



# Introduction to DevSecOps

## Key Takeaways

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# About TechWorld with Nana

TechWorld with Nana is an established name in the DevOps and Cloud industry, and it stands for the quality trainings helping 1,000s of engineers acquire the most in-demand skills in this field.



Our mission is enable individual engineers as well as companies to take advantage of the recent developments in Cloud and DevOps fields, to use technologies and concepts in order to create efficient, automated, streamlined DevSecOps processes in organisations.

# Let's compare without and with DevSecOps approach

## Security as an afterthought

The old way of doing security



## "Shifting security left"

The new - DevSecOps - way of doing it



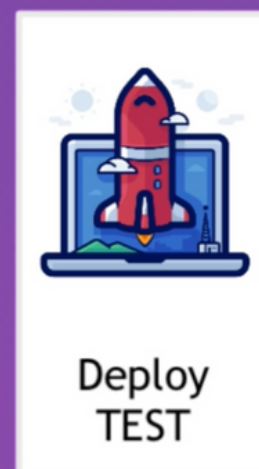
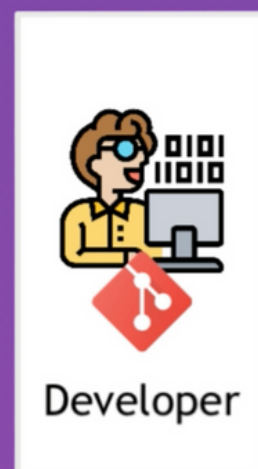


# Issues with Traditional Approach to Security

## Late Integration of Security - Blocking automated DevOps process

✗ Security is typically **considered late in the development process**. Often during pre-production phase

✗ So while DevOps enabled these automated, streamlined processes. Security checks and audits are still **blocking** the whole process **delaying the release for weeks**



# Issues with Traditional Approach to Security

## Siloed Teams - Lack of Collaboration

- ✗ While DevOps united Development and Operations, Security is often still a **separate team**
- ✗ This leads to communication gaps, delays in addressing security issues and a **lack of responsibility for security**



# Issues with Traditional Approach to Security

## Manual Processes, No automations

- ✗ Traditional security practices often rely on **manual security assessments** and reviews, which can be slow and error-prone
- ✗ Manual processes are **not well-suited to the fast-paced, automated nature of DevOps**



## Slow Feedback Loop

- ✗ **Delayed security feedback** can make it more challenging to fix the security issue
- ✗ The longer it takes to identify and remediate vulnerabilities, the **greater the potential impact and the higher the costs**



