

Erlend Oftedal

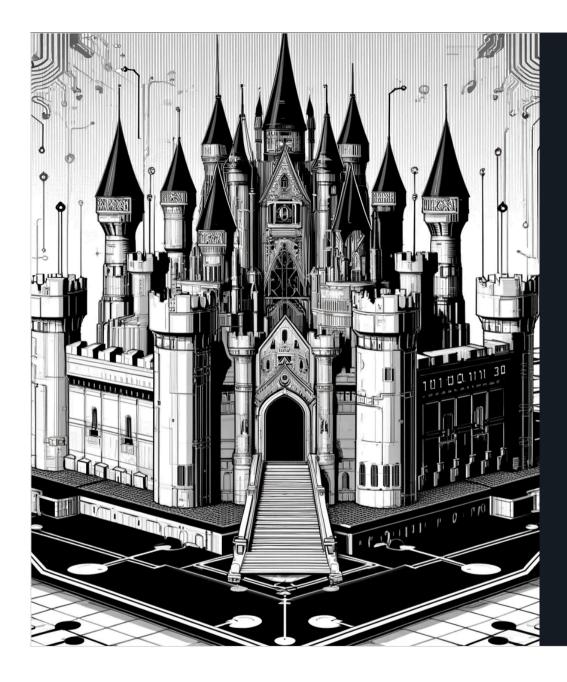
- Security researcher @ Crosspoint Labs
- Software Developer and Security Engineer/Architect/Tester for 20 years
- ► Builds and maintains free open source security tools such as retire.js
- OWASP Oslo chapter lead
- ► @webtonull

Disclaimer

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2003	2007	2010	2013	2017	2021
Unvalidated Input	Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	Injection	Injection	Injection	Broken Access Control
Broken Access Control	Injection Flaws	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Broken Authentication and Session Management	Broken Authentication	Cryptographic Failures
Broken Authentication and Session Management	Malicious File Execution	Broken Authentication and Session Management	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Sensitive Data Exposure	Injection
Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	Insecure Direct Object Reference	Insecure Direct Object Reference	Insecure Direct Object References	XML External Entities (XXE)	Insecure Design
Buffer Overflows	Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	Security Misconfiguration	Broken Access Control	Security Misconfiguration
Injection Flaws	Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	Security Misconfiguration	Sensitive Data Exposure	Security Misconfiguration	Vulnerable and Outdated Components
Improper Error Handling	Broken Authentication and Session Management	Insecure Cryptographic Storage	Missing Function Level Access Control	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Identification and Authentication Failures
Insecure Storage	Insecure Cryptographic Storage	Failure to Restrict URL Access	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	Insecure Deserialization	Software and Data Integrity Failures
Application Denial of Service	Insecure Communications	Insufficient Transport Layer Protection	Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	Security Logging and Monitoring Failures
Insecure Configuration Management	Failure to Restrict URL Access	Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	Insufficient Logging and Monitoring	Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

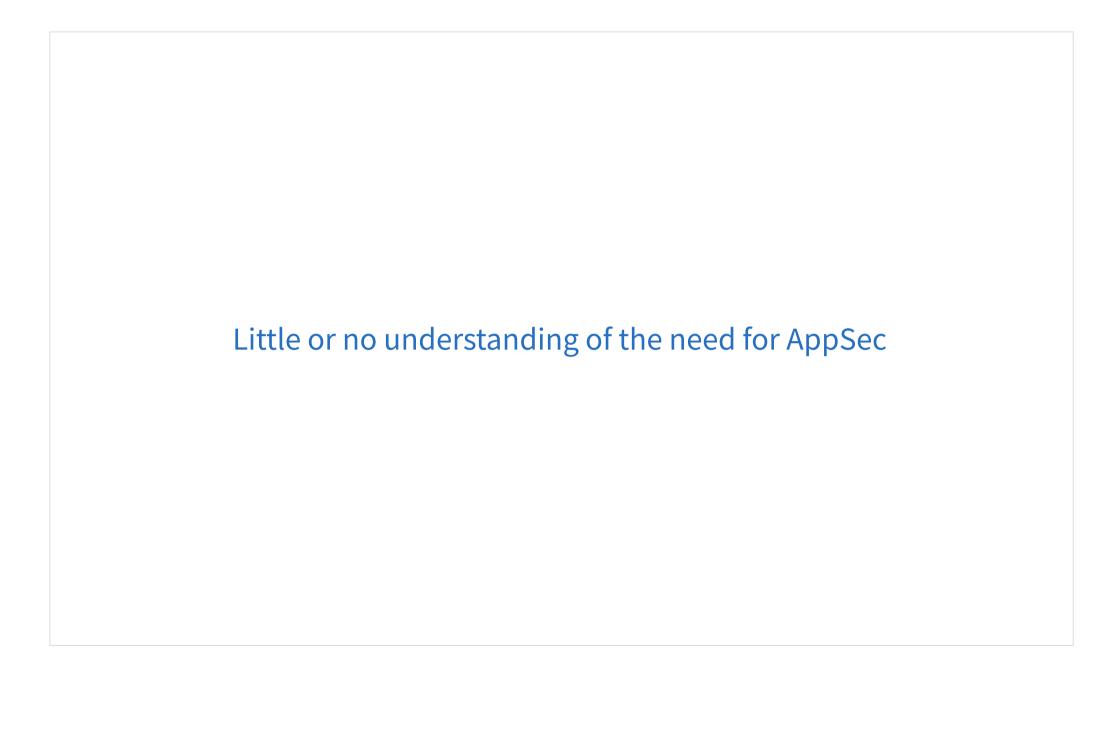




Medieval AppSec

Attackers focused on network, servers, and browsers





"Not my job"

