

Continuous Patch and Security Assessment with



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\$> whoami



Christoph Hartmann

 @chri_hartmann

- 8 years in industry
 - Deutsche Telekom and SAP
- Co-Founded startup VulcanoSec
 - need for missing compliance solutions
 - close collaboration with auditors
 - InSpec Creator
- Acquired by Chef Software
 - heading engineering for compliance





BUSINESS DAY

\$10 Million Settlement in Target Data Breach Gets Preliminary Approval

By HIROKO TABUCHI MARCH 19, 2015



A Target store in Maine. Shoppers affected by a data breach could receive up to \$10,000 each.

Robert F. Bukaty/Associated Press

RELATED COVERAGE



For Target, the Breach Numbers Grow

JAN. 10, 2014

Target Puts Data Breach Costs at \$148 Million, and Forecasts Profit Drop

AUG. 5, 2014

FROM OUR ADVERTISERS



CARTIER

A Legend Unfolds

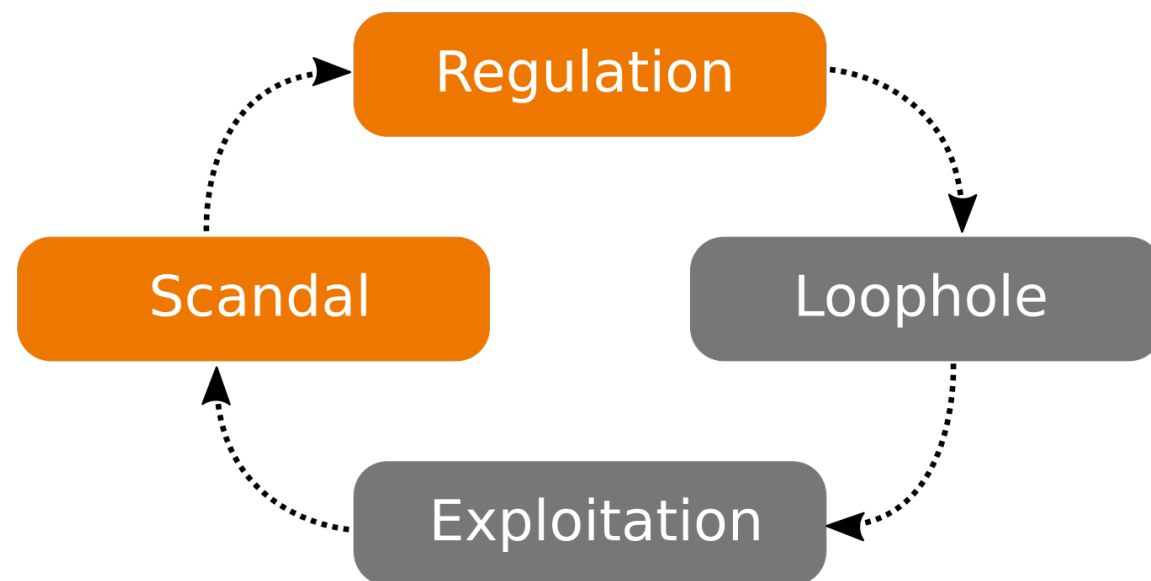
A search for a store led to the discovery of a mansion.



CADILLAC

Why Does Design Matter?

See how a space's design can influence its character.