# More attack surfaces

In addition to all of these, security has become more complex



**Microservices**



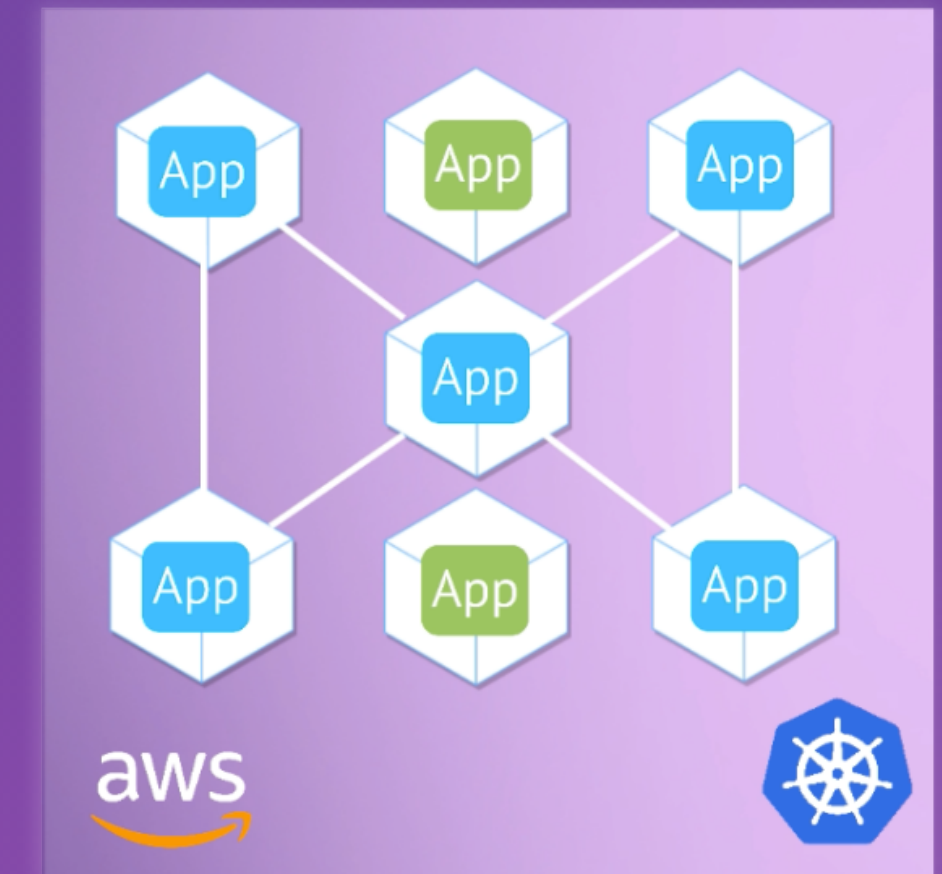
**Containers**



**Cloud platform**



**Kubernetes**



Security tools were also developed before these new developments



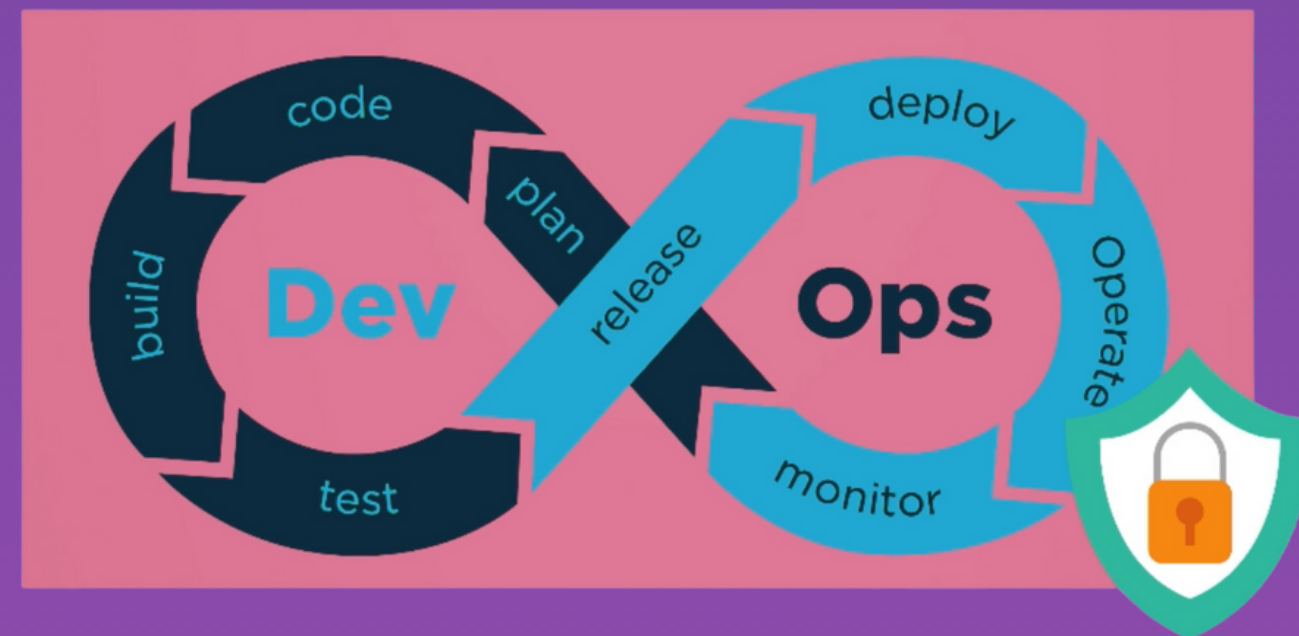
To address these issues, organizations are adopting DevSecOps

**So, how does DevSecOps  
solve these problems?**



# DevSecOps Approach

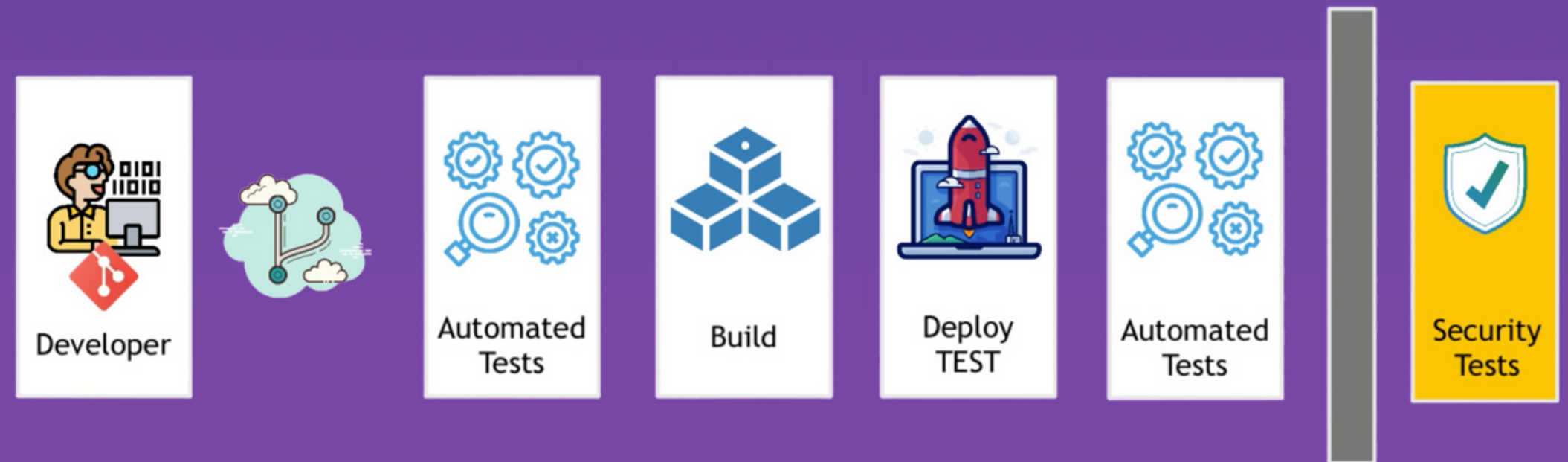
- Integrating Security into DevOps
- Shifting Security to the Left



# What is DevSecOps

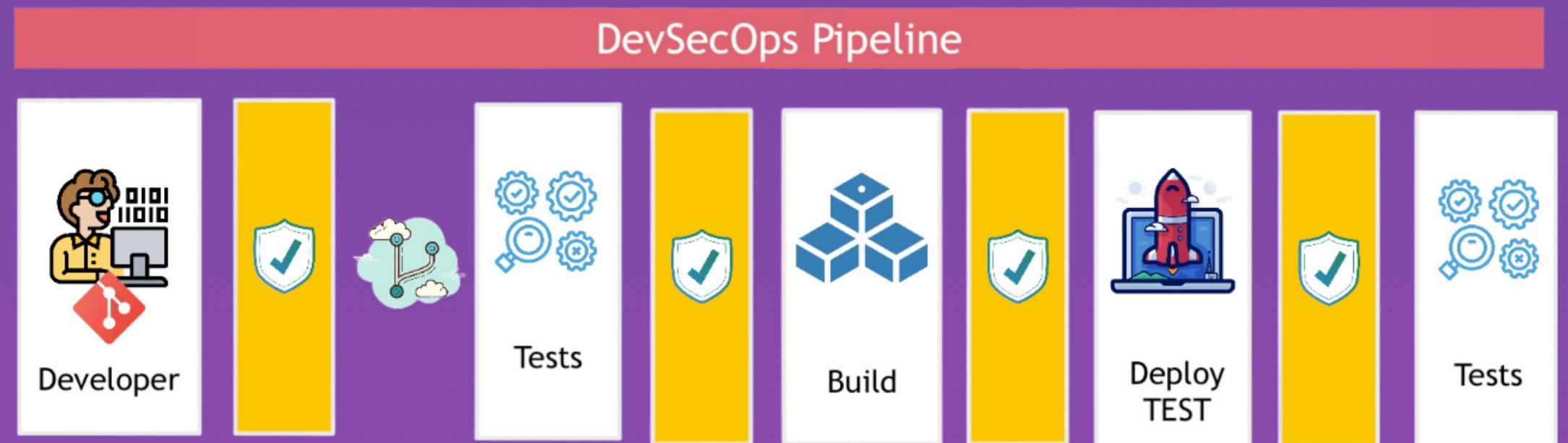
## No DevSecOps

Thinking about security **after** a new feature is developed and tested, right before releasing it:



## DevSecOps

Start thinking about security right at the beginning and **solve it right away as soon as security issues appear**:





# What is DevSecOps

## DevSecOps encourages

- automation
- collaboration
- and a proactive approach to security
- helping organizations identify and remediate security issues earlier in the development lifecycle



This approach improves security posture while also maintaining the speed and agility of DevOps practices