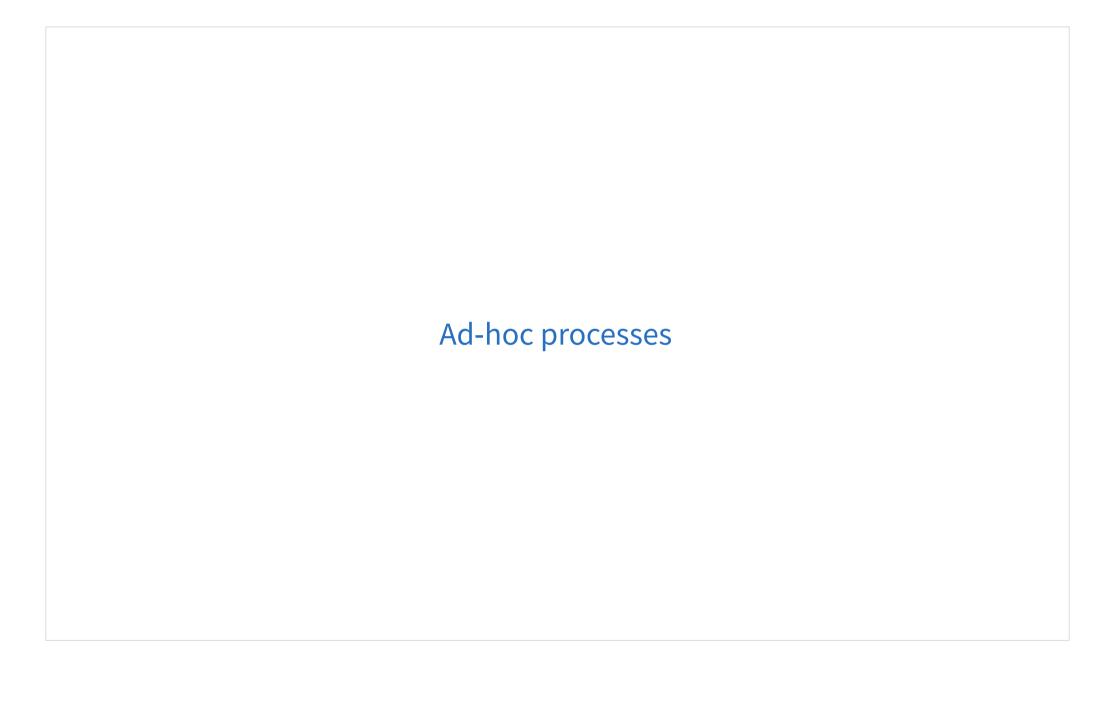


"The department of no"

