



How to Manage Risk of Your Polyglot Environments

Presenters

- **Jeff Rouse**, VP Product, ActiveState
- **Pete Garcin**, Senior Product Manager, ActiveState
- **Larry Maccherone**, Head of DevSecOps Transformation, Comcast

ActiveState®

VP Product

Jeff Rouse, ActiveState

**Manage Risk:
Polyglot Environments**



Jeff Rouse

VP Product
ActiveState

ActiveState

Manage Risk: Polyglot Environments



BOMBARDIER



SIEMENS



Track-record: 97% of Fortune 1000, 20+ years open source

Polyglot: 5 languages - Python, Perl, Tcl, Go, Ruby

Runtime Focus: concept to development to production

ActiveState

What is Polyglot?



SQL



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How Do Polyglot Environments Evolve?

- **Technology.** Best tool for the job, modern software projects.
- **People.** technology stacks added through acquisition, changes in tech leadership
- **Time.** technologies come in & out of favour; old languages never die.

Every Organization is Polyglot

- **Any desktop application with an online component.**
- **YAML configuration used with any project.**
- **An application with embedding scripting.**

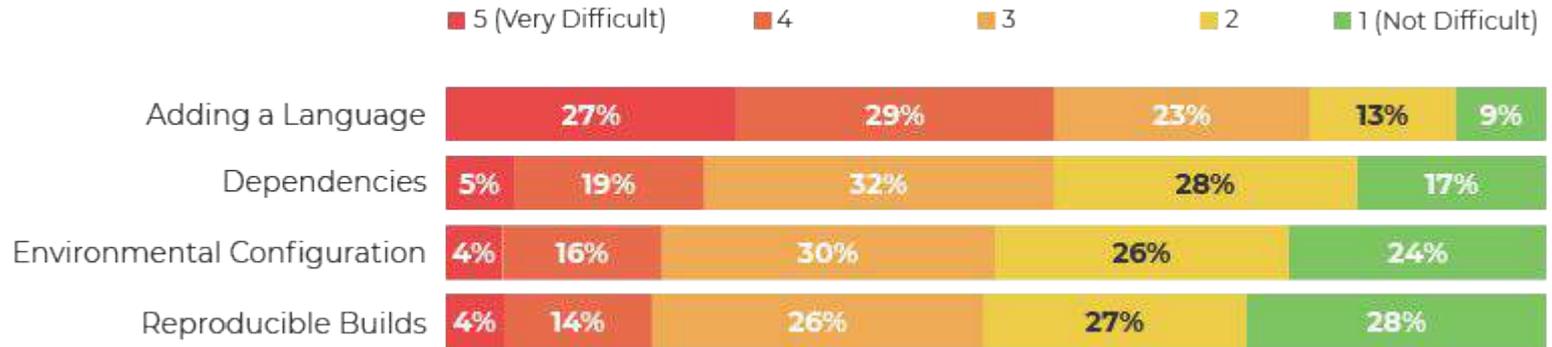
Adding a Language



Source: ActiveState Developer Survey 2018, Open Source Runtime Pains

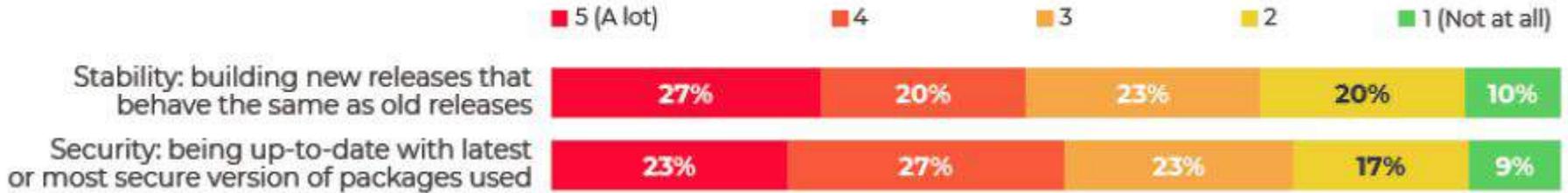
Manage Risk: Polyglot Environments

Rank the Challenges



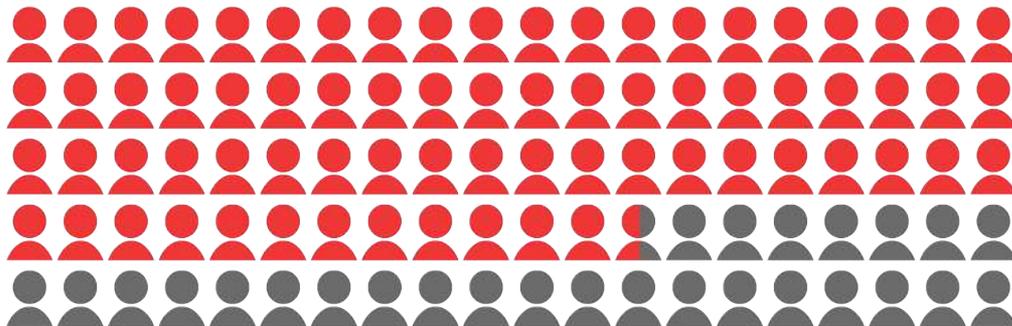
Source: ActiveState Developer Survey 2018, Open Source Runtime Pains

Stability & Security → Painful



Source: ActiveState Developer Survey 2018, Open Source Runtime Pains

Hidden Costs



75%
Managing
dependencies

Source: ActiveState Developer Survey 2018, Open Source Runtime Pains

