

## Agile Secure Software Development in a Large Software Development Organisation Security Testing

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**ASSD Keynote**

First International Workshop on Agile Secure Software Development (ASSD)  
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SAP

## Agenda

- 1 Background
- 2 Motivation
- 3 Risk-based Security Testing as Part of SAP's S<sup>2</sup>DL
- 4 Lesson's Learned
- 5 How Does This Resonate With Agile Development?

## Agile Secure Software Development in a Large Software Development Organisation Security Testing

### Abstract

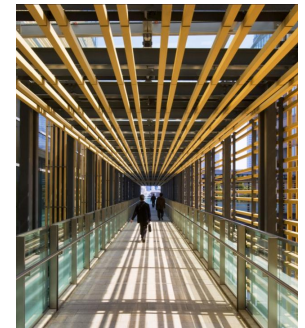
Security testing is an important part of any (agile) secure software development lifecycle. Still, security testing is often understood as an activity done by security testers in the time between “end of development” and “offering the product to customers.”

Learning from traditional testing that the fixing of bugs is the more costly the later it is done in development, we believe that security testing should be integrated into the daily development activities. To achieve this, we developed a security testing strategy, as part of SAP's security development lifecycle which supports the specific needs of the various software development models at SAP.

In this presentation, we will briefly presents SAP's approach to an agile secure software development process in general and, in particular, present SAP's Security Testing Strategy that enables developers to find security vulnerabilities early by applying a variety of different security testing methods and tools.

## SAP SE

- Leader in Business Software
  - Cloud
  - Mobile
  - On premise
- Many different technologies and platforms, e.g.,
  - In-memory database and application server (HANA)
  - Netweaver for ABAP and Java
- More than 25 industries
- 63% of the world's transaction revenue touches an SAP system
- over 68 000 employees worldwide
- over 25 000 software developers
- Headquarters: Walldorf, Germany (close to Heidelberg)



## Personal Background

- I wear two hats:

- (Global) Security Testing Strategist**
- Research Expert/Architect

Working for the central software security team

- Background:

Security, Formal Methods, Software Engineering

- Current work areas:

- Static code analysis
- (Dynamic) Security Testing
- Mobile Security
- Security Development Lifecycle
- Secure Software Development Lifecycle



<http://www.brucker.ch/>

## SAP Uses a De-centralised Secure Development Approach

- Central security expert team** (S<sup>2</sup>DL owner)

- Organizes security trainings
- Defines product standard “Security”
- Defines risk and threat assessment methods
- Defines security testing strategy
- Selects and provides security testing tools
- Validates products
- Defines and executes response process

- Development teams**

- Select technologies
- Select development model
- Design and execute security testing plan
- ...

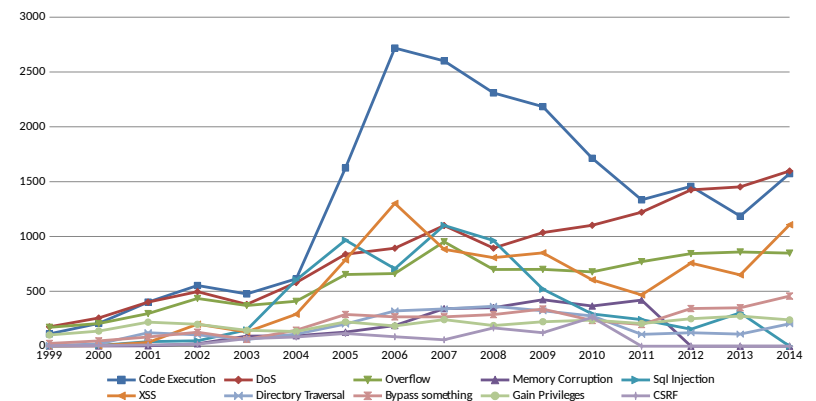
- Local security experts**

- Embedded into development teams
- Organize local security activities
- Support developers and architects
- Support product owners (responsible)

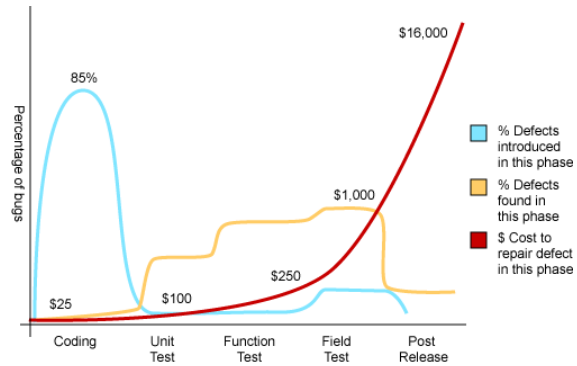
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## Vulnerability Distribution