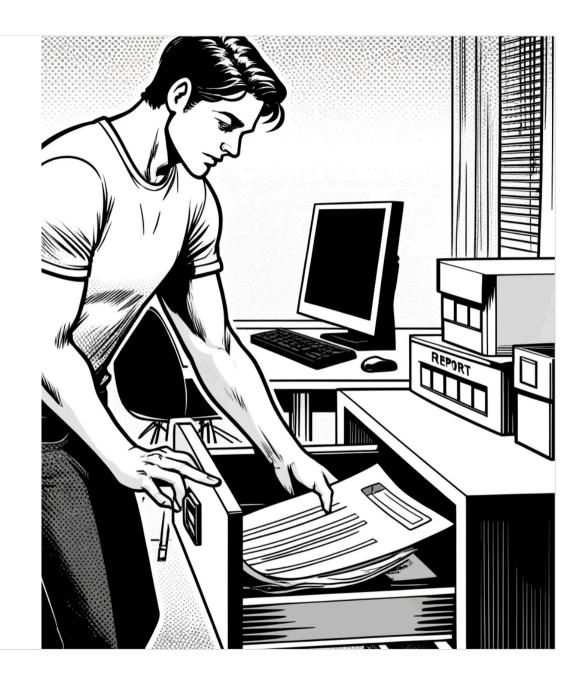


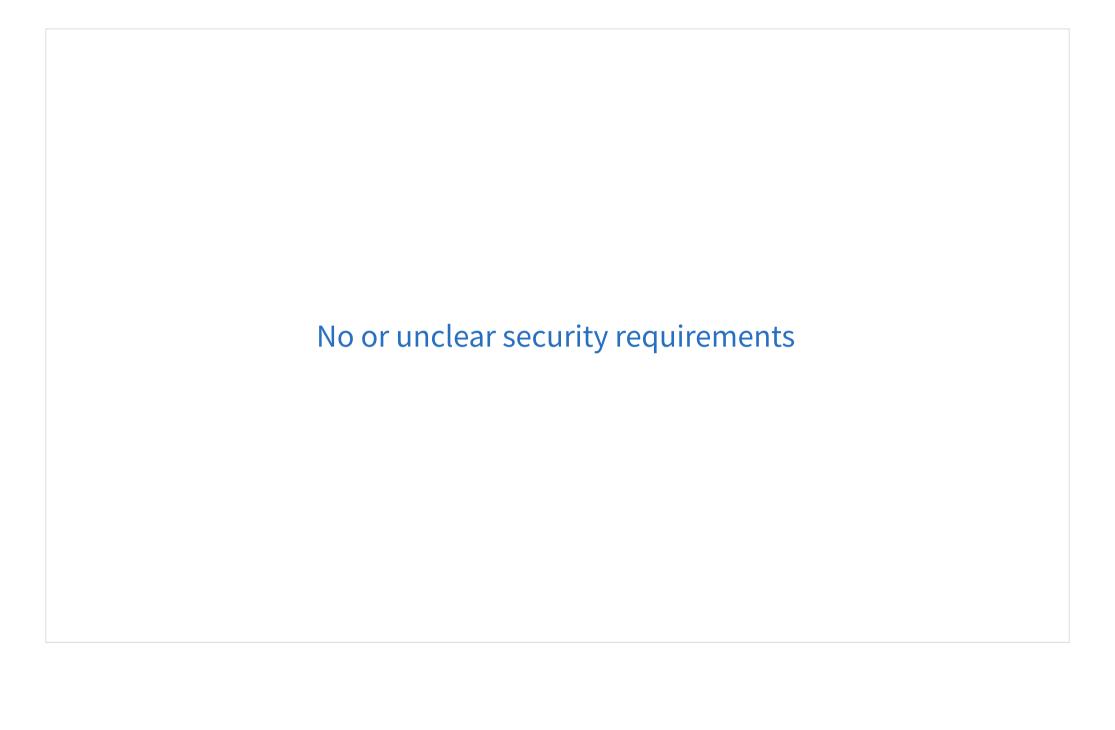
No management buy-in





"Pen test driven security"

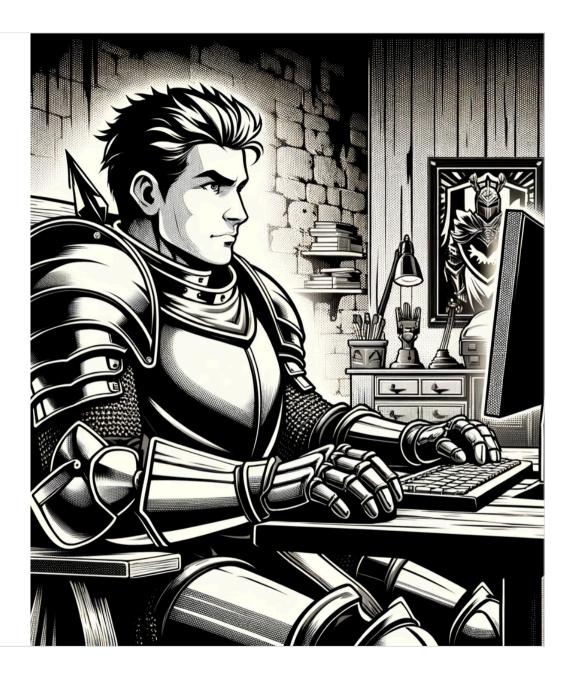




No or unclear regulations



Unsung heroes -Highly dependant on people

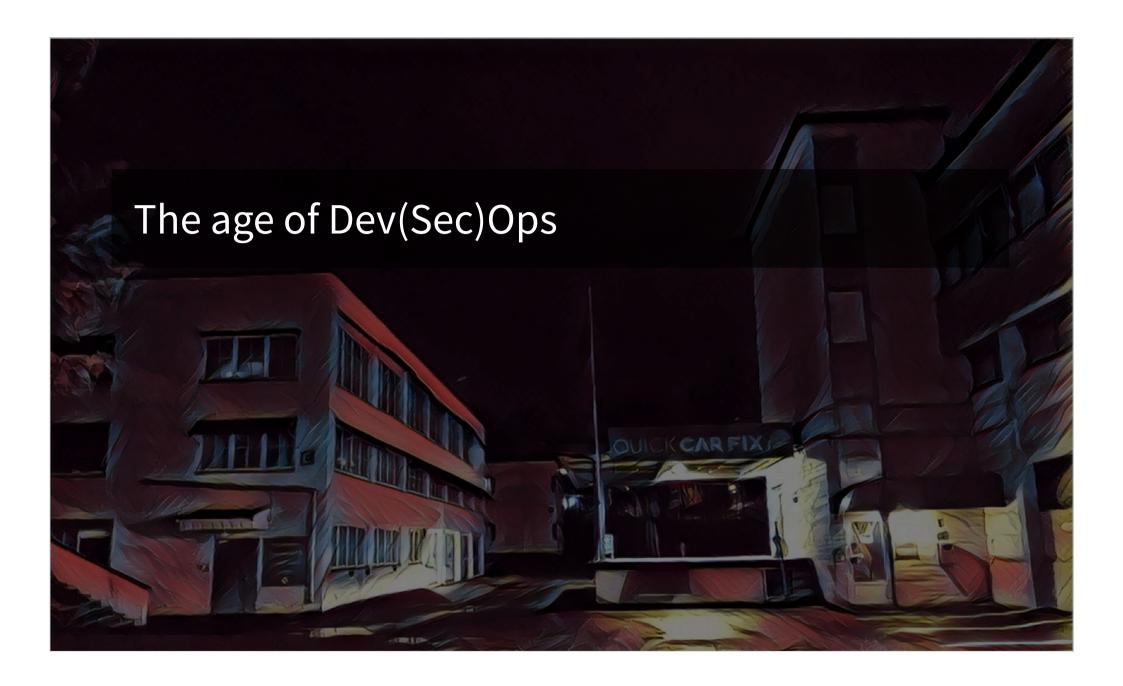


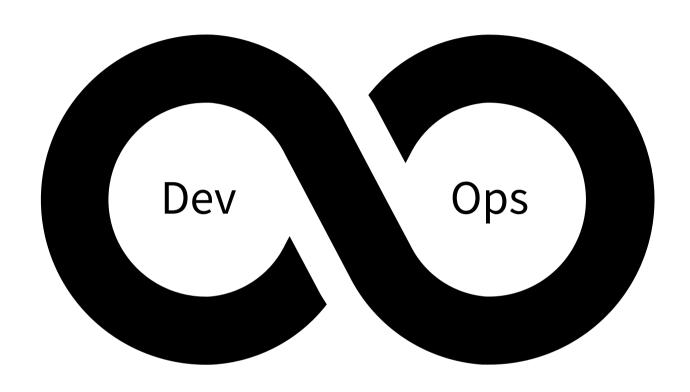


Intermission: XSS Worms

"But most of all, Samy is my hero"