Regulatory Compliance

PCI-DSS

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

HIPAA

Dodd-Frank

ISO

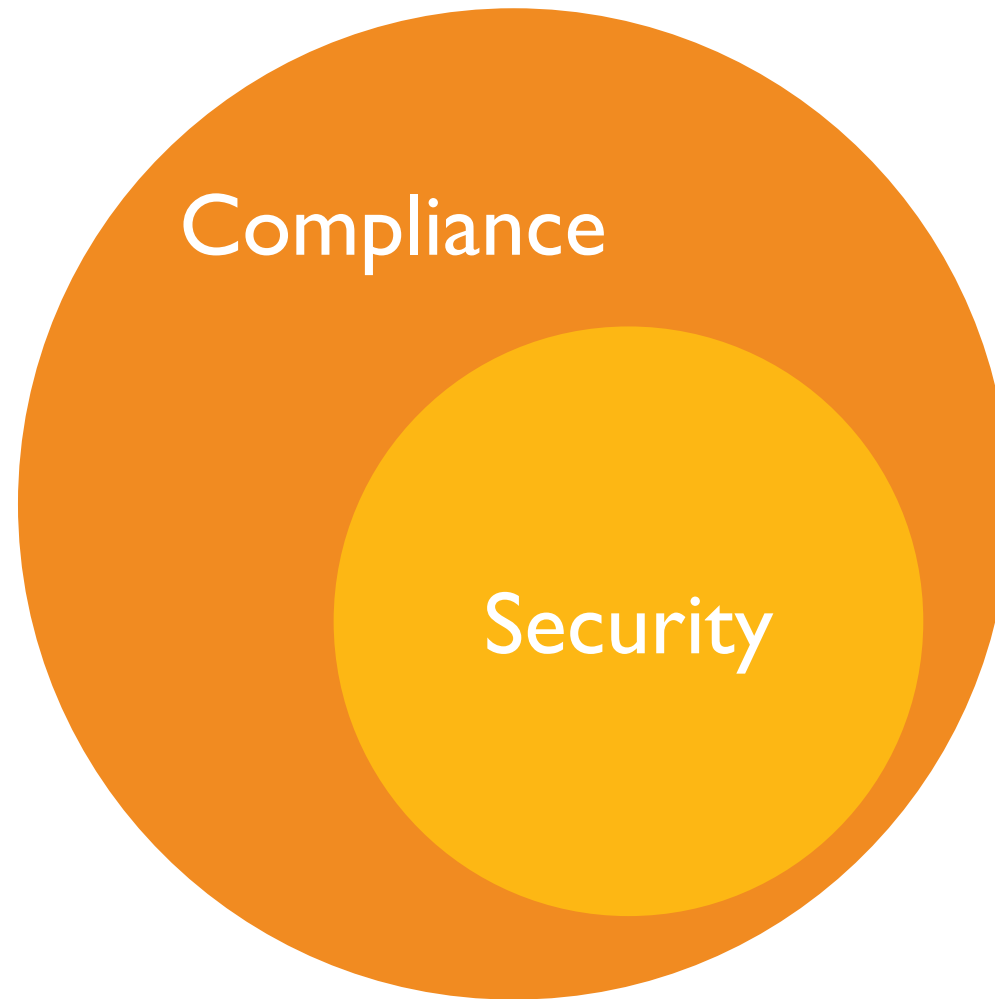
Sarbanes-Oxley

HITECH

Grundschutz

**European Central Bank
Regulations**

COMPLIANCE AND SECURITY



State of Security in 2014

- In 60% of cases, attackers can compromise organizations within minutes.
- 99.9% of the exploited vulnerabilities were compromised more than a year after the vulnerability was published.
- Ten vulnerabilities account for 97% of the exploits observed.

Verizon Data Breach Report

OWASP Top 10

OWASP Top 10 – 2013 (Previous)	OWASP Top 10 – 2017 (New)
A1 – Injection	A1 – Injection
A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References - Merged with A7	A4 – Broken Access Control (Original category in 2003/2004)
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	A5 – Security Misconfiguration
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control - Merged with A4	A7 – Insufficient Attack Protection (NEW)
A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards - Dropped	A10 – Underprotected APIs (NEW)

OWASP Top 10

A5 – Security Misconfiguration

Good security requires having a secure configuration defined and deployed for the application, frameworks, application server, web server, database server, platform, etc. Secure settings should be defined, implemented, and maintained, as defaults are often insecure. Additionally, software should be kept up to date.

A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

Components, such as libraries, frameworks, and other software modules, run with the same privileges as the application. If a vulnerable component is exploited, such an attack can facilitate serious data loss or server takeover. Applications and APIs using components with known vulnerabilities may undermine application defenses and enable various attacks and impacts.

Why is it so difficult?

References:

1. AJ Lewis, "LVM HOWTO", <http://tldp.org/HOWTO/LVM-HOWTO/>

1.1.10 Add nodev Option to /home (Scored)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1

Description:

When set on a file system, this option prevents character and block special devices from being defined, or if they exist, from being used as character and block special devices.

Rationale:

Since the user partitions are not intended to support devices, set this option to ensure that users cannot attempt to create block or character special devices.

Note: The actions in the item refer to the `/home` partition, which is the default user partition that is defined in CentOS 6. If you have created other user partitions, it is recommended that the Remediation and Audit steps be applied to these partitions as well.

Audit:

Run the following commands to determine if the system is configured as recommended.

```
# grep /tmp /etc/fstab | grep noexec
# mount | grep /tmp | grep noexec
```

If either command emits no output then the system is not configured as recommended.

Remediation:

Edit the `/etc/fstab` file and add `nodev` to the fourth field (mounting options). See the `fstab(5)` manual page for more information.

```
# mount -o remount,nodev /home
```

1.1.11 Add nodev Option to Removable Media Partitions (Not Scored)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1

Description:

Set `nodev` on removable media to prevent character and block special devices that are present on the removable be treated as these device files.

Rationale:

Removable media containing character and block special devices could be used to circumvent security controls by allowing non-root users to access sensitive device files such as `/dev/kmem` or the raw disk partitions.

Audit:

```
# grep <each removable media mountpoint> /etc/fstab
Verify that nodev is an option
```

Remediation:

Edit the `/etc/fstab` file and add `"nodev"` to the fourth field (mounting options). Look for entries that have mount points that contain words such as `floppy` or `cdrom`. See the `fstab(5)` manual page for more information.

1.1.12 Add noexec Option to Removable Media Partitions (Not Scored)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1

Description:

Set `noexec` on removable media to prevent programs from executing from the removable media.

