



# **Integrating web application security control in the system development lifecycle**

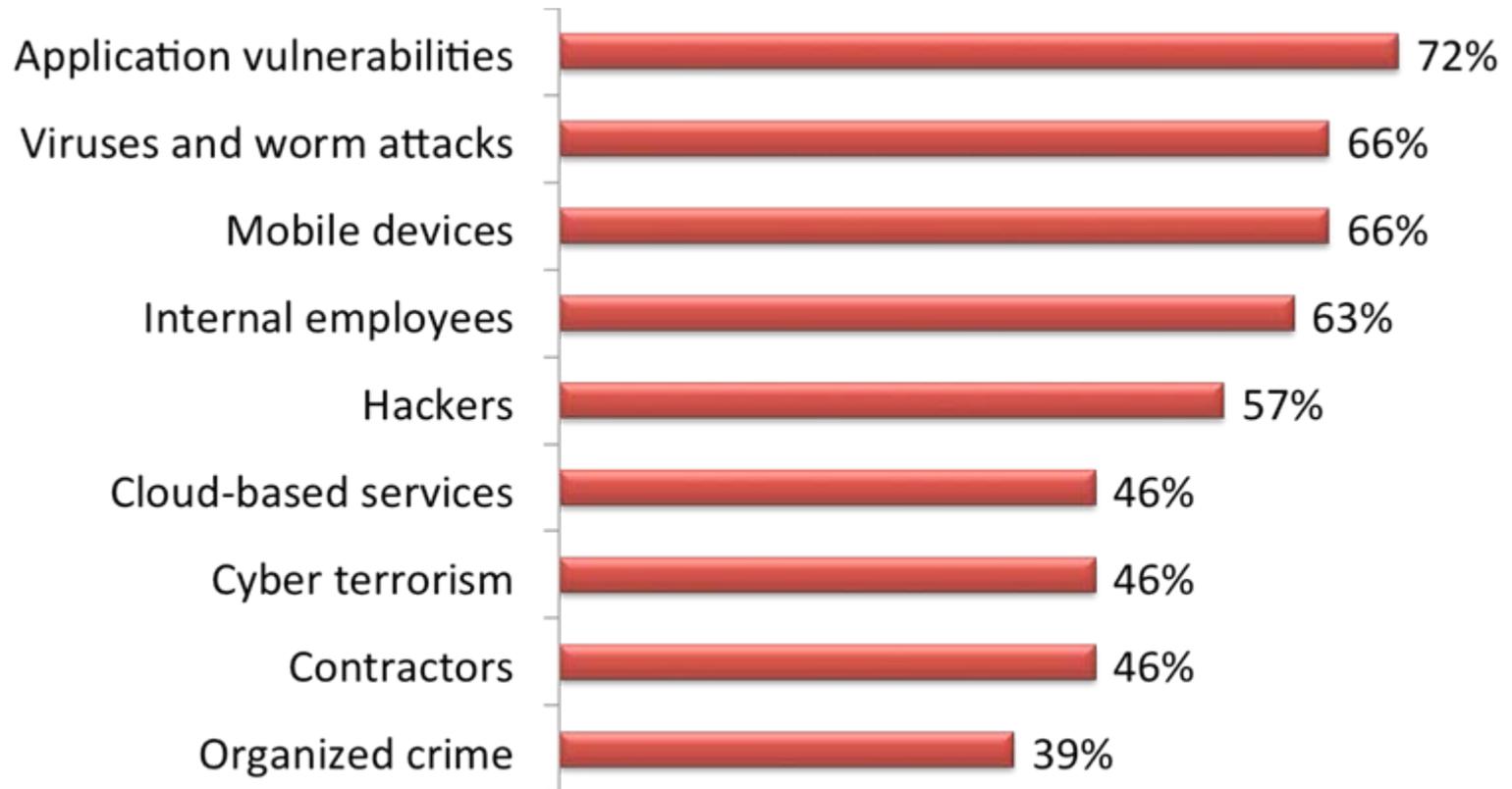
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# What are the Challenges