Benefits

- **Speed.** Ship faster: better products, better innovation.
- **Recruitment.** Be attractive workplace: enable coders to choose the tools they need.

Drawbacks

- **Variability.** Tooling support & programming language quality.
- **Expertise Gap.** Deep core competency at odds with breadth of programming languages.
- **Dependencies.** Larger pool of dependencies.
- **Support Costs.** Unable to centralize, maintenance.

Magnified Issues

How will you monitor, identify and resolve?

Production bugs, Common Vulnerabilities & Exposures (CVE), threats; additional risk exposure with 3rd party dependencies.

Equifax Breach: out of date 3rd party dependency

Presentation Title

Resolutions

Reduce
Libs

Reduce
Tools

Reduce
Services



Reduce
Attack
Surface

Robust Processes, Automated and Centralized for Visibility

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Senior Product Manager

Pete Garcin, ActiveState

**Manage Risk:
Polyglot Environments**

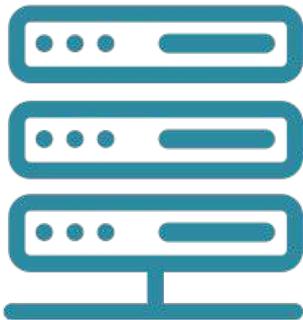


Pete Garcin

Senior Product Manager
ActiveState

Automated Processes

PRODUCTION SERVER

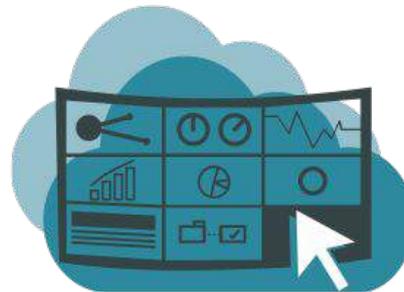


BUILT-IN
PLUGIN
"SCAN ONCE"

PYTHON PACKAGE
INFORMATION



ACTIVESTATE
PLATFORM



CLOUD BASED
MONITORING"

Manage Risk: Polyglot Environments

The screenshot displays the ActiveState dashboard interface. At the top left, the 'ActiveState' logo is visible. In the top right corner, the user 'peteg' is logged in. The main navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Projects', 'Security & Compliance' (which is the active tab), and 'Members'. Below the navigation bar, there are four summary cards:

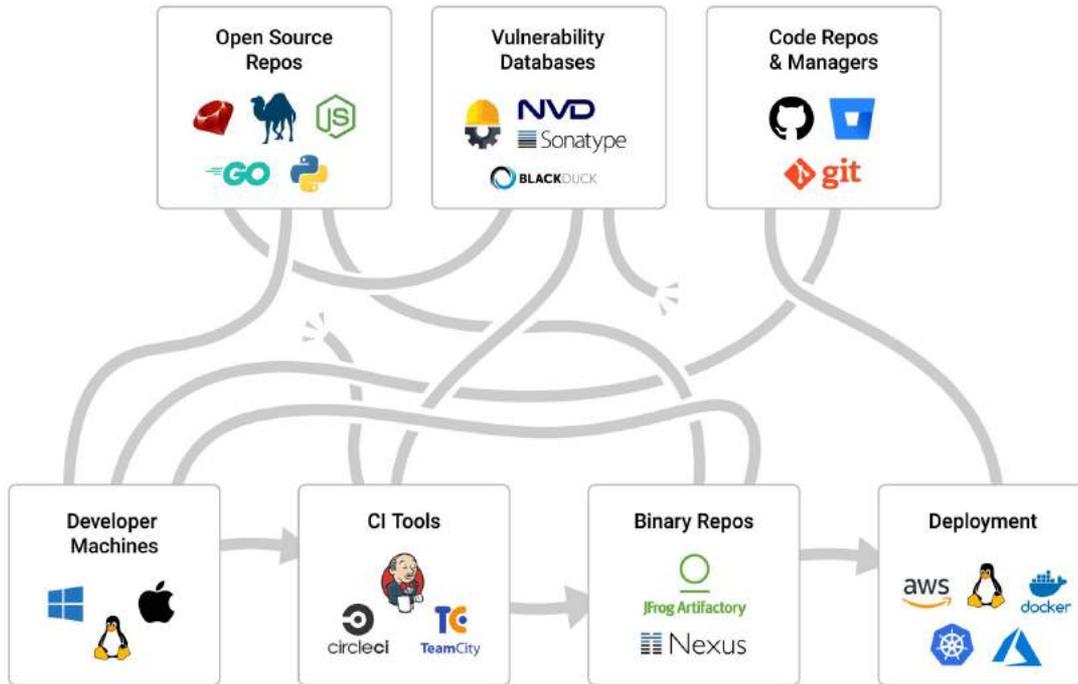
- Summary**: A vertical sidebar menu with options: Warnings, Identities, Components, and Getting Started.
- Warnings 4**: A card with a red header. It lists 'MOST SEVERE' warnings: 'bleach 2.1.1' (critical), 'mistune 0.8.3' (warning), 'mistune 0.8.3' (warning), and 'numpy 1.13.1' (warning). A 'View All' link is at the bottom.
- Out-of-Date 40**: A card with a white header. It lists 'MOST RECENTLY DISCOVERED' out-of-date packages: 'netifaces 0.10.6', 'requests 2.18.4', 'numpy 1.13.1', 'tensorflow 1.2.1', and 'pyparsing 2.2.0'. A 'View All' link is at the bottom.
- Active Identities 6**: A card with a white header. It lists 'MOST RECENTLY ACTIVE' identities: 'JupyterPrint' (2 sessions), 'jupyter' (8 sessions), 'DockerCon' (2 sessions), 'latencytest' (1 session), 'flaskapp' (1 session), and 'appdirs' (1 session).

In the bottom right corner, there is a small blue circular icon with a white smiley face.

Automating Environments

- **Automate.**
- **Bundle.**
- **Simplify Shares.** Encourage adoption of common environments.