Rationale:

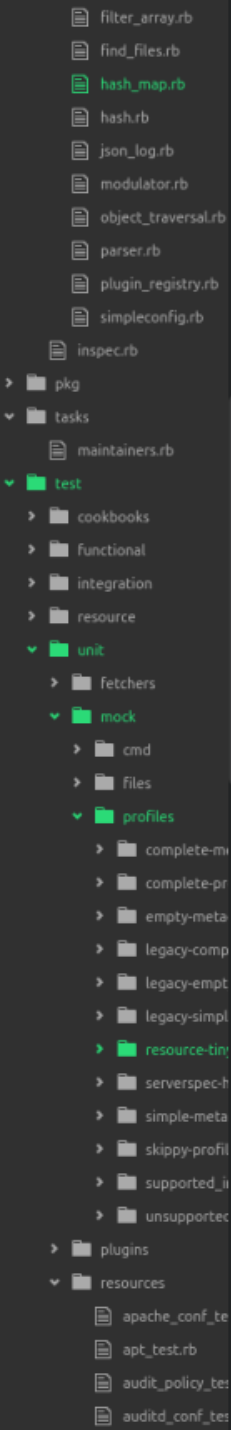
Setting this option on a file system prevents users from executing programs from the removable. This deters users from being to introduce potentially malicious software on the system.

Audit:

```
# grep <each removable media mountpoint> /etc/fstab
```

Note: Verify that `noexec` is an option

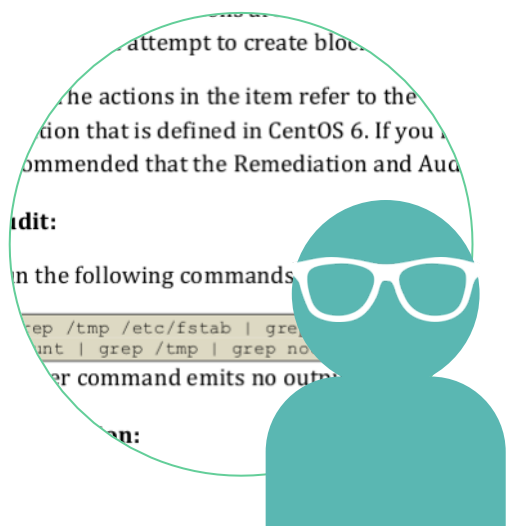
Remediation:



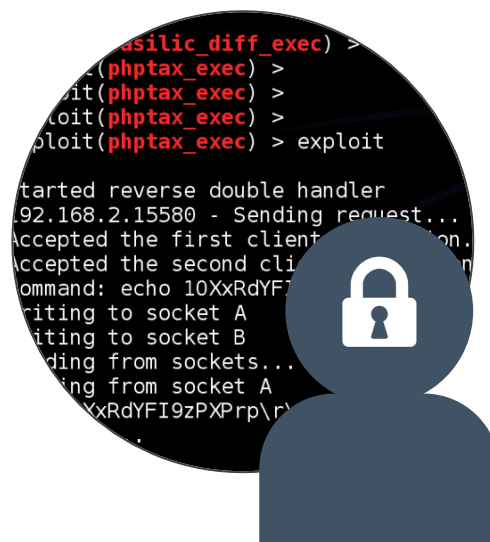
```
65
66 it 'must be able to load empty content' do
67   profile.load('', 'dummy', 1).must_be_nil
68 end
69
70 describe 'its default DSL' do
71   def load(call)
72     proc { profile.load(call) }
73   end
74
75   let(:context_format) { '%s' }
76
77   include DescribeOneTest
78
79   it 'must provide os resource' do
80     load('print os[:family]').must_output 'ubuntu'
81   end
82
83   it 'must provide file resource' do
84     load('print file("").type').must_output 'unknown'
85   end
86
87   it 'must provide command resource' do
88     load('print command("").stdout').must_output ''
89   end
90
91   it 'supports empty describe calls' do
92     load('describe').must_output ''
93     profile.rules.keys.length.must_equal 1
```