- Application security often receives much lower priority than it should in security planning
- Developers are under pressure from budget and time constraints
- Many of the application systems containing sensitive personal information, credit card data, and other sensitive corporate data are not thoroughly tested for data leakage and

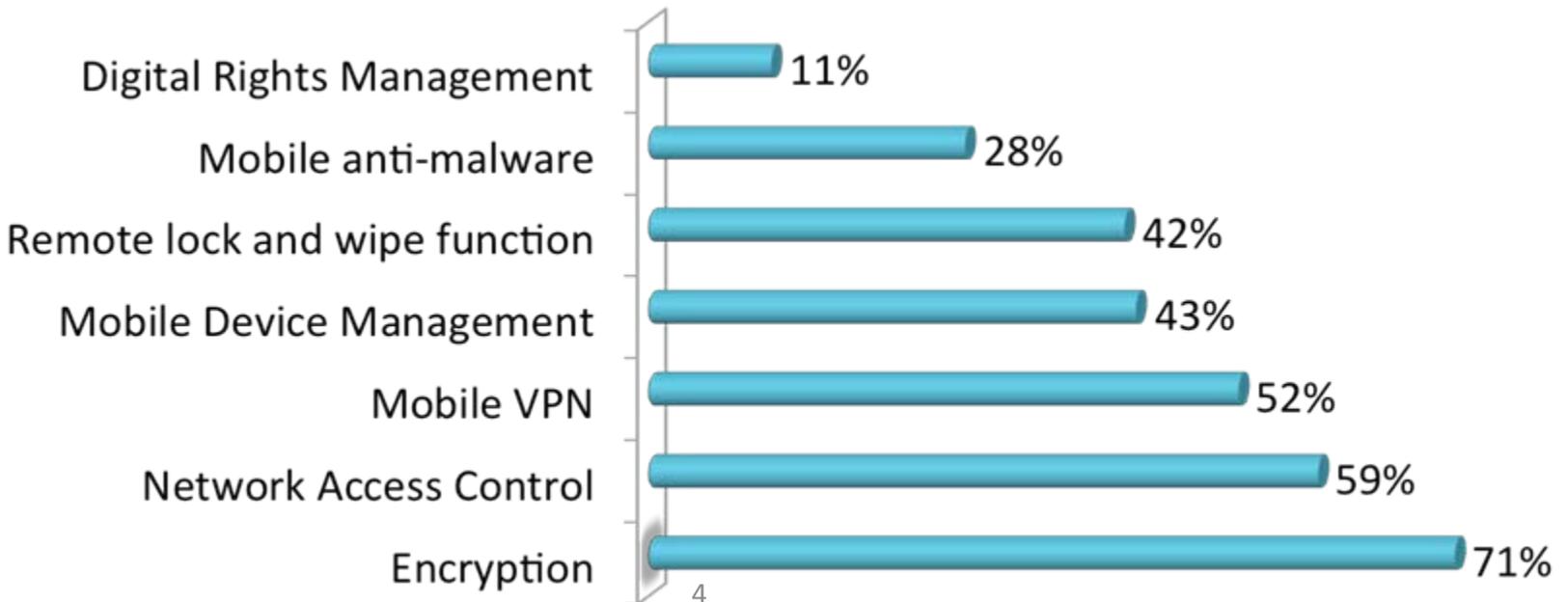
# What We Learned – Top Threats

We need a paradigm shift in how security is considered across the enterprise to address the top security threats.