# What is DevSecOps

## Shared Responsibility and Collaboration

- ✓ Security becomes a **developer responsibility too**, instead of just being a responsibility of dedicated security professionals
- ✓ **Security team becomes a facilitator** and advisor for DEV and OPS teams
- ✓ Security team **trains engineers** on how to interpret the output of security tools, so they can identify and fix the issues themselves



# What is DevSecOps

## Automation

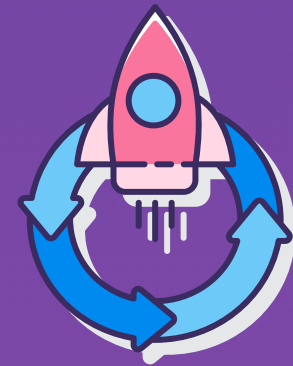


Automation **security tools** are **integrated in the CI/CD pipeline** to detect security issues on every Git push



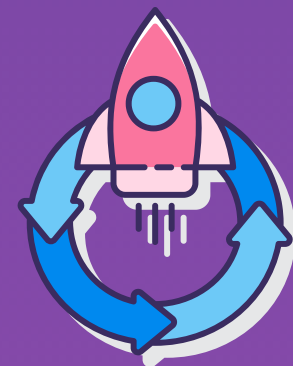
Developers get **automated output of the application's security status** and what vulnerabilities need to be fixed

## Faster Release Cycles and Shorter Feedback Cycles



### No security issues?

Pipeline will deploy the application



### Security issues found?

- Bugs are easier to fix the earlier they are found in the development lifecycle
- Which means less time and costs



How DevSecOps works in practice

# **Tools for Automated Security Tests**

# How DevSecOps works in practice



## Automated tests in **Software Development**

Just like we have automated unit tests, integration tests to test new features, application functionality and integration with other services etc....

...In the same way, we add **automated tests for the different aspects of our application and systems' security:**

- Automated tests for application security
- Automated tests for infrastructure and cloud security
- Automated tests for platform security



## Automated tests for **Security**

# Different Types of Automated Tests



Automated tests in  
**Software Development**

Just like we have different types of automated tests in software development...

...In the same way, we have different types of security tests



Automated tests for **Security**



# Types of Security Tests



**SAST**

## Static Application Security Testing

- Static code analysis (app is not running)
- Identifies security vulnerabilities in app's source code, configuration files etc.
- Looks for common coding errors, deviations from secure coding practices etc.







# Types of Security Tests



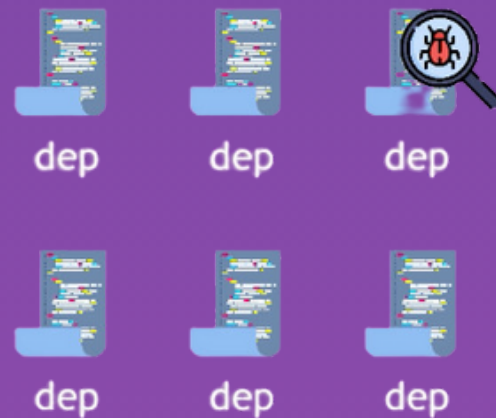
SCA

## Software Composition Analysis

- Check third-party and open-source libraries and frameworks
- SCA tool goes through the **dependencies of your application** and checks whether any known vulnerabilities for that dependency and the specific version you use
- It's also static code analysis



packages imported



```
"version": "1.0.0",
"main": "index.js",
"scripts": {
  "dev": "webpack",
  "start": "cd client && webpack-dev-server",
  "backend" : "cd backend && nodemon app.js"
},
"proxy": "http://localhost:3000",
"license": "ISC",
"dependencies": {
  "babel-core": "^6.10.4",
  "babel-loader": "^6.2.4",
  "babel-polyfill": "^6.9.1",
  "babel-preset-es2015": "^6.9.0",
  "babel-preset-react": "^6.11.1",
  "babel-register": "^6.9.0",
  "body-parser": "^1.17.2",
  "cross-env": "^1.0.8",
  "css-loader": "^0.23.1",
  "expect": "^1.20.1"
```



# Types of Security Tests



DAST

## Dynamic Application Security Testing

- Testing the app's running instance or deployed version
- Simulating security attacks and analyzing behavior and responses in real-time
- Does not require access to the code



CSRF or SSRF attacks



webserver



service A



database

# White Box vs Black Box Testing

**SAST Tools** belong to this category

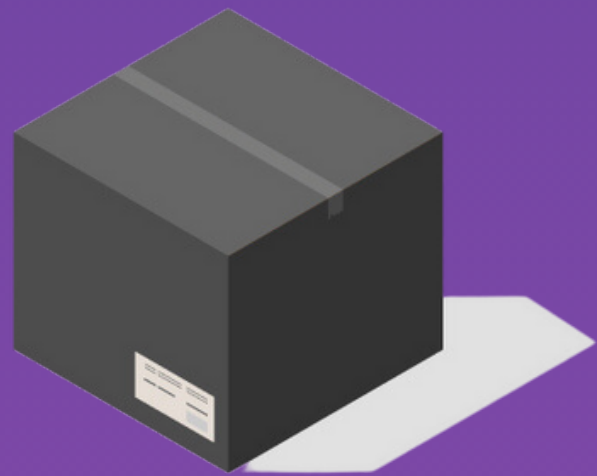


## White Box Testing

- **Knowledge:** Tester has detailed knowledge of the internal workings, code and architecture.
- **Focus:** Examining the internal logic, code paths and data flows within the application.
- **Advantages:** Can provide precise information about the security flaws. Also helpful for addressing issues related to code quality and design flaws.
- **Limitations:** Does not capture vulnerabilities that only surface when interacting with the application.