Language



Compliance

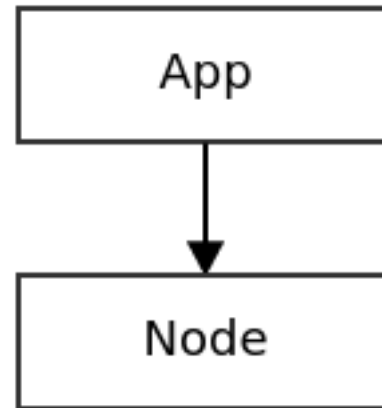


Security

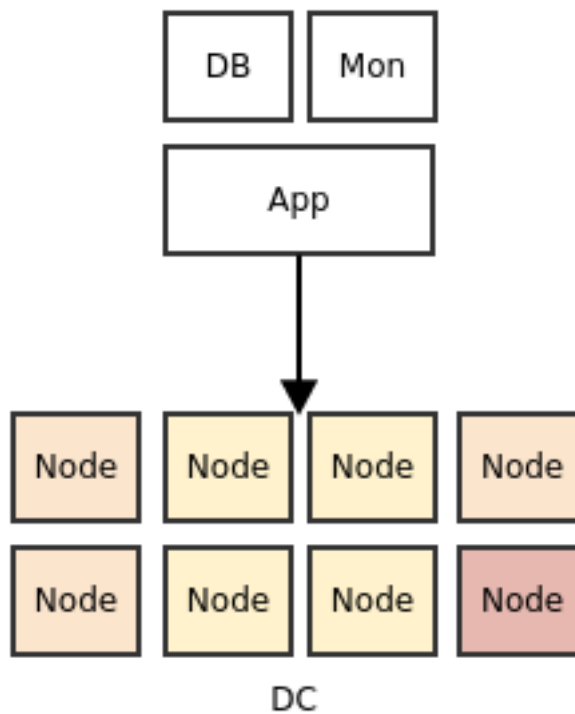


DevOps

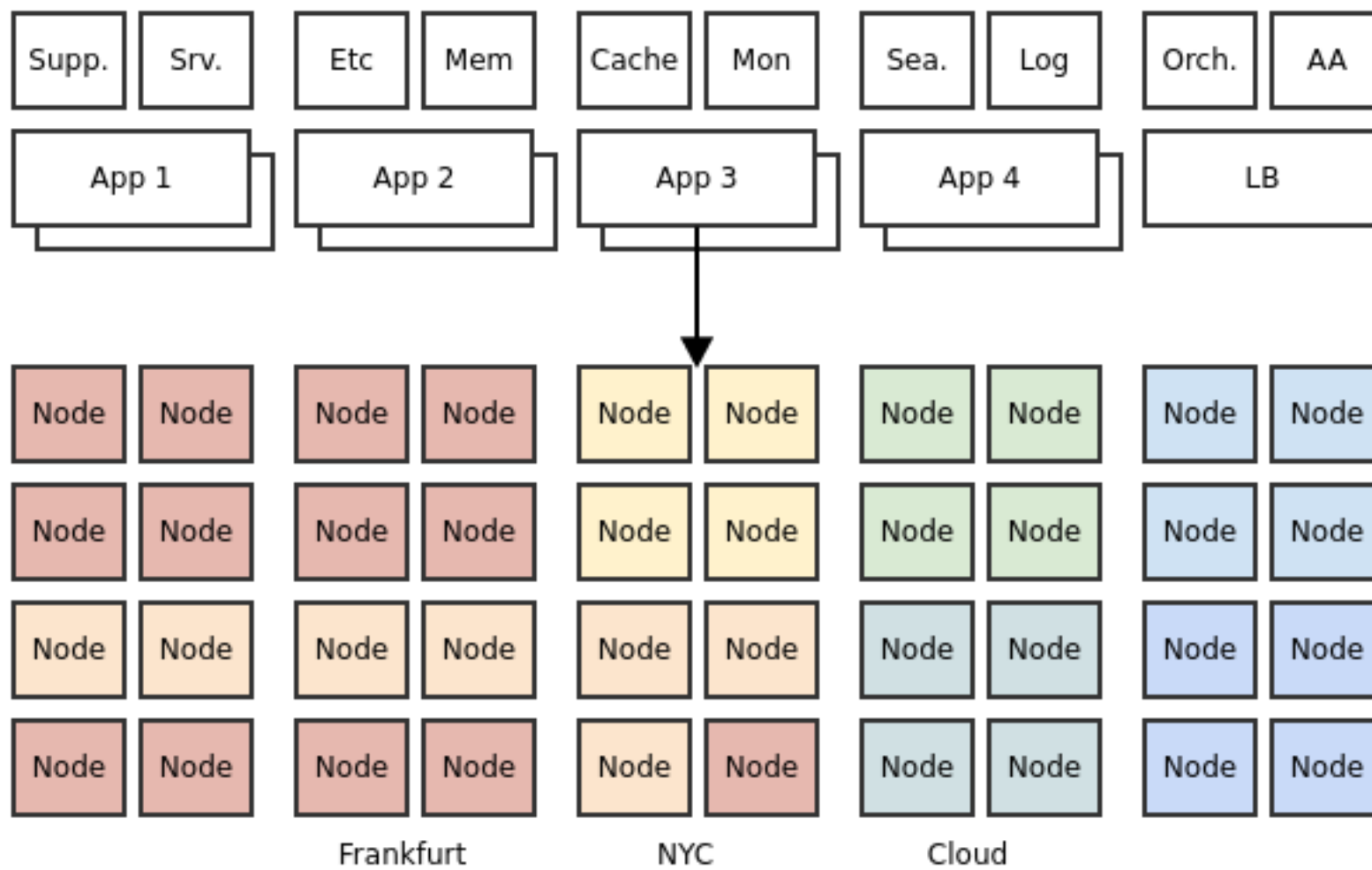
Scale

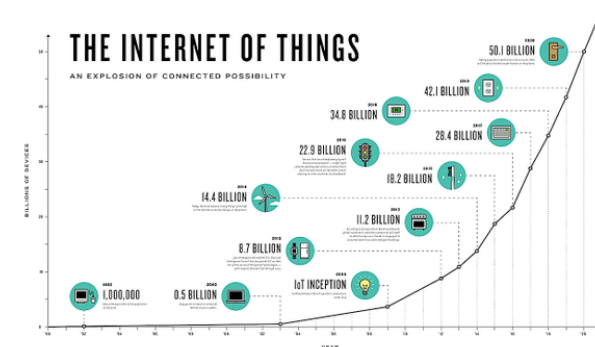
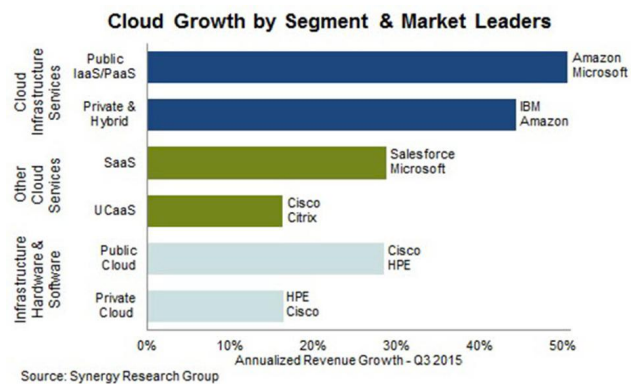
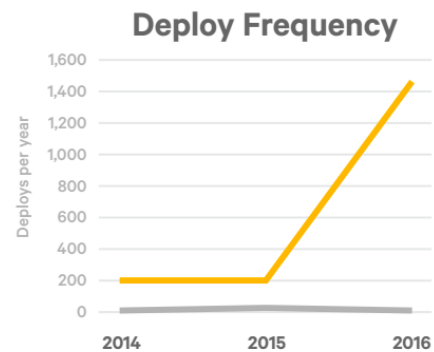


Scale



Scale





DevOps

Cloud

IoT

Compliance-Driven Infrastructure

Let's talk about solutions



github.com/dev-sec



InSpec turns infrastructure testing, compliance
and security requirements into code

Documentation

SSH supports two different protocol versions. The original version, SSHv1, was subject to a number of security issues. Please use SSHv2 instead to avoid these.

Scripting tools

```
> grep "^Protocol" /etc/ssh/sshd_config | sed 's/Protocol //'
2
```

The better way TESTING A REQUIREMENT

```
describe sshd_config do  
  its('Protocol') { should cmp 2 }  
end
```

Compliance Language

```
control 'ssh-1234' do
  impact 1.0
  title 'Server: Set protocol version to SSHv2'
  desc "
    Set the SSH protocol version to 2. Don't use legacy
    insecure SSHv1 connections anymore...
  "

  describe sshd_config do
    its('Protocol') { should eq('2') }
  end
end
```

Standalone Usage

```
describe sshd_config do
  its('Protocol') { should cmp 2 }
end
```

```
$ inspec exec test.rb
$ inspec exec test.rb -i vagrant.key -t ssh://root@172.17.0.1:11022
$ inspec exec test.rb -t winrm://Admin@192.168.1.2 --password super
$ inspec exec test.rb -t docker://3cc8837bb6a8
```

Supported Operating Systems



Amazon Linux
2014.09 / 2015.03



CentOS
6 / 7



HP UX
11i