# Changing Landscape - Mobile Devices

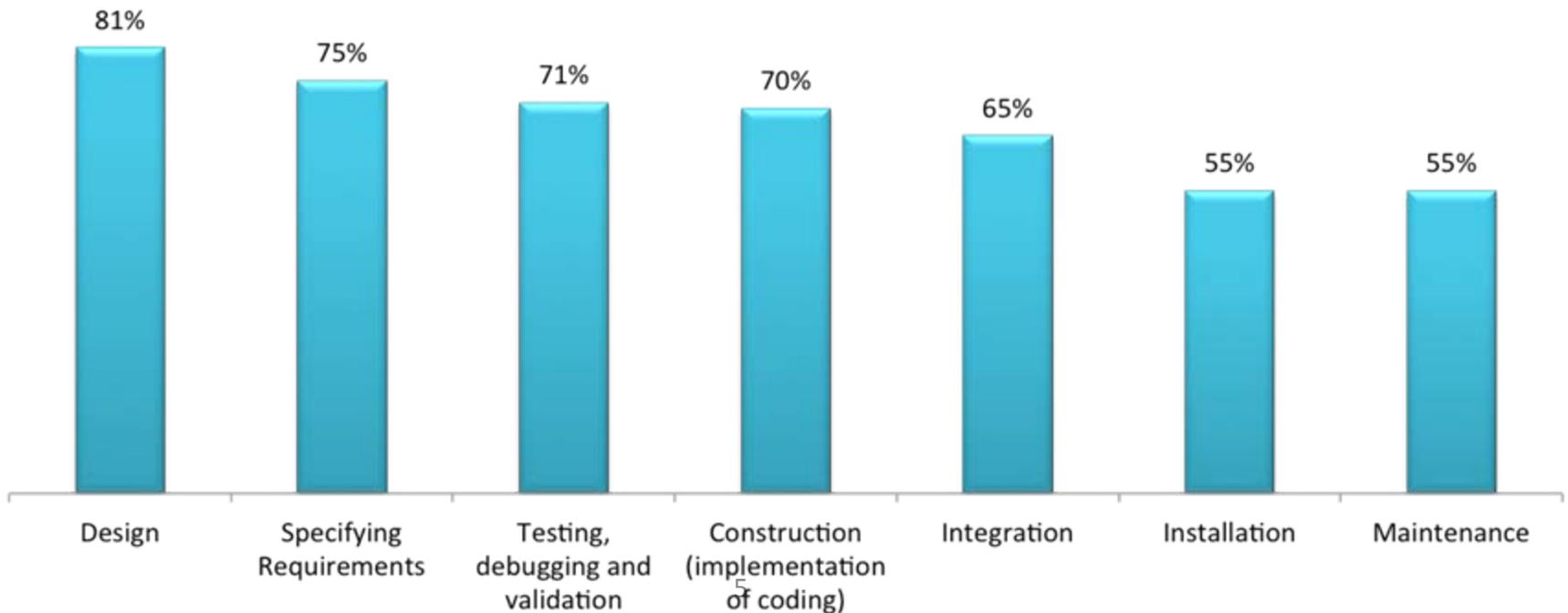
- 68% of respondents said Mobile computing devices are a significant risk to organizations.
- 69% have a formal policy in place to mitigate risks and use several solutions.





# Changing Landscape - Application Vulnerabilities

73% of respondents identified application vulnerabilities as the top threat and have the following security concerns:





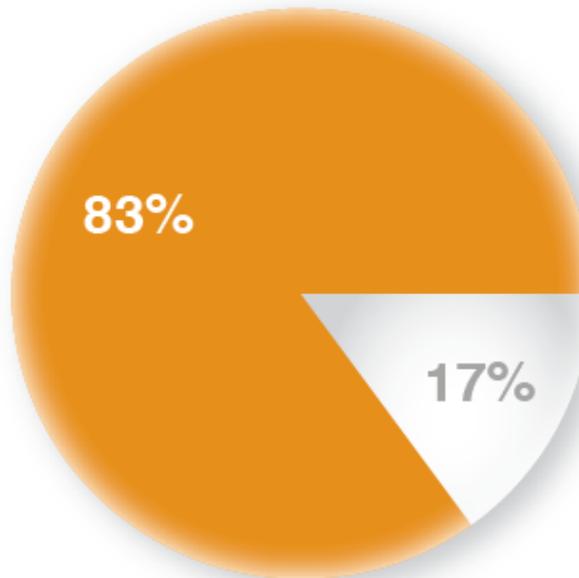
# The Changing Landscape of Security

- **Over 70% of security vulnerabilities exist at the application layer\***
- **Perimeter protection no longer sufficient – data compromise is the issue**
- **More incidents of data loss could result in greater government oversight and regulation**
- **2008 (ISC)<sup>2</sup> Global Information Security Workforce Study report found significant costs result from data breaches**
  - **US \$50 to \$200 per record lost (not including reputation damage and loss of trust)**