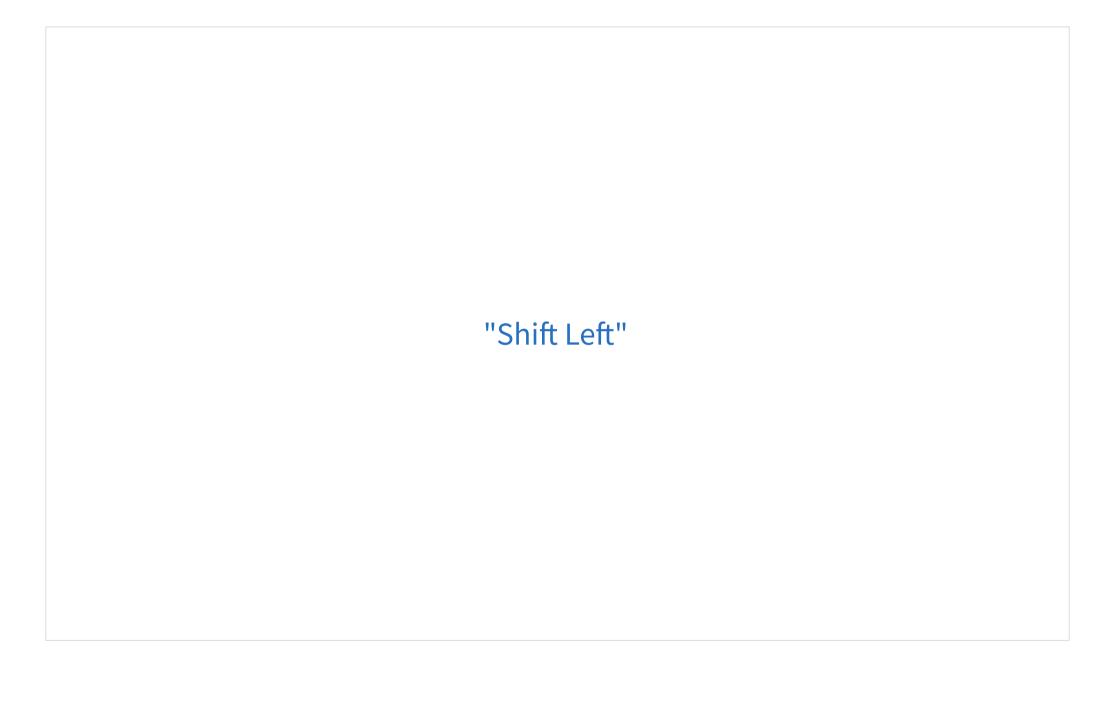






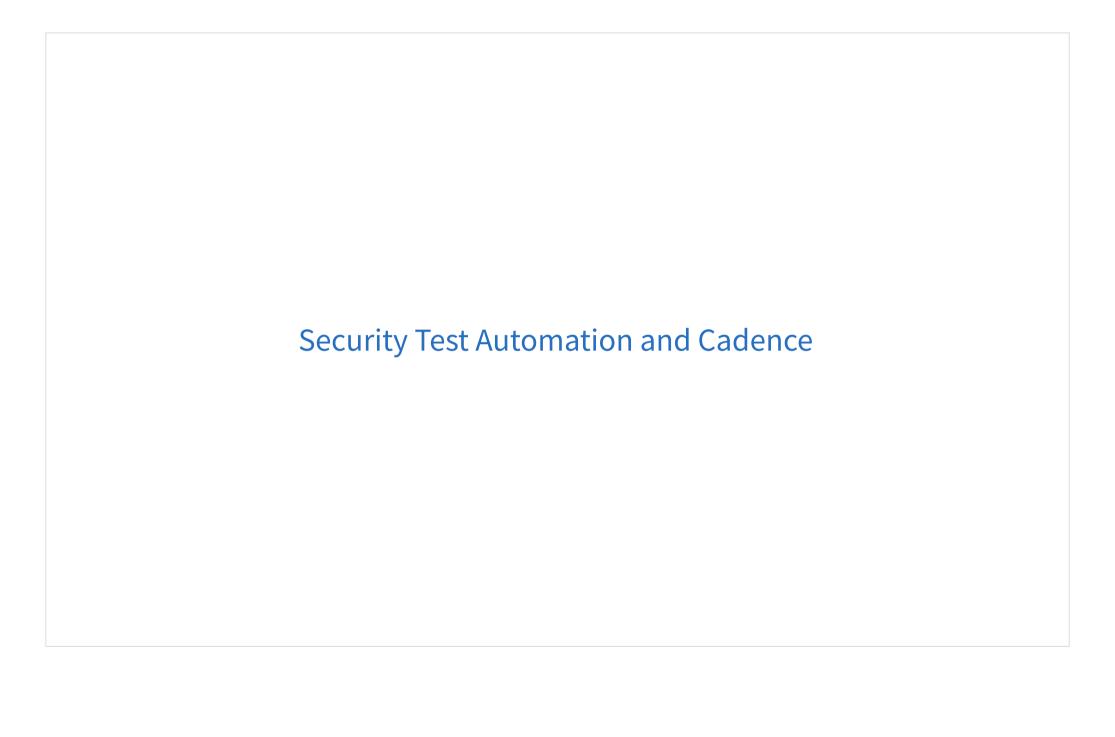
Security testing can be automated, but true security assurance cannot be. The only way that we can free up enough cycles to have security assurance, is to automate all the things that can be.