IBM AIX
5.3 / 6.1 / 7.1



RHEL
6 / 7



SLES
11 / 12



Ubuntu Server
12.04 / 14.04

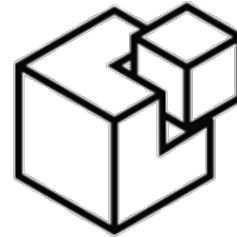
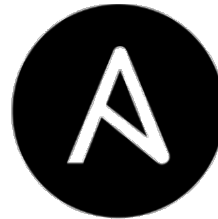


Windows
2012 R2

Built-in resources

apache apache_conf **apt** **audit_policy** auditd_conf auditd_rules bash bond bridge
bsd_service **command** crontab csv dh_params directory **docker** docker_container
docker_image etc_group **file** gem group **groups** grub_conf host http **iis_site** iis_website
inetd_conf ini interface iptables json kernel_module **kernel_parameter** **key_rsa**
launchd_service limits_conf login_defs mount **mssql_session** mysql mysql_conf
mysql_session npm ntp_conf oneget **oracledb_session** os os_env package packages
parse_config parse_config_file passwd pip port **postgres** postgres_conf postgres_session
powershell ppa processes rabbitmq_config **registry_key** runit_service script
security_policy **service** shadow **ssh_config** sshd_config **ssl** sys_info systemd_service
sysv_service upstart_service user **users** vbscript windows_feature windows_registry_key
windows_task wmi **x509_certificate** xinetd_conf yaml yum yumrepo zfs_dataset
zfs_pool

Works with all DevOps tools e.g.



Mapping of Compliance Document to InSpec

6.2.1 Set SSH Protocol to 2 (Scored)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1

Description:

SSH supports two different and incompatible protocols: SSH1 and SSH2. SSH1 was the original protocol and was subject to security issues. SSH2 is more advanced and secure.

Rationale:

SSH v1 suffers from insecurities that do not affect SSH v2.