Manage Risk: Polyglot Environments



Manage Risk: Polyglot Environments

Open Source
Repos



Vulnerability
Databases

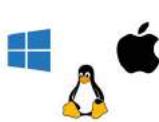


Code Repos
& Managers



ActiveState
BUILD • CERTIFY • RESOLVE

Developer
Machines



CI Tools



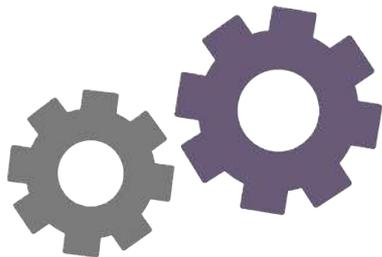
Binary Repos



Deployment



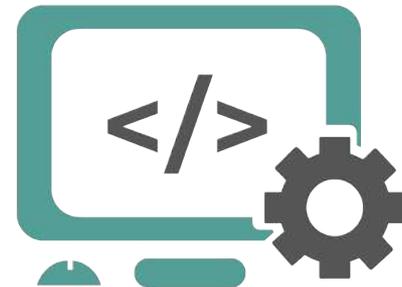
Solving Core Problems



Environment
Configuration



Dependency
Management

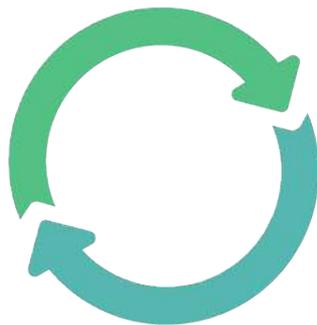


Workflow
Configuration

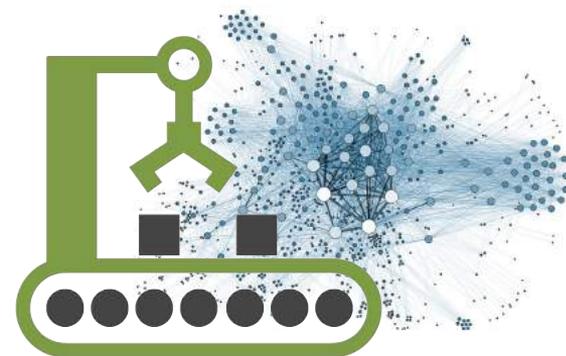
Best Practices - Build Eng & Development



Shrink Build



Build Standard



Reproduce & Manage

Best Practices - Development to Production



Monitor Runtime



Get Updates

Manage Risk: Polyglot Environments

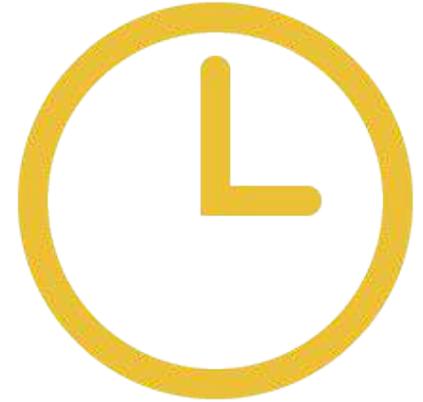
Benefits to You



Dev Zen



Same Same



Time

ActiveState®

Security at the Speed of Software Development

**A lean/agile transformation approach
to achieving a DevSecOps culture**

**Presented by:
Larry Maccherone**



node-localstorage public

Build [testing](#) [inplace](#) [test](#)