# White Box vs Black Box Testing

**DAST Tools** belong to this category



## Black Box Testing

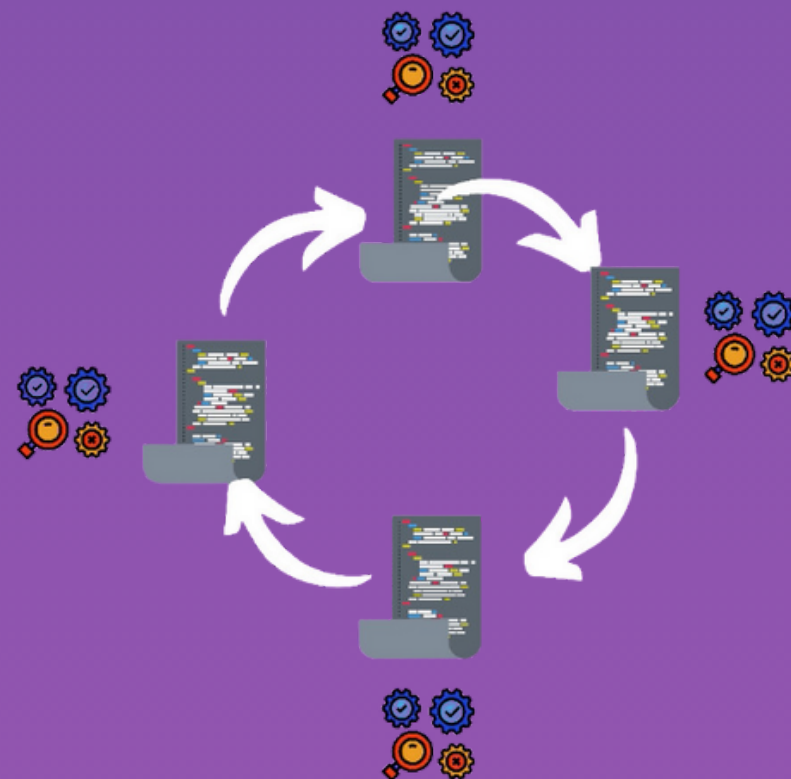
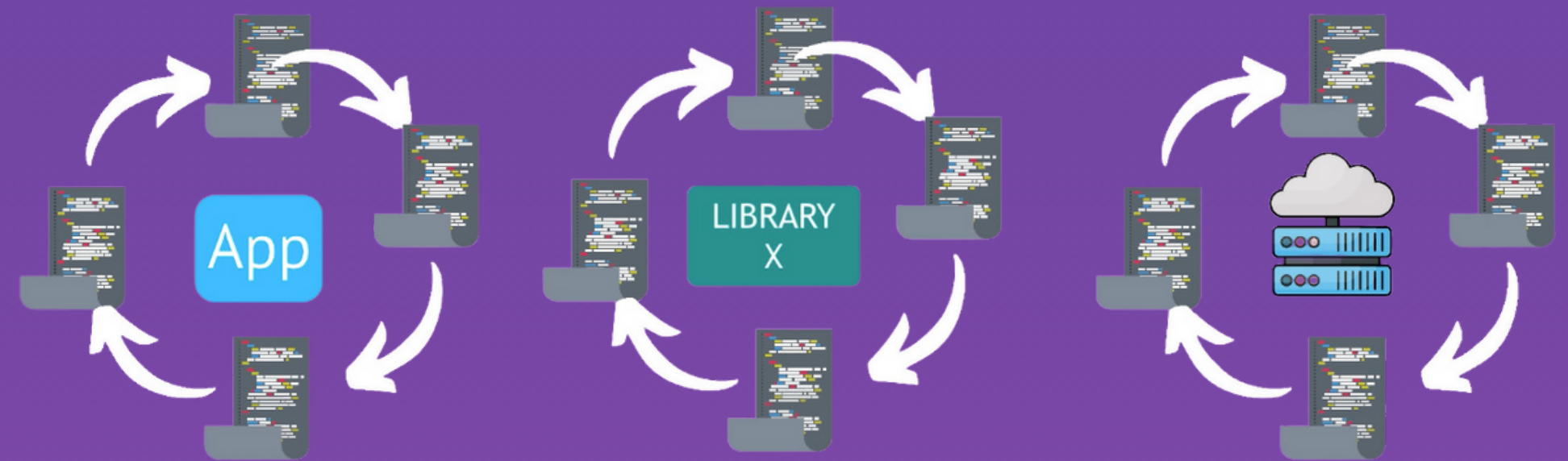
- **Knowledge:** No access to the source code and relies solely on the system's inputs and outputs.
- **Focus:** Focuses on evaluating the system's functionality, its external behavior, and how it responds to various inputs and scenarios.
- **Advantages:** Simulates real-world attacks and provides a more user-centric perspective on security. Testers do not need to be familiar with the application's codebase.
- **Limitations:** May not uncover all security vulnerabilities that can be identified through code-level inspection, and it may miss some complex or logic-based vulnerabilities.



# Continuous Testing necessary

## Code changes constantly

- Scanning code once is not enough
- **Applications are developed continuously**, libraries are developed continuously and new versions are released. Infrastructure changes.



Applications are developed continuously



Continuous testing and fixing

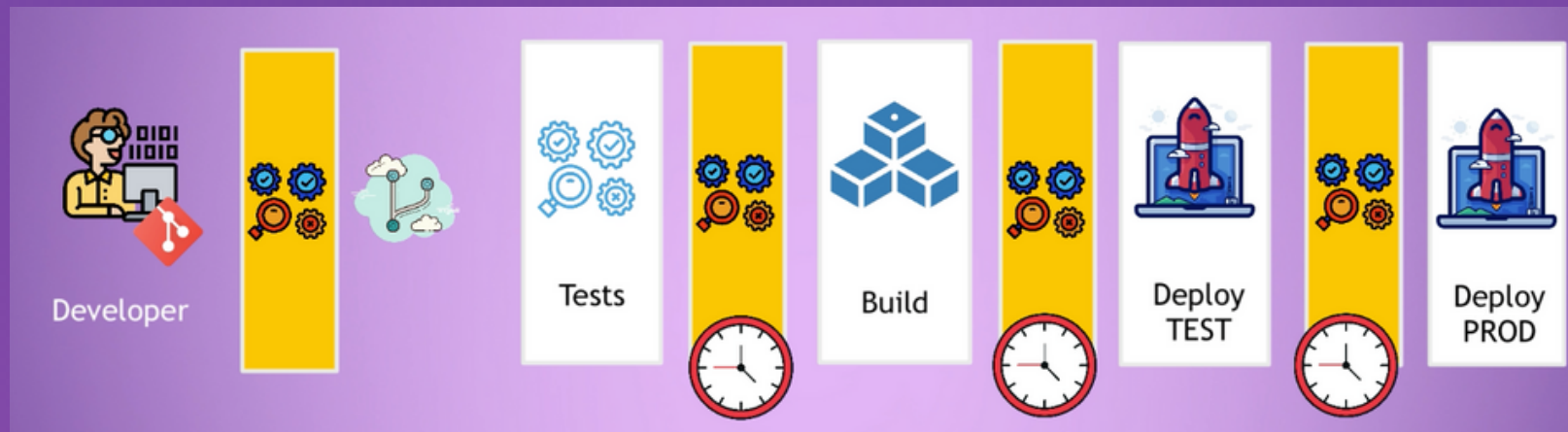
## Continuously test and fix

- So we need to continuously test and fix security vulnerabilities in the software development lifecycle

# When to run which security scans

## Pipeline becomes a bottleneck

- Security scans and tests can slow down the CI/CD pipeline



## Approaches to solve this



### Pipeline for basic security tests

- Runs on every commit
- Security checks only for **affected code** parts
- Run 3rd-party library checks when dependencies changed



### Pipeline for comprehensive and complete tests

- Runs once per night
- Nobody's work is interrupted

# Logging and Monitoring



- There is always a chance that security issues slip into production environment
- Or that 3rd-party vulnerabilities appear after production deployment