Audit:

To verify the correct SSH setting, run the following command and verify that the output is as shown:

```
# grep "^Protocol" /etc/ssh/sshd_config
Protocol 2
```

Remediation:

Edit the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file to set the parameter as follows:

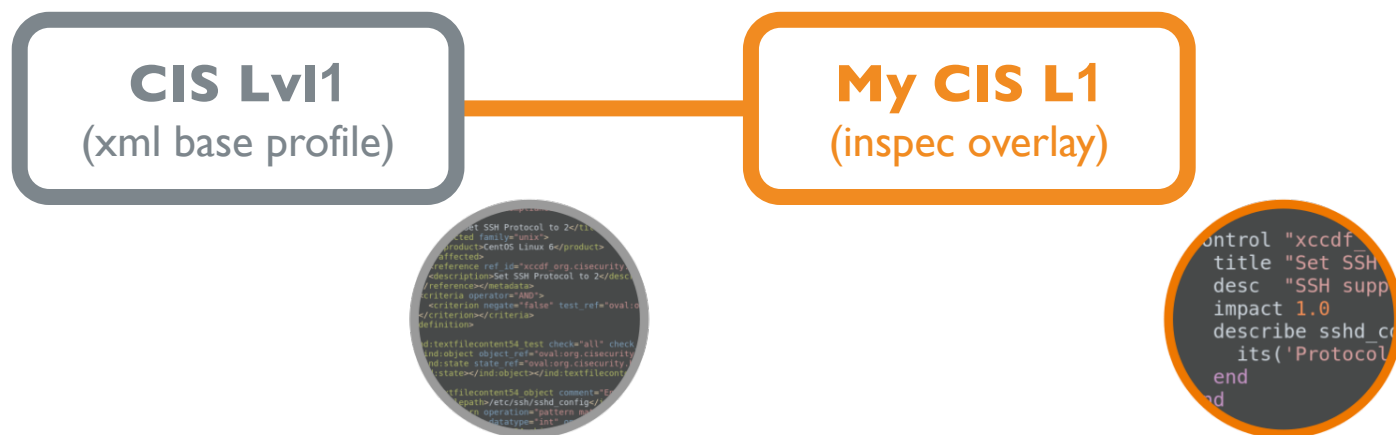
```
Protocol 2
```

```
control 'ssh-1234' do
  impact 1.0
  title 'Server: Set protocol version to SSHv2'
  desc "
    Set the SSH protocol version to 2. Don't use legacy
    insecure SSHv1 connections anymore...
  "

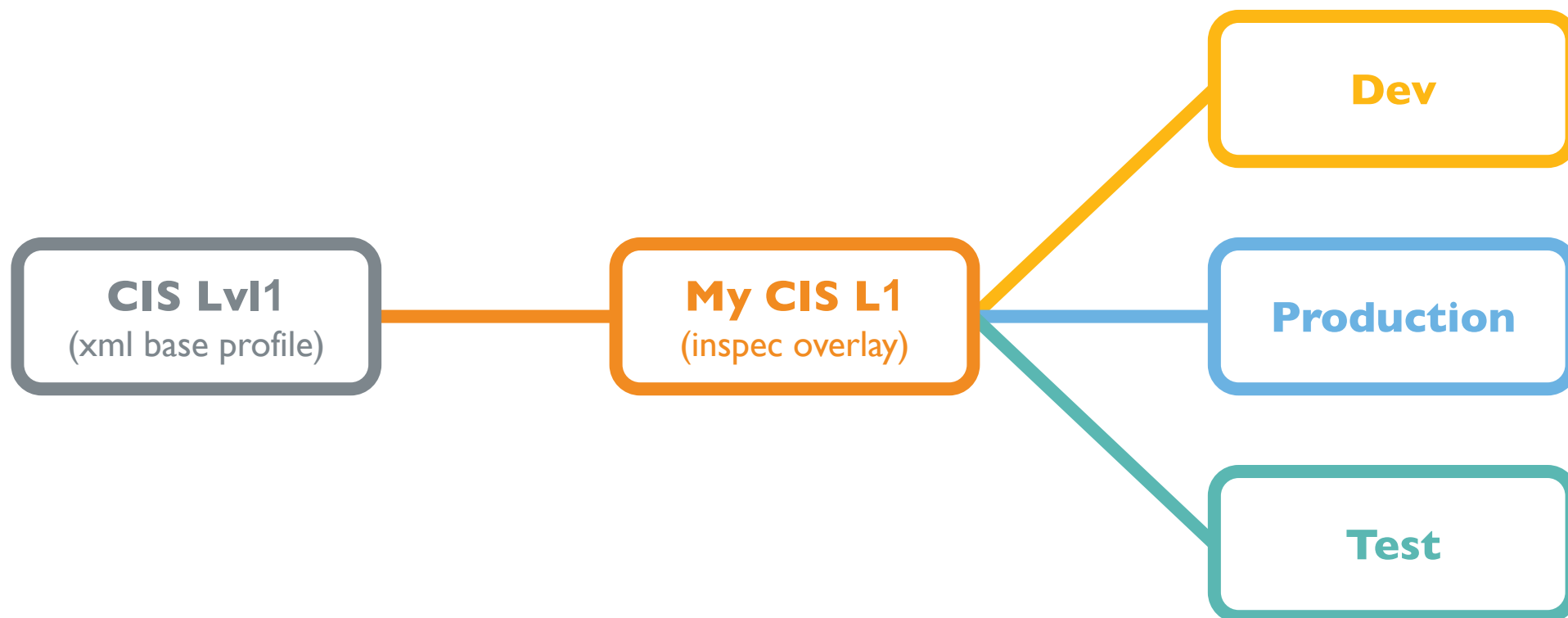
  describe sshd_config do
    its('Protocol') { should eq('2') }
  end
end
```