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Stats

8,899 downloads in the last day

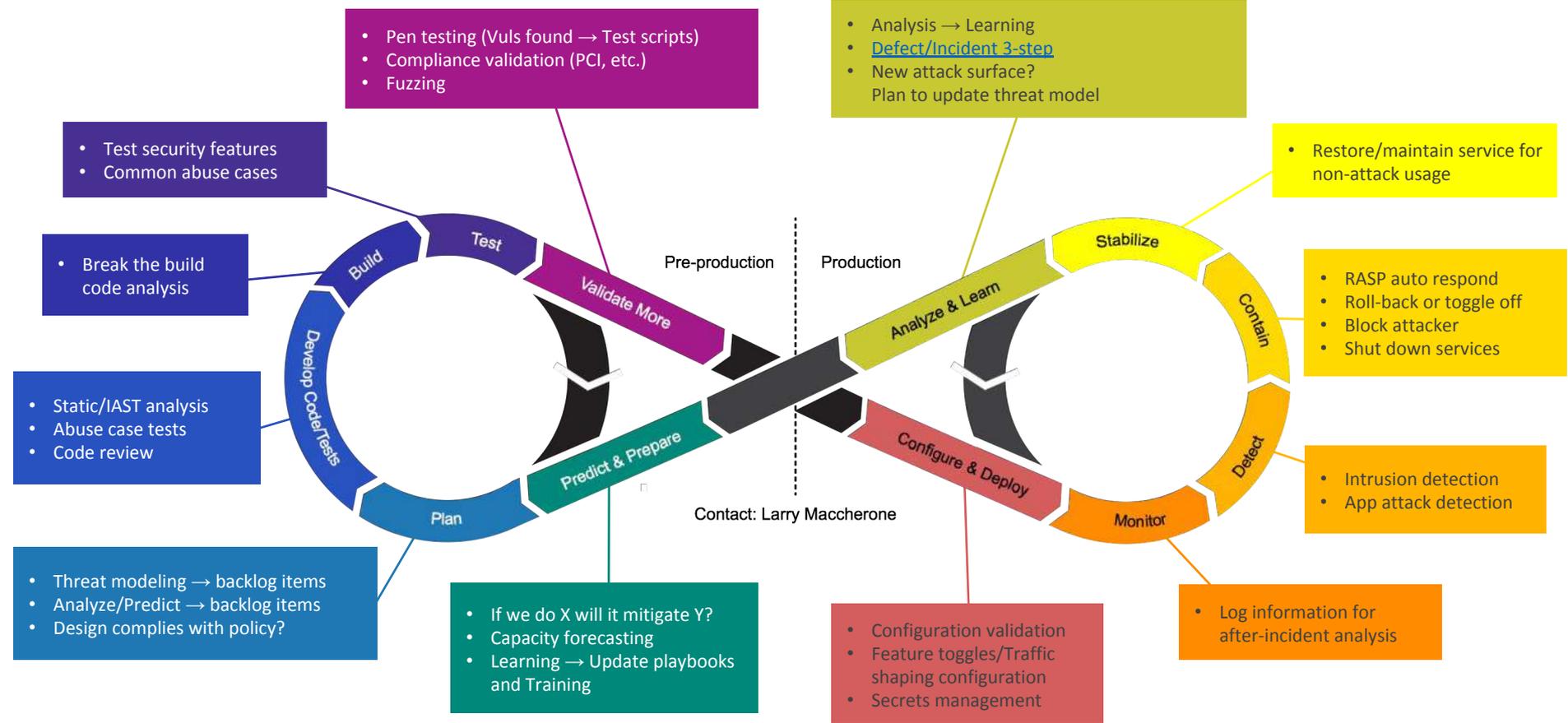
45,957 downloads in the last week

179,530 downloads in the last month



Larry Maccherone
[LinkedIn.com/in/LarryMaccherone](https://www.linkedin.com/in/LarryMaccherone)