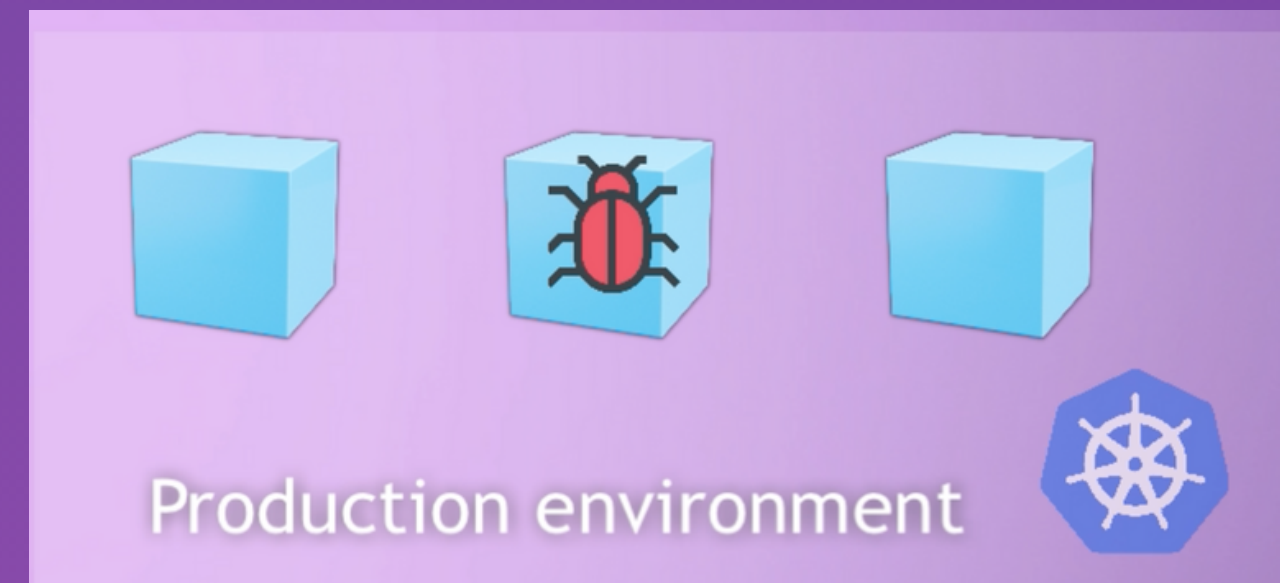
That's why we need proper **continuous logging, monitoring and alerting** in place, that:



Continuously monitors the systems



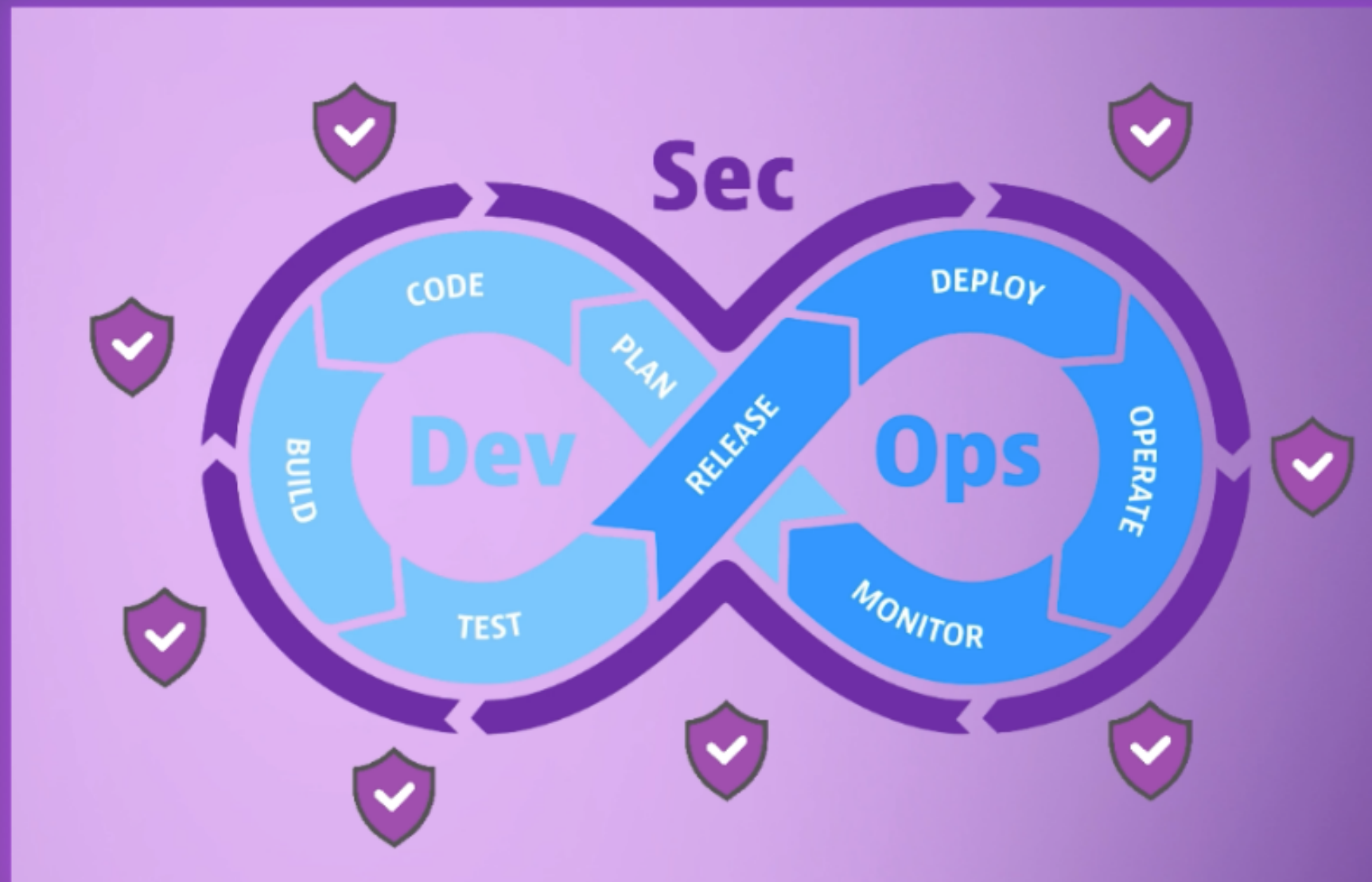
Alerts the team when security threats are detected or suspicious behavior is detected





# Benefits of DevSecOps

Integrating security across the whole software development lifecycle can be challenging, but has many benefits