- Gene Kim



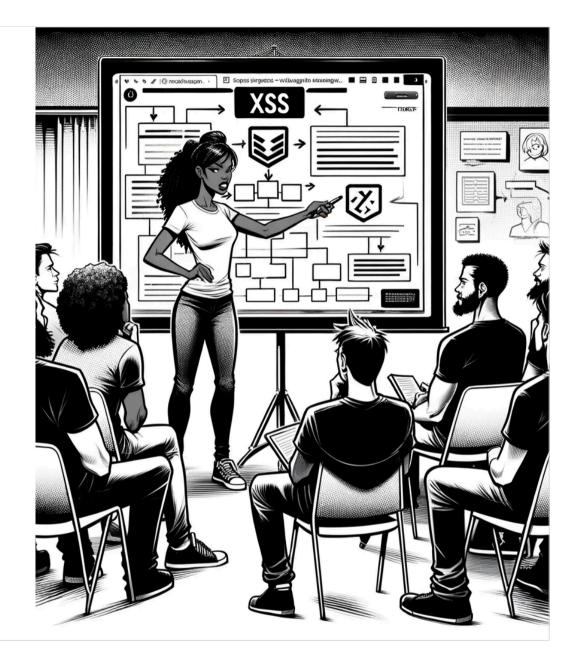
CI/CD and pipelines

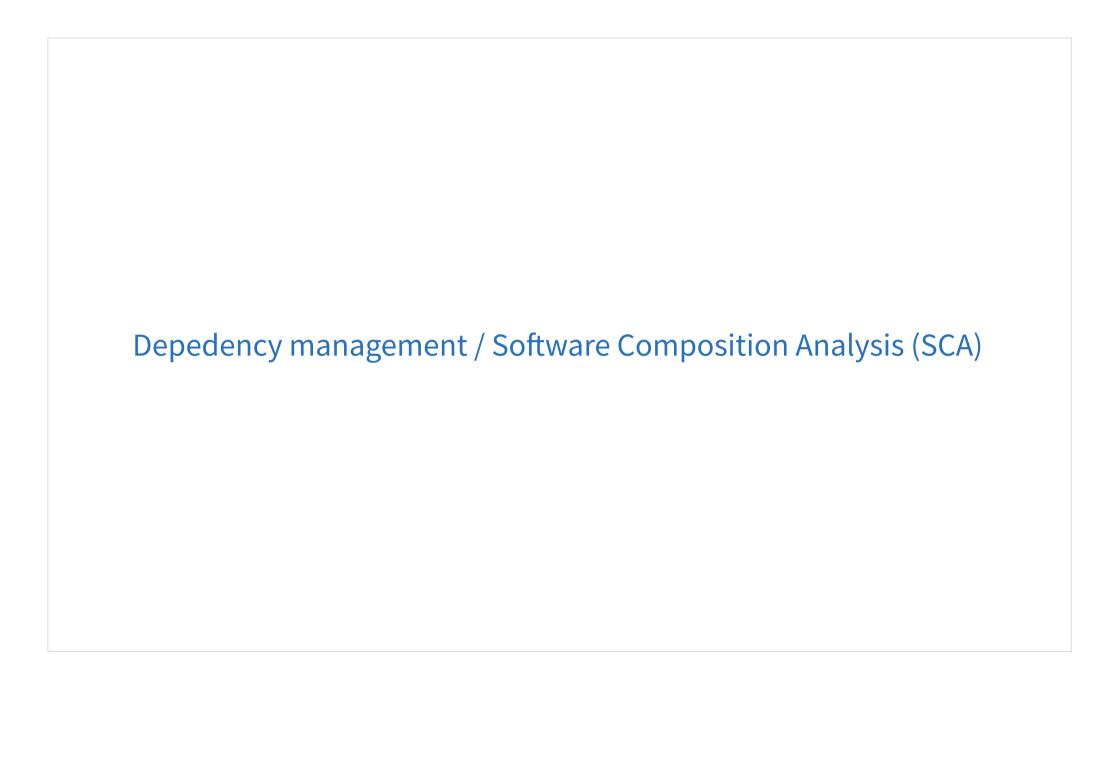






Security Champions and Security Engineers



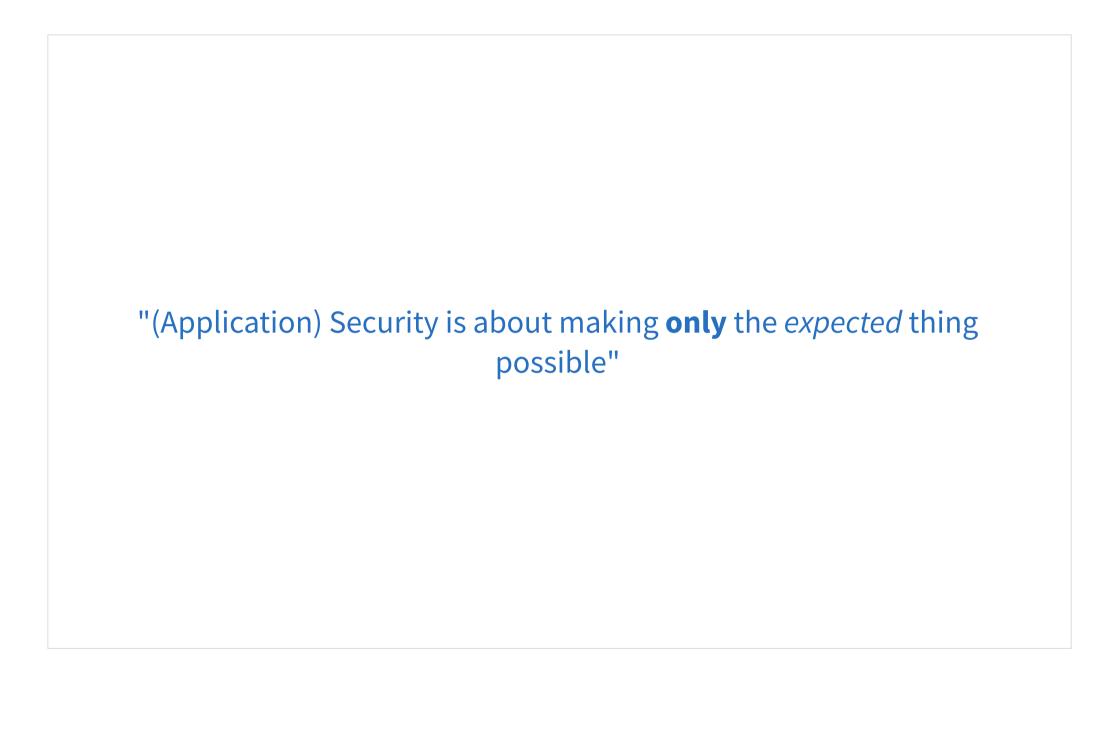


Alert fatigue





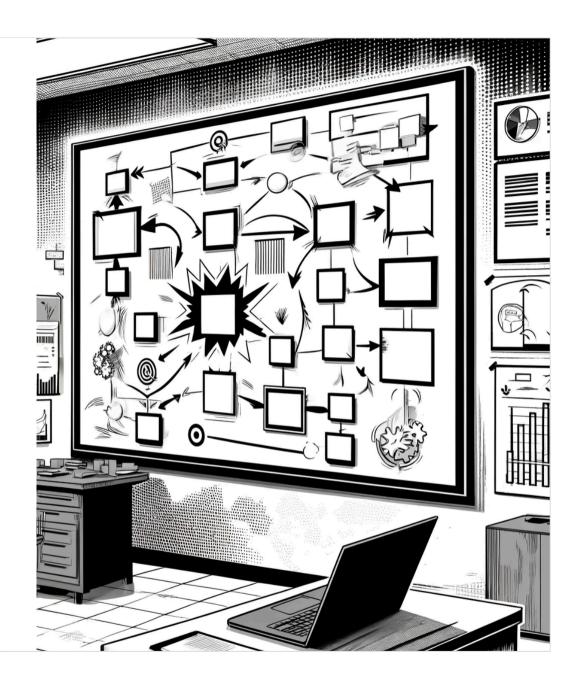
AppSec 2024



Developers are more involved in security tool selection

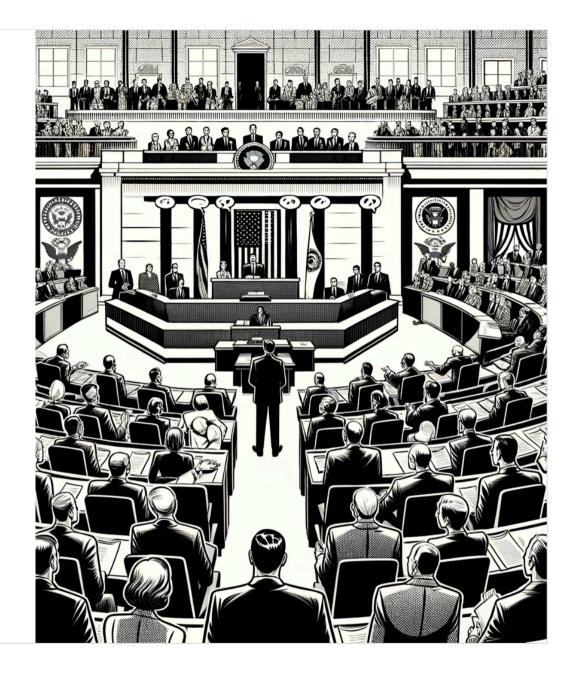


Appplication attacks are getting more complex



Accountability and Legislation

- ► Executive Order 14028 Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity
- ► Cyber Resilience Act
- ► NIS2



Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) and SBOM management



Software Supply Chain Security (SSCS)





Provenance



Built and signed on **GitHub Actions**

<u>View build summary</u>

Source Commit github.com/F

github.com/RetireJS/retire.js@d382c8c

Build File

.github/workflows/publish.yml

Public Ledger

<u>Transparency log entry</u>

Share feedback

https://www.npmjs.com/package/retire

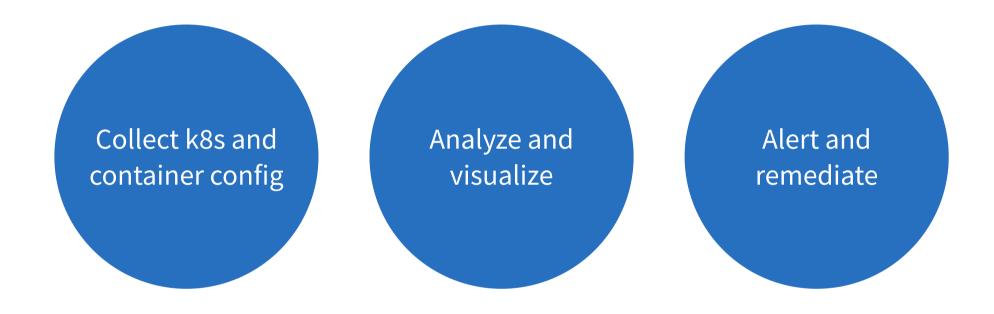
Posture Management



Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM)