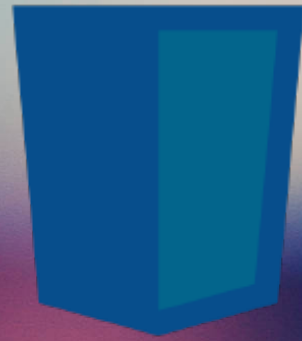



Manage Baselines



Manage Baseline Overlays





github.com/dev-sec

InSpec Profiles



DevSec Linux
Baseline



DevSec Windows
Baseline



DevSec Linux
Patch
Baseline



DevSec Windows
Patch
Baseline

github.com/dev-sec
github.com/chris-rock/acme-inspec-profile

InSpec Profiles



DevSec Linux
Baseline



DevSec Windows
Baseline



DevSec Linux
Patch
Baseline



DevSec Windows
Patch
Baseline

Acme

github.com/dev-sec
github.com/chris-rock/acme-inspec-profile

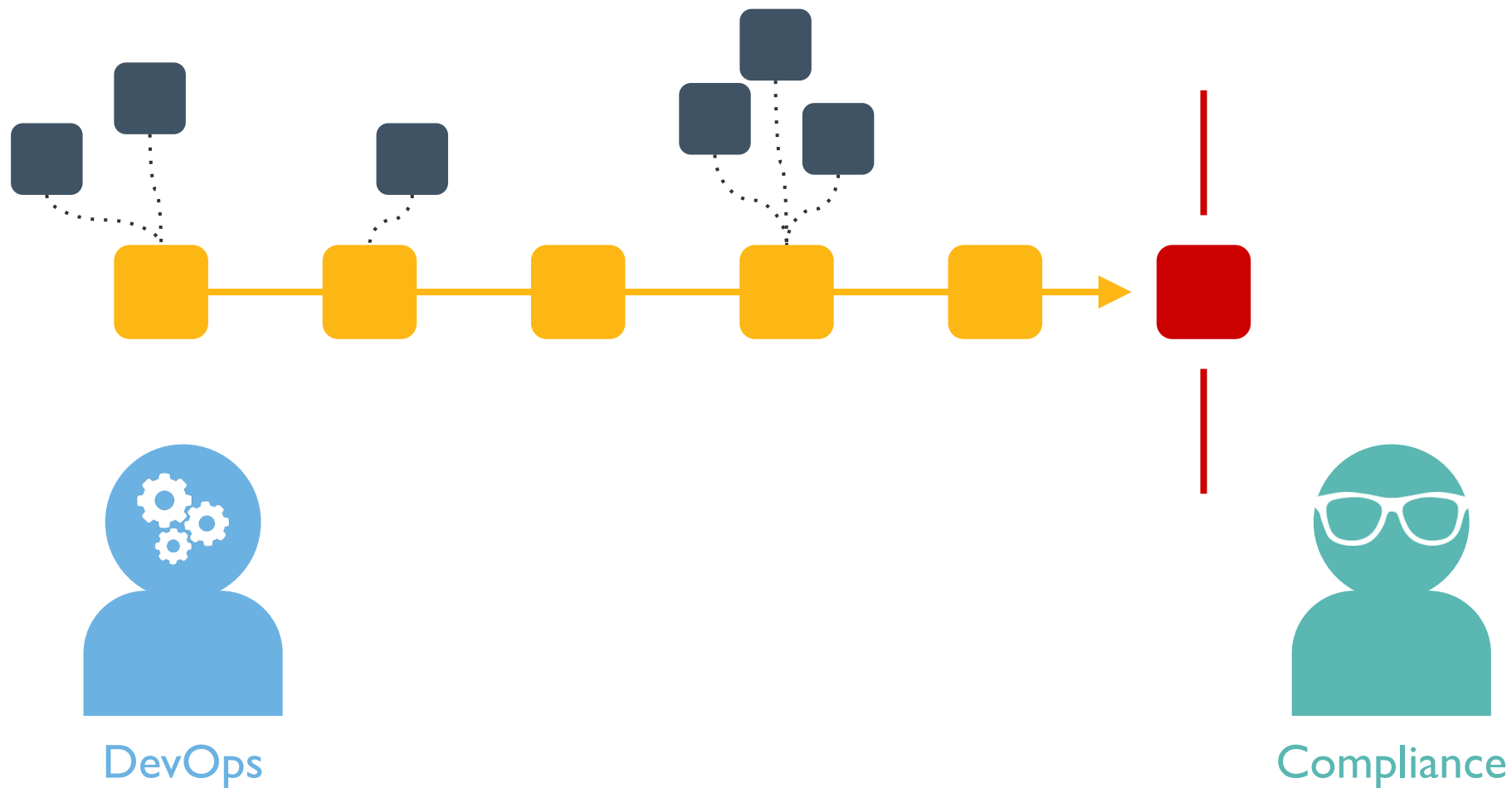
InSpec Profiles

```
include_controls 'os-hardening' do
  skip_control 'os-06'

  control 'os-02' do
    impact 0.7
  end
end

include_controls 'ssh-hardening'
```