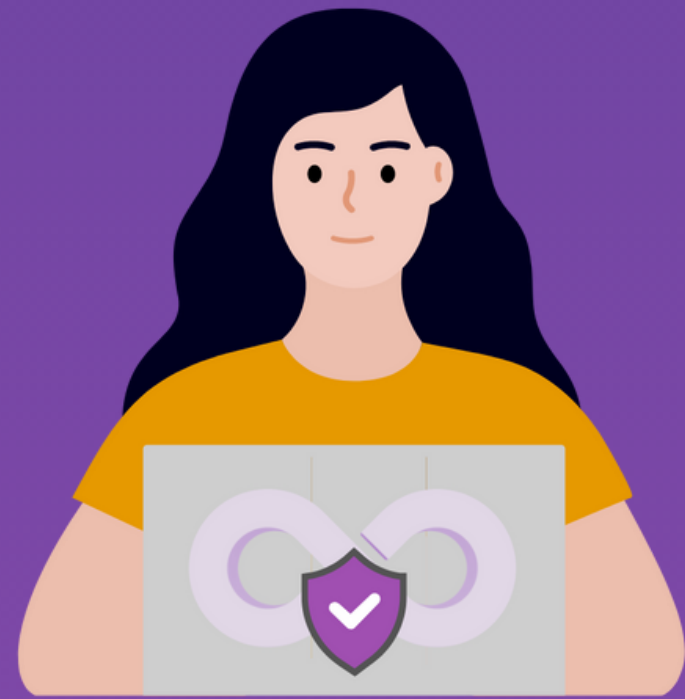
- ✓ More **efficient**
- ✓ **Saves costs**, as security fixes are more expensive the later they are discovered
- ✓ **Avoiding security breaches**, which eventually would mean losing customers' trust



# DevSecOps Engineer

## Role and Skills

# Shared Responsibility



**Architect** of  
DevSecOps processes

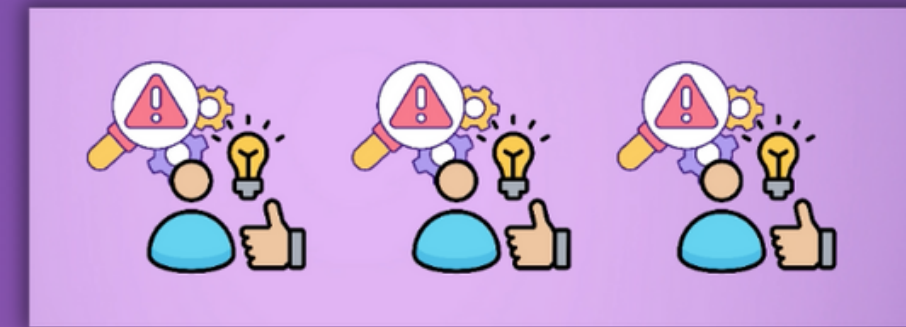


- The idea of DevOps and DevSecOps is to **distribute responsibility** for security across teams
- DevSecOps professional **helps team integrate these automated checks into the pipeline**. They work to embed security practices and controls by collaborating with Dev and Ops teams

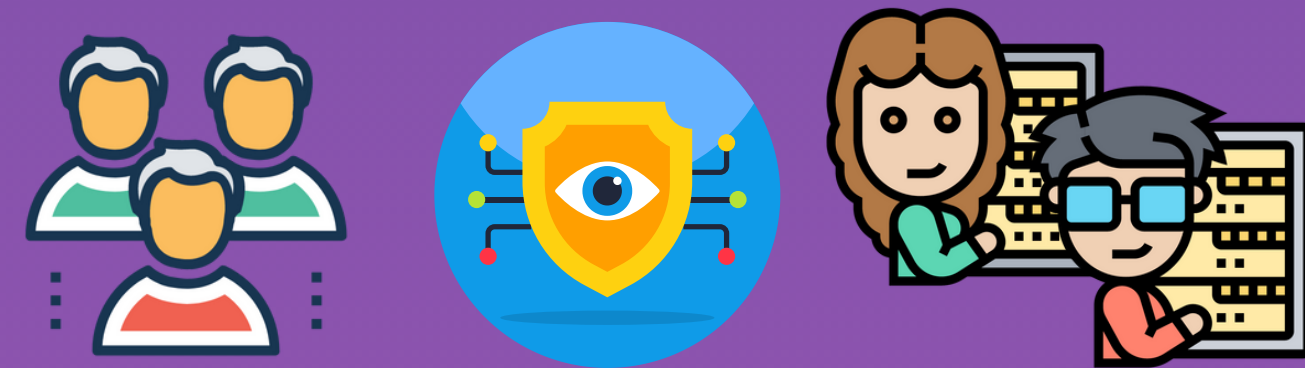
# Shared Responsibility



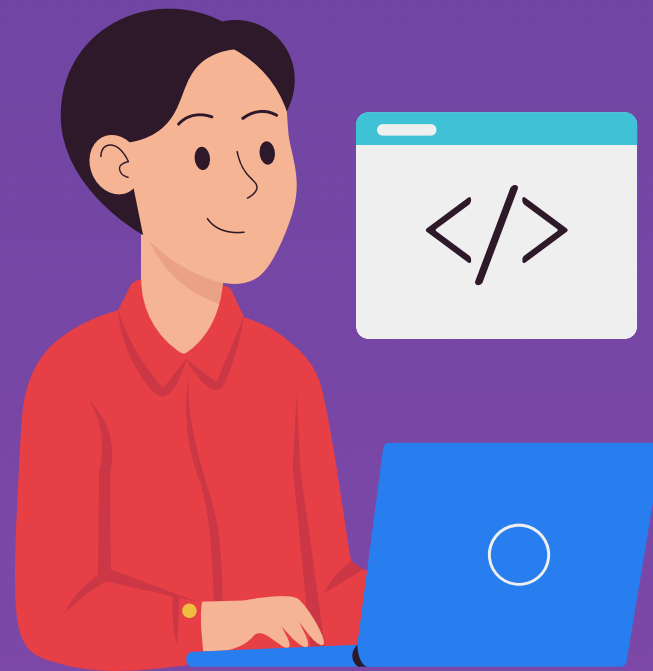
- **Visibility:** Setting up processes that shows the teams what current security posture is
- Help them understand the security findings and fix these issues
- **Build security know-how** step by step with the help of these tools



- **Educate and raise awareness** among teams about security best practices



# Shared Responsibility



This promotes a **security-first mindset** within the team



By getting constant and immediate feedback, engineers will learn how to **write secure code**



# Working with Security Engineers



- **Security experts** with specialized expertise in the field of cybersecurity
- Well-versed in regulatory requirements and compliance frameworks

- DevSecOps engineers **work closely** with security engineers
- They can **tap into their deep understanding** of security principles to implement effective security measures