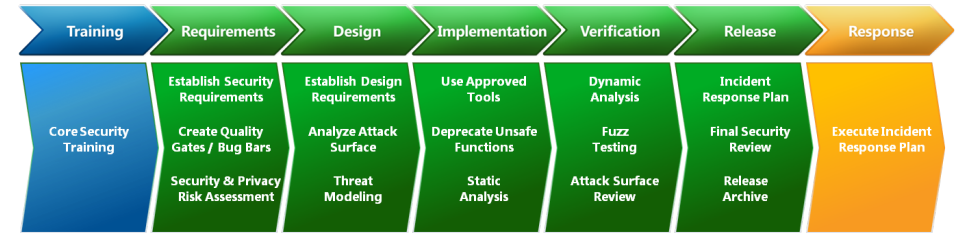


## When Do We Fix Bugs



Source: Applied Software Measurement, Capers Jones, 1996

## Microsoft's SDL



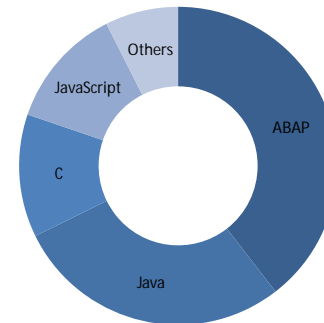
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## Our Start: SAST as a Baseline

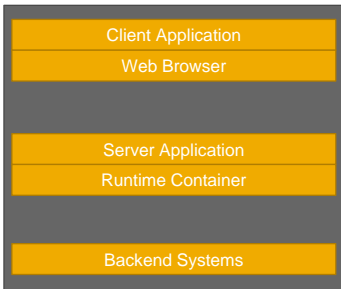
SAST tools used at SAP:

Language	Tool	Vendor
ABAP	CVA (SLIN_SEC)	SAP
JavaScript	Checkmarx CxSAST	Checkmarx
C/C++	Coverity	Coverity
Others	Fortify	HP



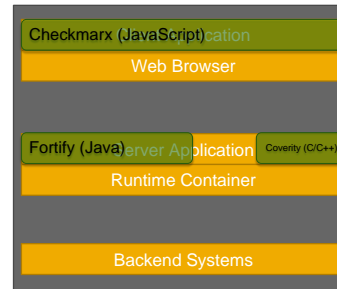
- Since 2010, mandatory for all SAP products
- Multiple billions lines analyzed
- Constant improvement of tool configuration
- Further details:  
Deploying Static Application Security Testing on a Large Scale. In GI Sicherheit 2014. Lecture Notes in Informatics, 228, pages 91-101, GI, 2014.

## Combining Multiple Security Testing Methods and Tools



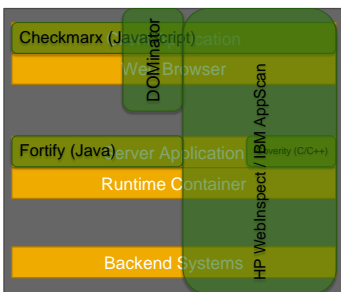
- Risks of only using only SAST
  - Wasting effort that could be used more wisely elsewhere
  - Shipping insecure software
- Examples of SAST limitations
  - Not all programming languages supported
  - Covers not all layers of the software stack