\*Gartner Group, 2005

# The Changing Landscape of Security

How much of a threat do you believe insecure software presents to the enterprise?



0% - Very little

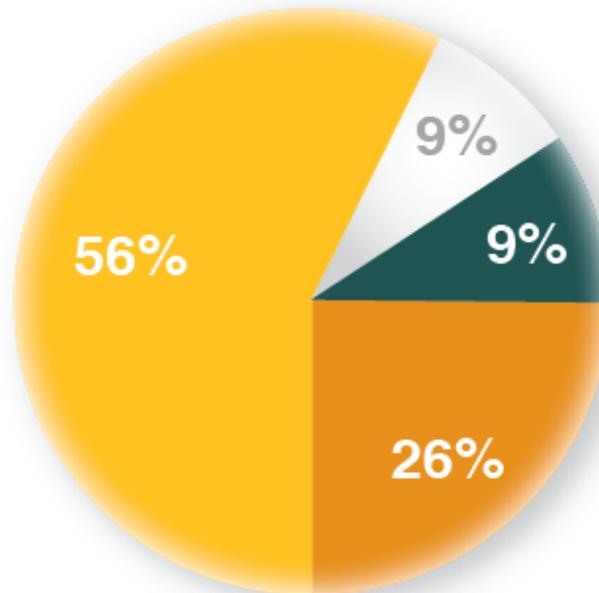
17% - Somewhat of a threat

83% - A significant threat

\*Data collected from attendees at SecureSDLC on June 17, 2010.

# The Changing Landscape of Security

Which of the following outcomes resulting from insecure software have the greatest impact on your organization?



26% - Staff hours required to install patches or implement other secure software activities post-purchase.