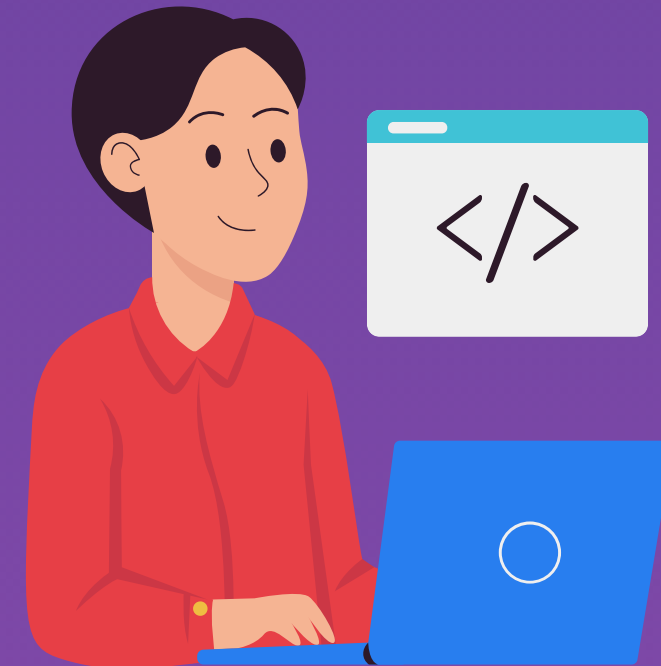
# Working with Security Engineers



- Experts in **code security**



**Intermediary** between  
different teams



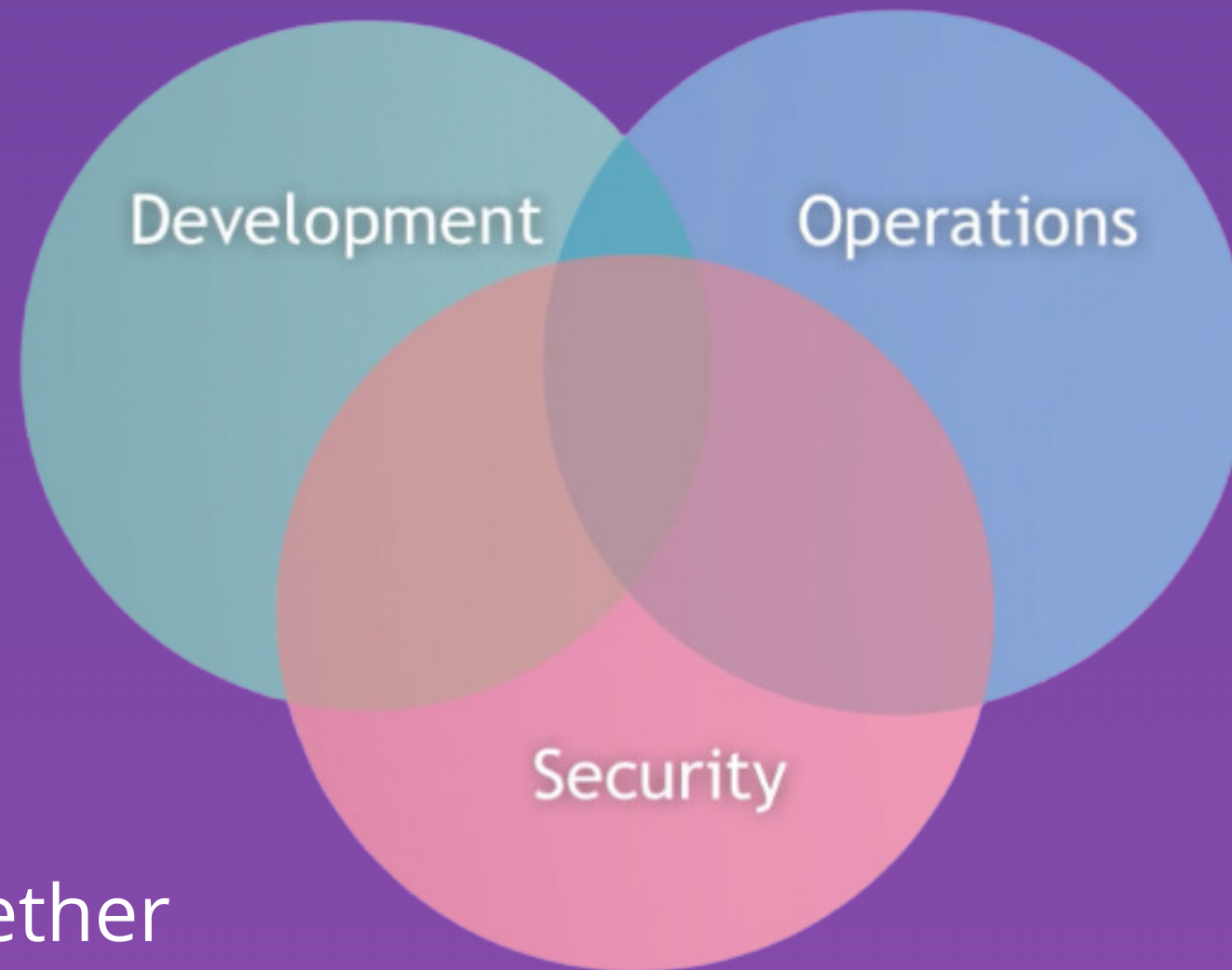
- Experts in **coding**



# DevSecOps is all about collaboration



Different roles working together  
towards the **same goal**



Having a **security-conscious culture** within the organization

# Summary of Tasks and Responsibilities



- **Architect** of DevSecOps processes



- **Facilitates** the integration of security testing into the development and deployment process
- **Provide guidance** on security coding standards, perform code reviews etc.