Continuous Compliance



Continuous Compliance

**Scan for
Compliance**



**Build &
Test Locally**



**Build &
Test CI/CD**



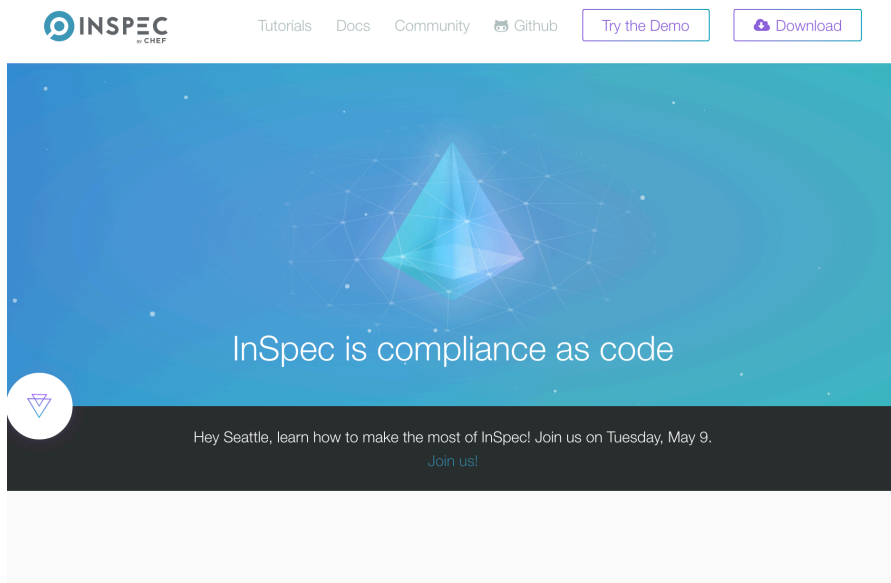
Remediate



Verify

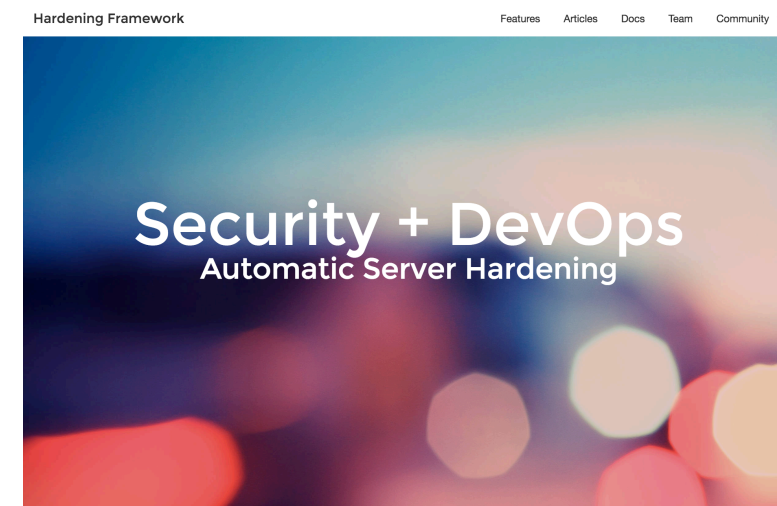


Further Resources



inspec.io

- Hands on tutorials
- Extensive documentation
- Code examples



dev-sec.io

- github.com/dev-sec/linux-baseline
- github.com/dev-sec/windows-baseline
- github.com/dev-sec/ssh-baseline
- github.com/dev-sec/windows-patch-baseline
- github.com/dev-sec/linux-patch-baseline

Join



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Chef vs InSpec

	chef-client	inspec
Project	github.com/chef/chef	github.com/chef/inspec
First Commit	March 2008	April 2015
Language	Ruby DSL	Ruby DSL
Code	<pre>service 'iptables' do action [:enable, :start] end</pre>	<pre>describe service('iptables') do it { should be_enabled } it { should be_running } end</pre>
Execution	Local	Local / Remote (SSH, WinRM, Docker)
Artifacts	Recipes, Resources, Cookbooks	Controls, Resources, Profiles
Share	Chef Supermarket, Github, Bitbucket, etc	Chef Supermarket, Github, Bitbucket, etc