Kubernetes Security Posture Management (KSPM)



Developer/Repository Security Posture Management

Developer account settings and reputation

Repository configuration and protection

Application Security Posture Management (ASPM)



What's next

National Cybersecurity Strategy 2023

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.3: SHIFT LIABILITY FOR INSECURE SOFTWARE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Markets impose inadequate costs on—and often reward—those entities that introduce vulnerable products or services into our digital ecosystem. Too many vendors ignore best practices for secure development, ship products with insecure default configurations or known vulnerabilities, and integrate third-party software of unvetted or unknown provenance. **Software makers are able to leverage their market position to fully disclaim liability** by contract, further **reducing their incentive to follow secure-by-design principles** or perform pre-release testing. **Poor software security greatly increases systemic risk** across the digital ecosystem and leave American citizens bearing the ultimate cost.

We must begin to shift liability onto those entities that fail to take reasonable precautions to secure their software while recognizing that even the most advanced software security programs cannot prevent all vulnerabilities. **Companies that make software** must have the freedom to innovate, but they **must also be held liable when they fail** to live up to the duty...

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/National-Cybersecurity-Strategy-2023.pdf

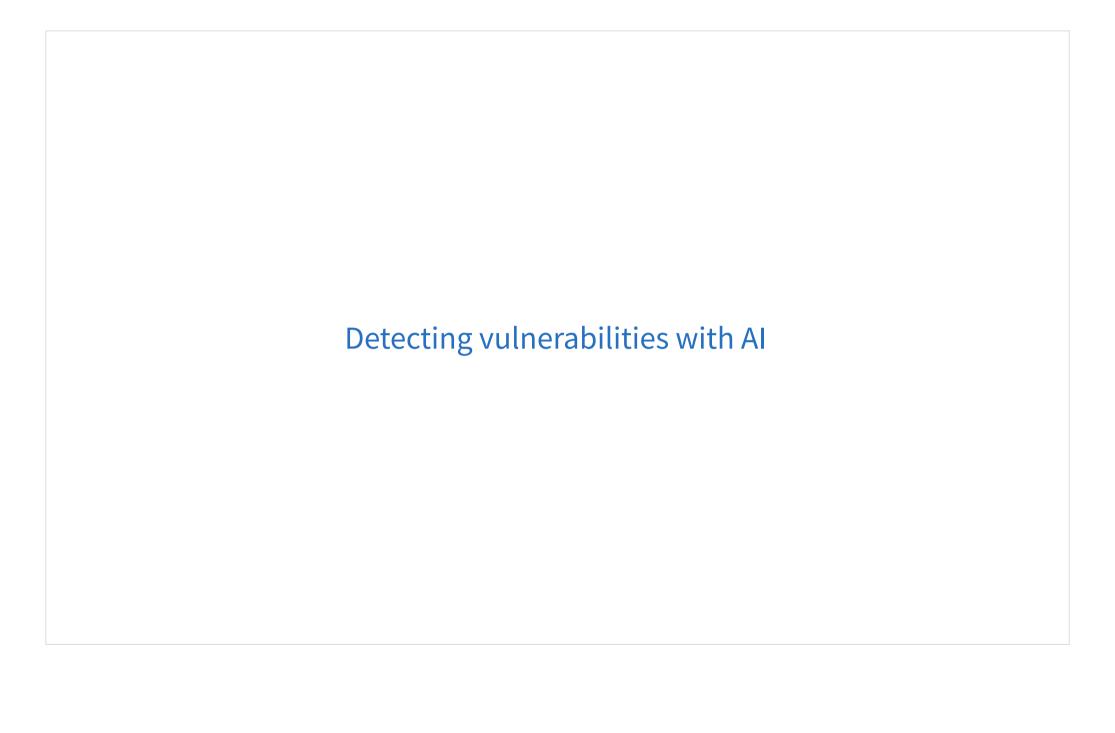
The CISA **Secure by Design** pledge

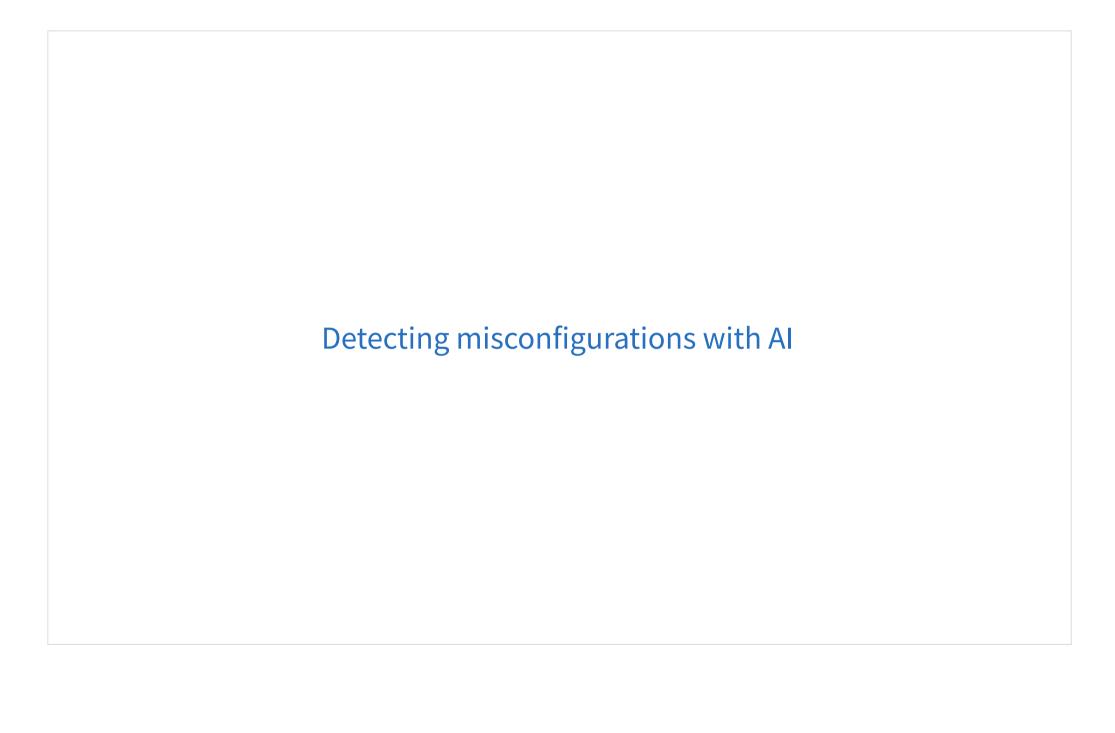
- ► Increase use of Multi-factor Authentication
- Reduce use of default passwords
- ► **Reducing entire classes of vulnerabilities** including but not limited to SQL-injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and memory management issues.
- Increase installation of Security patches
- Publish a Vulnerability disclosure policy
- Accurate reporting of CVEs
- ► Increase ability for customers to gather **Evidence of intrusions**