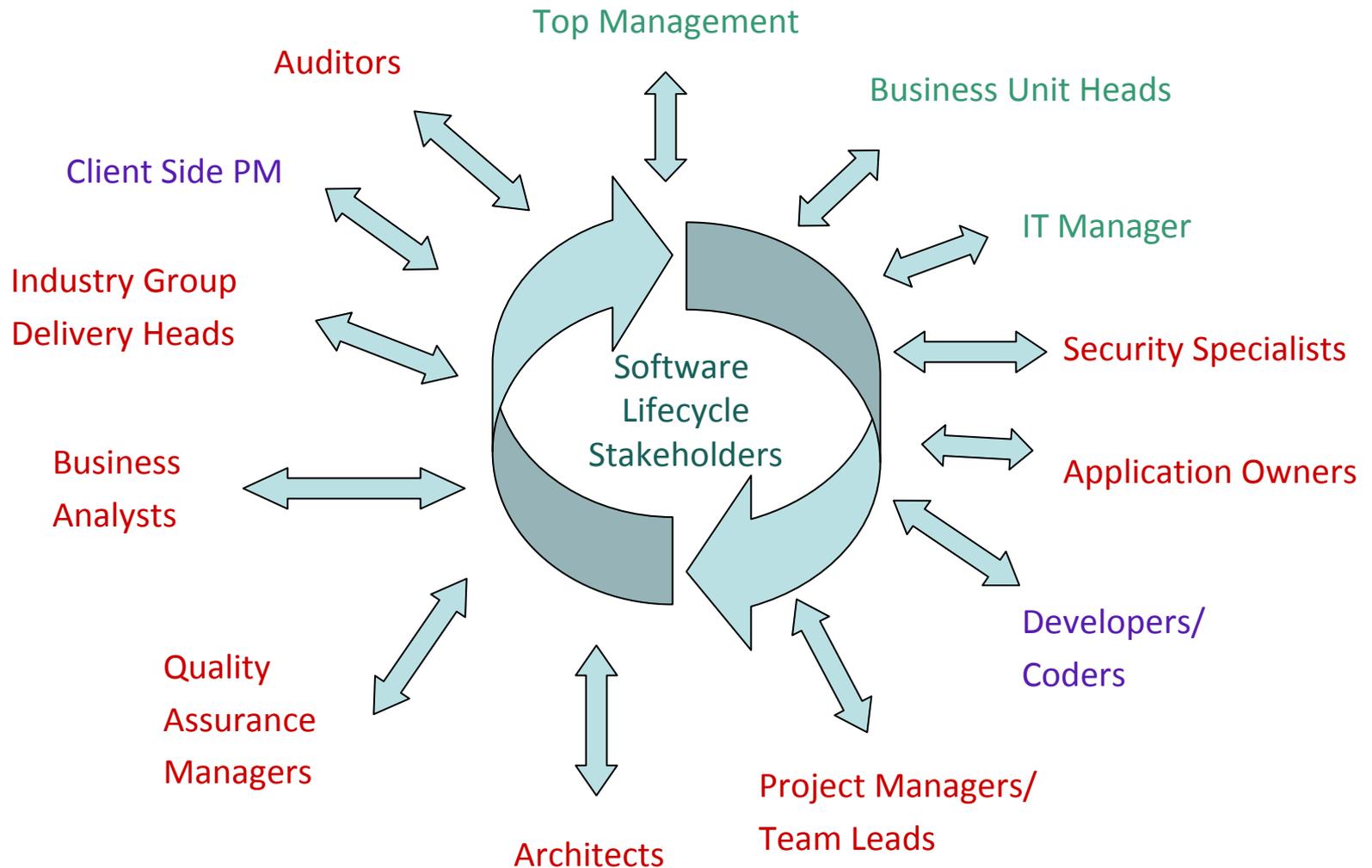
9% - Lost production/downtime

9% - Financial costs of patching software

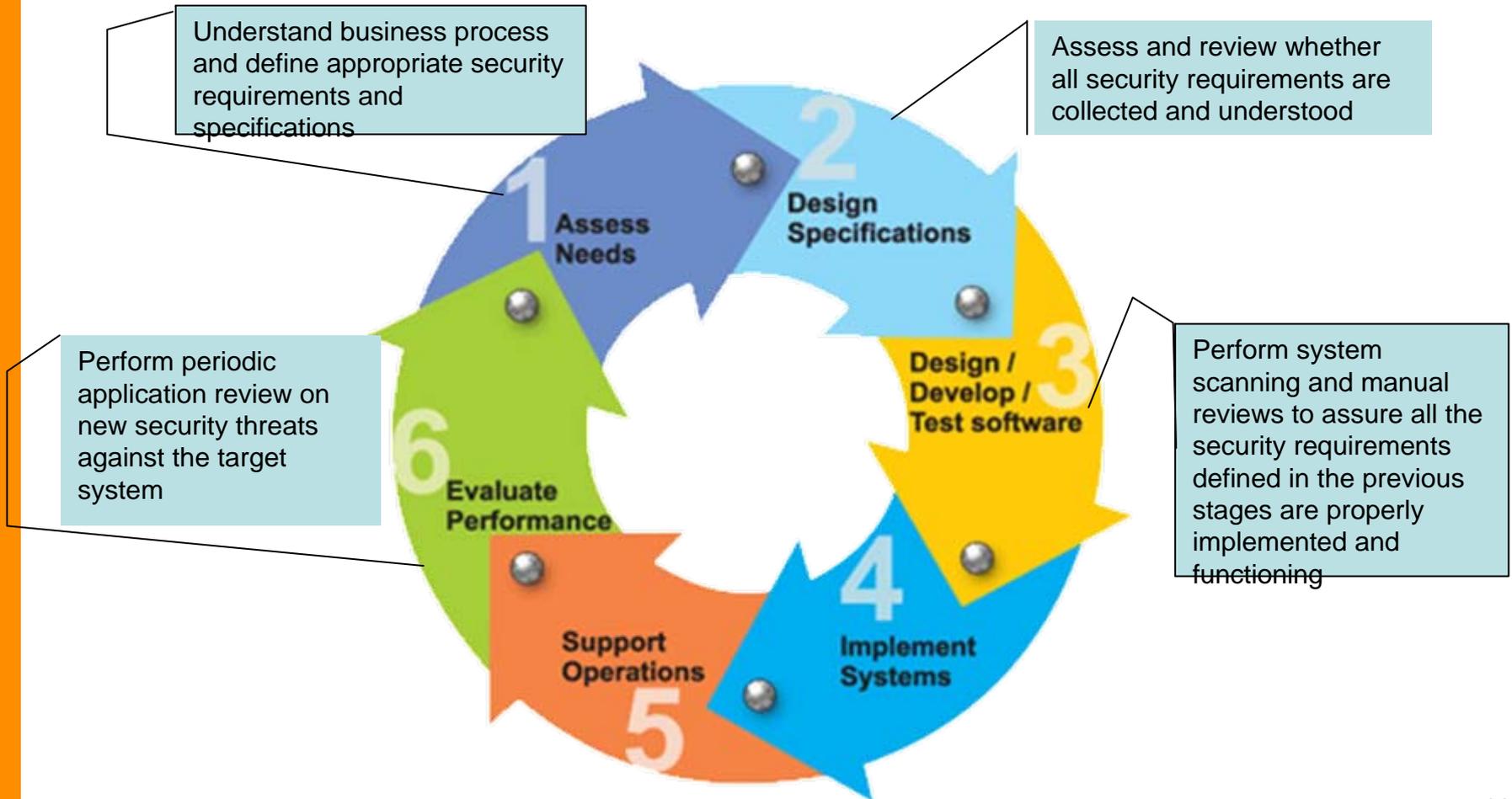
56% - Reputation damage due to breaches

\*Data collected from attendees at SecureSDLC on June 17, 2010.

# Software Lifecycle Stakeholder Chart



# Perform Security Assessment and Audit during the SDLC





# Objectives Achieved

- Avoid security requirement being missing in the design and as a result, not being built into the application
- Identifies application security issues before they are exploited
- Verify applications are properly configured and implemented to prevent sensitive or unnecessary information from being revealed
- Review application code for programming errors
- Validate user authentication processes, password reset mechanisms and session management schemes



# Objectives Achieved (Cont.)

- Helps prevent application downtime and improve productivity
- Identifies specific risks and provides detailed recommendations to mitigate the issues
- Supports user confidence in application security
- Supports efforts to achieve and maintain compliance with government and industry regulations
- Regularly review the application to ensure no new vulnerability is affecting the system



# Enhance your Development Staff's Capability in Application Security

- **How do you make security a part of every phase of the SDLC?**
  - Have educated people on staff.
- **Variety of solutions but ONE that addresses from the holistic perspective.**
- **Ways to address development:**
  - **IEEE: CSDA and CSDP (Software development)**
  - **SANS: GSSP-C, GSSP-J (Language specific/secure coding)**
  - **ISSECO: International Secure Software Engineering Council**
    - **CSSE (Entry level education program with certificate of completion given by International Software Quality Institute (iSQI))**
  - **DHS: Software Assurance Initiative (Awareness Program/Forum)**
  - **Vendor-Specific (ex: Microsoft, Symantec) based on internal lifecycle processes/technology specific**

# Purpose of CSSLP

- Addresses building security throughout the entire software lifecycle – from concept and planning through operations and maintenance, to the ultimate disposal.
- Provides a credential that speaks to the individual's ability to contribute to the delivery of secure software through the use of standards and best practices.
- The target professionals for this certification includes all stakeholders involved in the Software Lifecycle.



# Thank you!

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