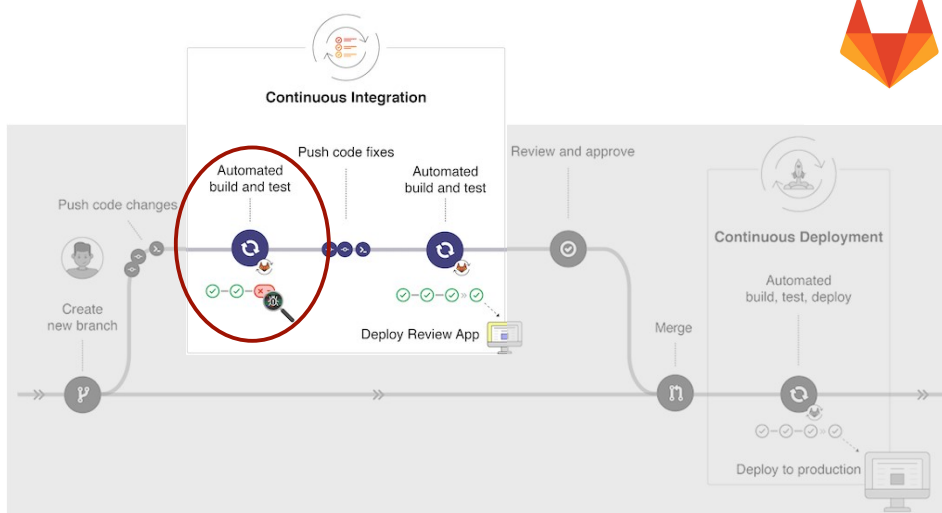


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Example: GitLab Integration

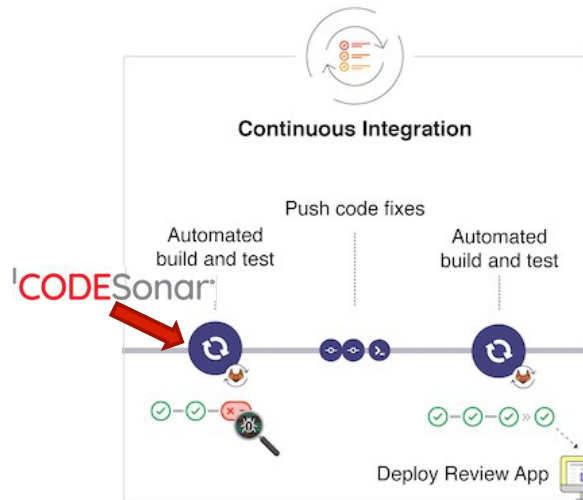


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SAST in the CI/CD Pipeline



- CodeSonar is run as part of GitLab pipeline merge request
- Shift Left from QA into development
- 0-Day vulnerabilities



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SAST in the CI/CD Pipeline



CodeSonar analysis

Severity	Count
High	11
Medium	13
Low	35

Warning Class	Count
Unreachable Computation	21
Redundant Condition	8
Unreasonable Size Argument	6
Cast Alters Value	5
Uninitialized Variable	4
Unreachable Call	4
File System Race Condition	3
Useless Assignment	2
Integer Overflow of Allocation Size	2
Division By Zero	1

Vulnerability Report

The Vulnerability Report shows the results of the last successful pipeline run on the default branch.

Last updated: 1 week ago

Severity	Count
Critical	0
High	0
Medium	239
Low	0
Info	0
Unknown	0

Leak

Status: Detected

Description: There are no remaining references to the resource `fdopen(tmp_epfd, "r")` from `cmd.c:422`. The resource was allocated at `cmd.c:422`. The last reference was lost at `cmd.c:425`. The resource was not freed. The issue can occur if the highlighted code executes.

Project: Administrator / gnuchess-6

File: `src/frontend/cmd.c:425`

Identifiers: Leak, CodeSonar Analysis

Severity: Medium

Scanner: SAST

Scanner Provider: CodeSonar

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SAST in the CI/CD Pipeline



- What if we need access to the CodeSonar warning?
- Just click through to access the Hub

The screenshot shows the CodeSonar web interface. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links. Below, a warning titled 'Tainted Buffer Access' is displayed. The warning details include a category of 'Tainted Buffer Access', a warning ID of '237:7072', and a procedure name of 'adapter::read_line'. A red arrow points to the 'Warning ID' field. Below the details, there's a code snippet from 'adapter::my_file_read_line()' showing a call to 'bool my_file_read_line(FILE * file, char string[], int size)'. A red arrow points to a line in the code: 'if (fgets(string, sizeof(string), file) == NULL) {'. Below the code, there's a tooltip for the 'if' statement, indicating that 'string' is set to a potentially dangerous value.