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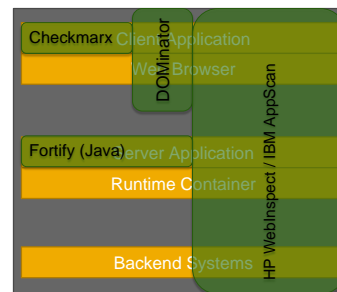
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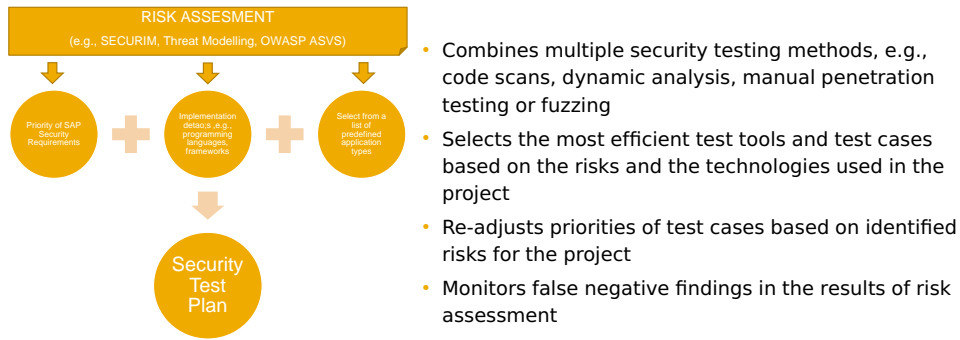
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## A Risk-based Test Plan



## Security Validation

- Acts as first customer
- Is not a replacement for security testing during development
- Security Validation
  - Check for “flaws” in the implementation of the S<sup>2</sup>DL
  - Ideally, security validation finds:
    - No issues that can be fixed/detected earlier
    - Only issues that cannot be detect earlier (e.g., insecure default configurations, missing security documentation)

## SAP' Secure Software Development Lifecycle (S<sup>2</sup>DL)

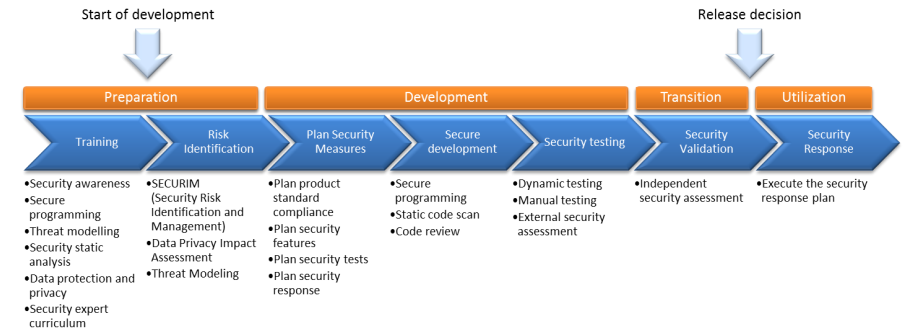


Figure: SAP SSDL

## Security Validation

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Penetration tests in productive environments are different:

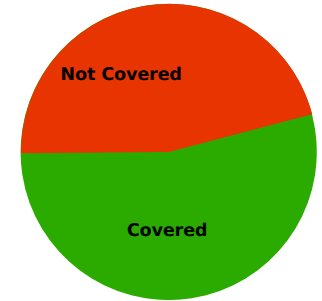
- They test the actual configuration
- They test the productive environment (e.g., cloud/hosting)

## How to Measure Success

- Analyze the vulnerabilities reported by
  - Security Validation
  - External security researchers
- Vulnerability not detected by our security testing tools
  - Improve tool configuration
  - Introduce new tools
- Vulnerability detected by our security testing tools
  - Vulnerability in older software release
  - Analyze reason for missing vulnerability

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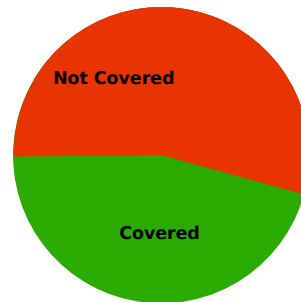


### Success criteria:

Percentage of vulnerabilities not covered by our security testing tools increases

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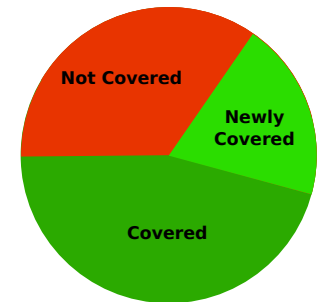


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## Key Success Factors

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- A holistic security awareness program for
  - Developers
  - Managers
- Yes, security awareness is important

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- Yes, security awareness is important **but**

Developer awareness is even more important!