- **Establish mechanisms** for continuous security monitoring, threat detection and vulnerability scanning

# DevSecOps Engineer vs Security Engineer



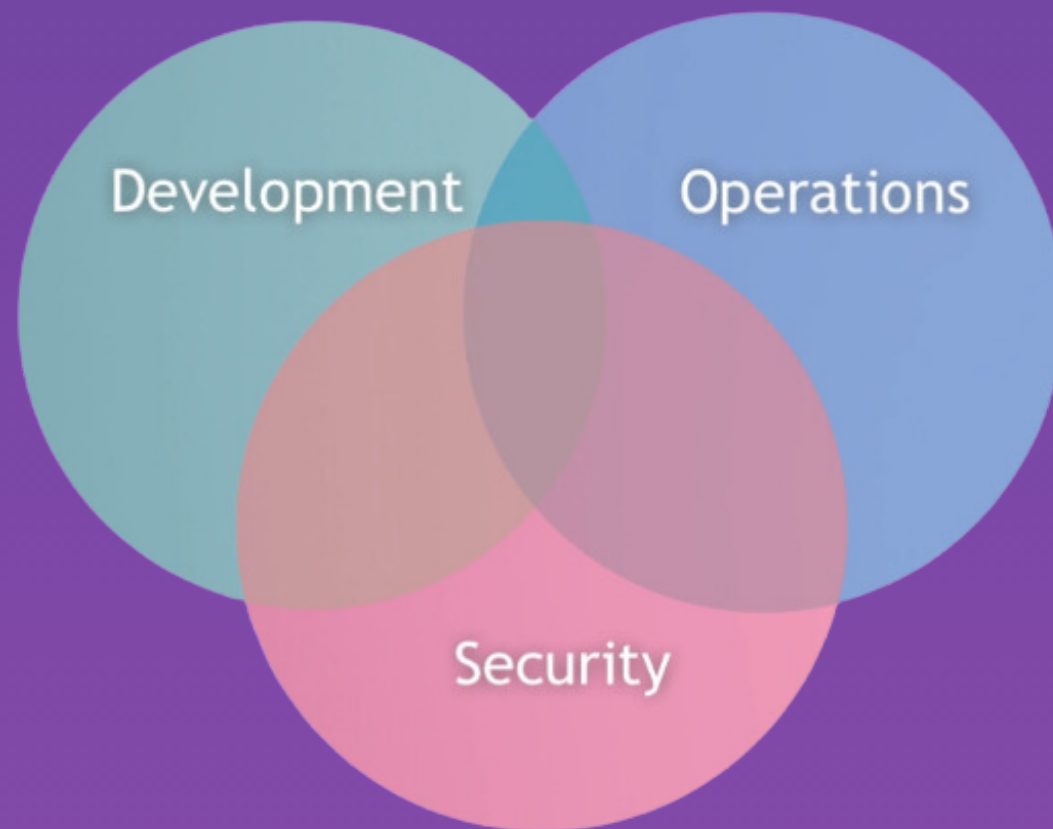
- Security Engineer **focuses on securing** systems, networks and infrastructure



- **Broader approach** by integrating security into entire DevOps process
- **Bridging the gap** between Dev, Ops and Security teams
- Help automate security checks
- Help Devs and Security Engineers to discover, visualize and fix efficiently

# Skills of a DevSecOps Engineer

**Combination of skills** in software development, operations & security



- **Bridge** between DEV, OPS and SECURITY
- Create the processes and demonstrate what needs to be done
- **Train** people in different aspects of security
- Facilitate knowledge sharing



**Strong collaboration, communication & leadership skills are essential**

**So it's not just about learning the tools to implement the DevSecOps processes, but about working with people**



# DevSecOps Concept vs Role

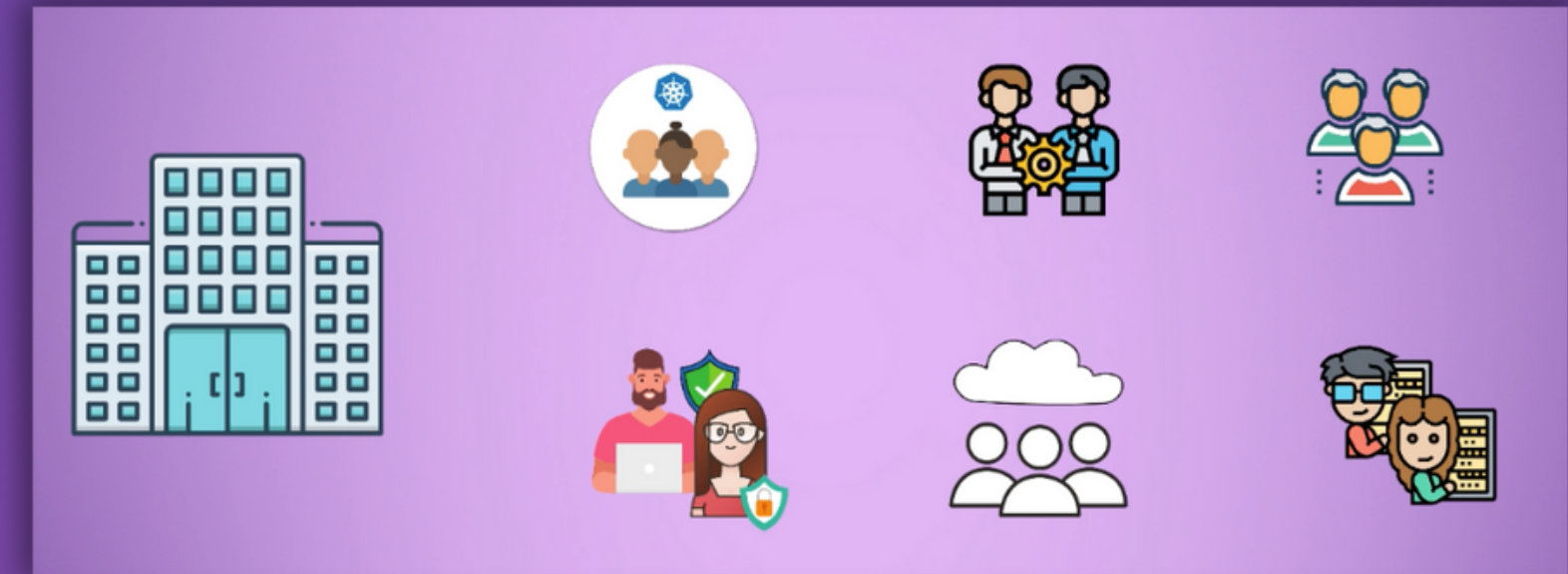


# DevSecOps as a Concept



## DevSecOps is a concept or philosophy

- It's a way of working together
- It's about shared responsibility and shifting security left
- Catch security issues early and develop more secure applications



## In Theory: Implementation without DevSecOps Engineer role

- Many roles working together to integrate security
- Divide and share responsibilities
- No dedicated DevSecOps engineer that orchestrates everything, teams should pro-actively collaborate



# DevSecOps as a Role

## In Reality:



- **Everybody is busy with their daily tasks** and responsibilities
- Engineers don't have time to think about DevSecOps
- Concepts are not yet ingrained into every single engineer, so that they pro-actively build DevSecOps processes

## Need for a dedicated person



- Often someone is needed in the company that actually make things happen
- **Someone whose main focus and task is to set up processes** and making sure teams work together, share knowledge and responsibility

# Varies between organizations

Specific roles and responsibilities associated with implementing DevSecOps vary between organizations



- Self-driven and efficient teams that can work together,
- No need for a separate DevSecOps engineer



- In most cases: no efficient, self-directed teams
- So having a separate DevOps and/or DevSecOps engineer is essential for the company