SAST in the CI/CD Pipeline



- Use built-in reports to track the security status of your project

SANS/CWE Top 25 for 2020
for gnuceess analysis 3
generated by wcapitani on Thu Apr 8 16:17:59 2021

1. **CWE:79**
Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')

Rank	Warning Class	Procedure Name	Line Number	File Name
57	Tainted Buffer Access	ReadFromEngine	155	engine.cc
57	Tainted Buffer Access	ReadFromUser	189	engine.cc
58	Tainted Buffer Access	engine::book_open	91	book.cpp
58	Tainted Buffer Access	adapter::option_init	114	option.cpp
58	Tainted Buffer Access	adapter::book_open	90	book.cpp
59	Tainted Buffer Access	ParseEPD	142	epd.cc
59	Tainted Buffer Access	ParseEPD	148	epd.cc

2. **CWE:787**
Out of Bounds Write

Rank	Warning Class	Procedure Name	Line Number	File Name
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3. **CWE:20**
Improper Input Validation

Rank	Warning Class	Procedure Name	Line Number	File Name
57	Tainted Buffer Access	ReadFromEngine	155	engine.cc
57	Tainted Buffer Access	ReadFromUser	189	engine.cc
58	Tainted Buffer Access	engine::book_open	91	book.cpp
58	Tainted Buffer Access	adapter::option_init	114	option.cpp
58	Tainted Buffer Access	adapter::book_open	90	book.cpp
59	Tainted Buffer Access	ParseEPD	142	epd.cc
59	Tainted Buffer Access	ParseEPD	148	epd.cc

DevSecOps for Source Code



- Security of source code moved into the development cycle
- Early detection of vulnerabilities reduces:
 - the cost of remediation
 - the risk of missed release dates
- Security is not just a QA activity, but an everyday activity

DevSecOps for Binaries

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CodeSentry – Binary SCA



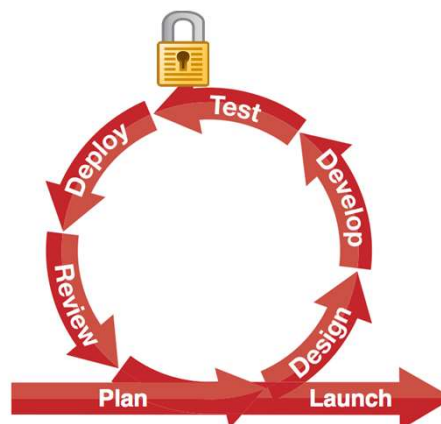
CODESentry™

- Binary Software Composition Analysis
 - Identifies OSS and 3rd Party components with known vulnerabilities
 - Known vulnerabilities (N-days) are a major threat
 - Continuously identifies critically exposed security flaws
 - Variable levels of vulnerability discovery
 - Creates SBOM
 - Maintains component history
- OnPrem or SaaS deployment

DevSecOps for Binaries



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DevSecOps for Binaries

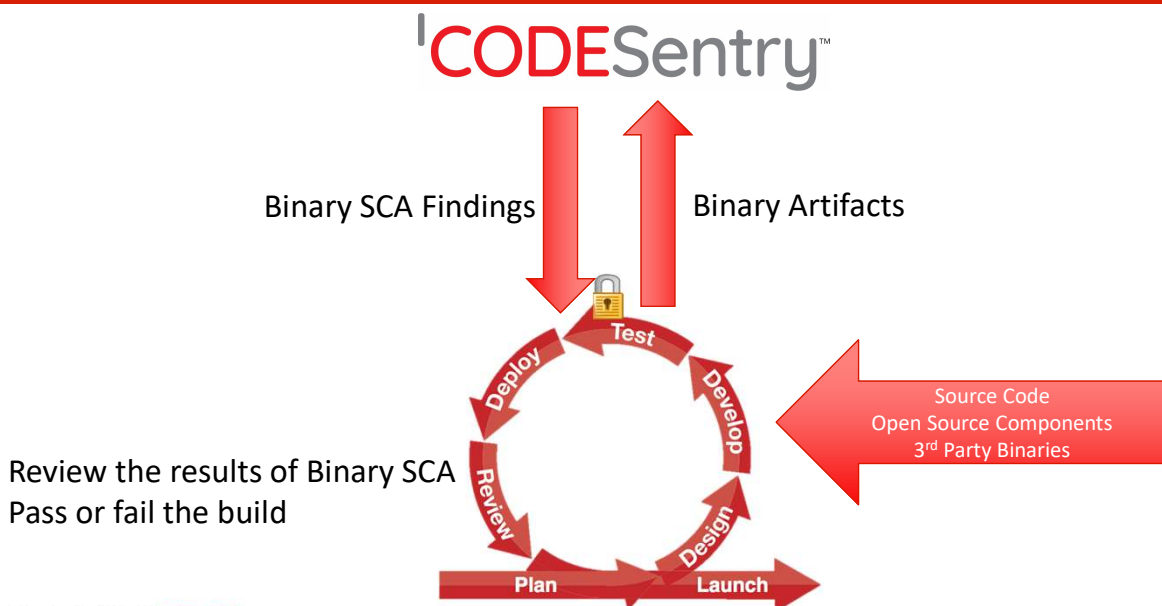


- On each merge request, software package is built for testing purposes
- Submit Binary Artifacts for Analysis
- Retrieve Security Scores and KPIs
- Pass or Fail the build
- Create tasks for developers to investigate findings



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CodeSentry API Integration



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Conclusions

Conclusions



- Security must be built in to the development cycle, not just left to QA before release
- Early detection of vulnerabilities reduces:
 - the cost of remediation
 - the risk of missed release dates
- Static Code Analysis and Binary SCA can help you achieve this goal

Questions?



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