## Listen to Your Developers!

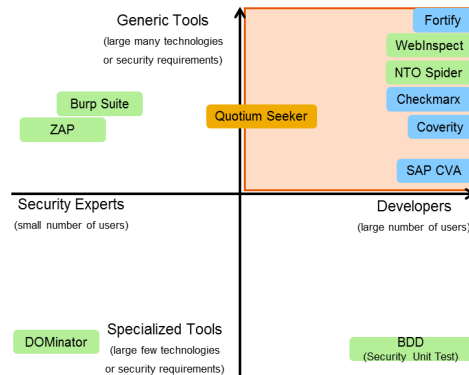
We are often talking about a lack of security awareness and, by that, forget the problem of lacking development awareness.

- Building a secure system more difficult than finding a successful attack.
- Do not expect your developers to become penetration testers (or security experts)!

## Security Testing for Developers

Security testing tools for developers, need to

- Be applicable from the start of development
- Automate the security knowledge
- Be deeply integrated into the dev. env., e.g.,
  - IDE (instant feedback)
  - Continuous integration
- Provide easy to understand fix recommendations
- Declare their “sweet spots”



## Collaborate!

Security experts need to collaborate with development experts to

- Create easy to use security APIs (ever tried to use an SSL API securely)
- Create languages and frameworks that make it hard to implement insecure systems
- Explain how to program securely

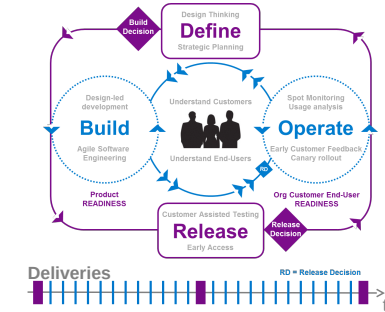


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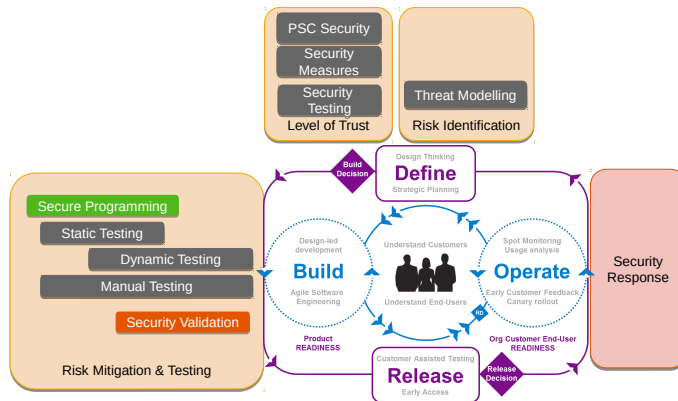
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## Agile Development

- What is agile for you?  
SCRUM, Continuous Delivery, DevOps, SCRUM, Cloud development, ...
- Cloud/agile development lifecycle



## Secure Agile Development



## Open (Research) Questions

- Social aspects
  - Does the SecDevOps model increase security awareness? (Developers and their managers are also responsible for operational risks)
  - Does this impact the willingness to take (security) risks and/or the risk assessment?
- Process and organisational aspects
  - What services should be offered centrally?
  - How to ensure a certain level of security across all products?
  - How to ensure a certain level of security across the end-to-end supply chain?
- Technical and fundamental aspects
  - How do we need to adapt development support
  - How do we need to adapt threat modelling or risk assessment methods
  - How do we need to adapt security testing techniques
- The big challenge in practice:  
Products are often offered in the cloud (SaaS) and on premise

# Thank you!



<http://xkcd.com/327/>

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achim.brucker@sap.com  
<http://www.brucker.ch/>



## Related Publications



Ruediger Bachmann and Achim D. Brucker.

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*Datenschutz und Datensicherheit (DuD)*, 38(4):257-261, April 2014.  
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*Software Testing, Verification & Reliability (STVR)*, 25(1):34-71, 2015.  
<http://www.brucker.ch/bibliography/abstract/brucker.ea-formal-fw-testing-2014>.



Achim D. Brucker and Uwe Sodan.

Deploying static application security testing on a large scale.  
In Stefan Katzenbeisser, Volkmar Lotz, and Edgar Weippl, editors, *gi Sicherheit 2014*, volume 228 of *Lecture Notes in Informatics*, pages 91-101. gi, March 2014.  
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On theorem prover-based testing.  
*Formal Aspects of Computing (FAC)*, 25(5):683-721, 2013.  
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<http://www.brucker.ch/bibliography/abstract/brucker.ea-theorem-prover-2012>.

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