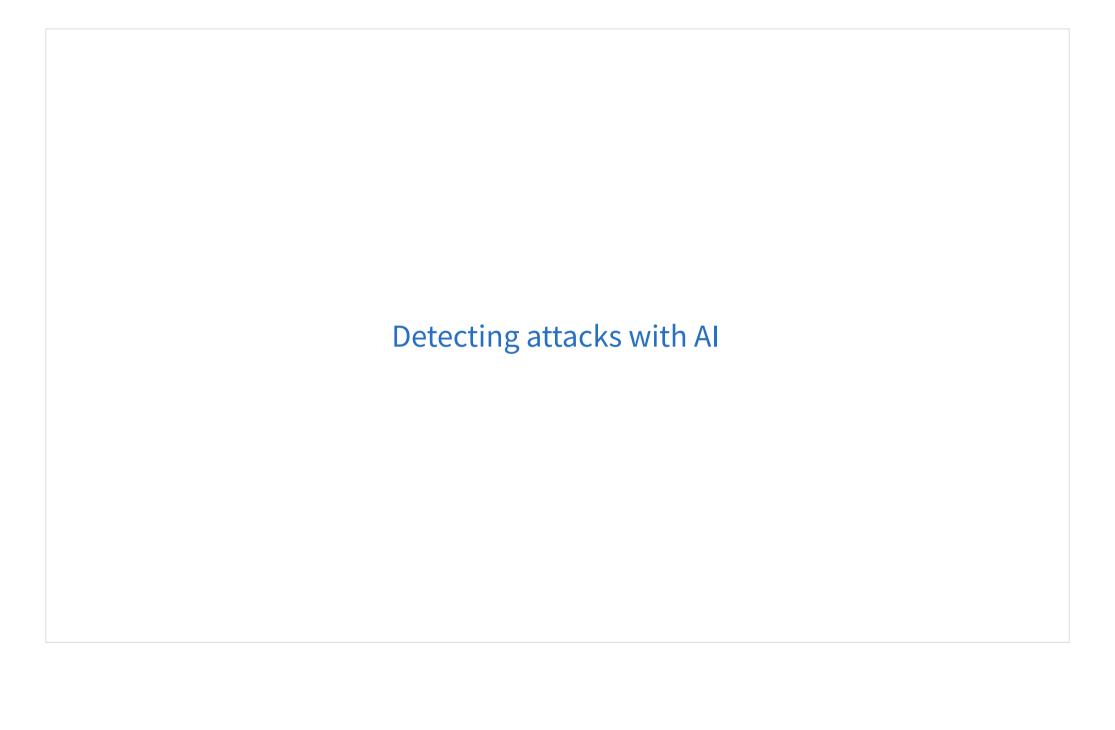
https://www.cisa.gov/securebydesign/pledge



Al







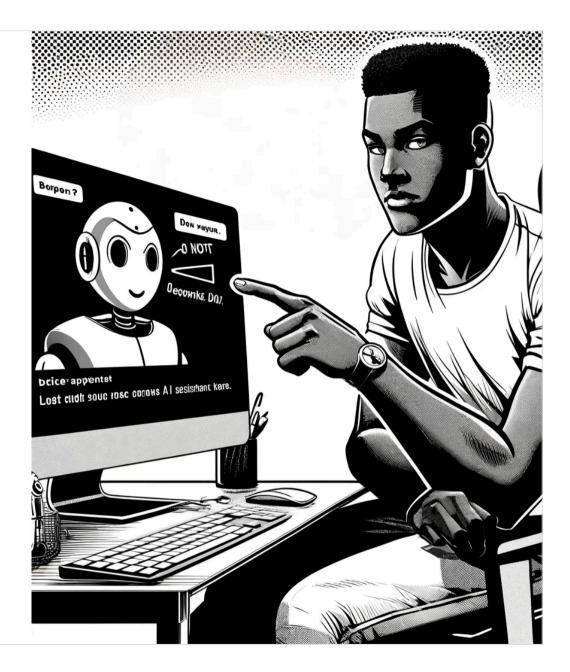
Fixing code with AI



AppSec for AI applications



Al doing the wrong thing



In summary

The focus on AppSec is increasing

The AppSec culture is maturing

Interesting times ahead and still a lot to learn

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Thank you!

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