Security practices on DevOps continuum → DevSecOps



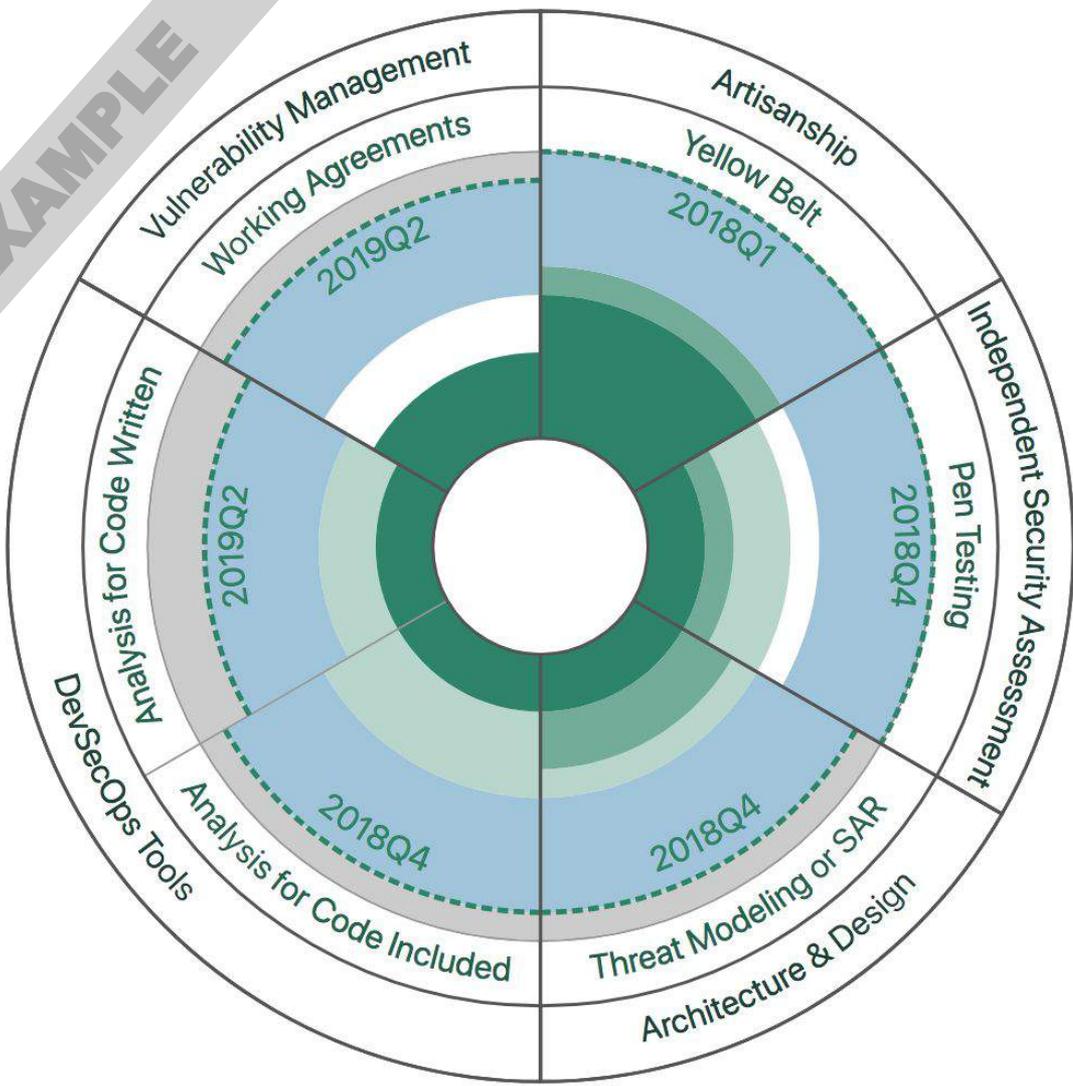
That's a lot of stuff!

**How do we get
development teams to adopt?**

Disciplines	← Best bang-for-the-buck (effort)			More expensive/harder →
Artisanship	100% of group members who have been employed at least 90 days have been through Yellow Belt training	Group has access to at least one Green Belt	Group has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 15% Green Belt At least one Brown Belt 	Group has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 25% Green Belt Minimum 5% Brown Belt At least 1 Black Belt
Architecture and Design	As appropriate, a threat model or a security architecture review (SAR) has been done and kept up to date with every significant change to the attack surface and resolved all issues within SLA (typically 120 days for critical and high)			
<u>DevSecOps Tools</u>	Software Composition Analysis (SCA, analysis for code included , aka open source security) tool(s) is integrated into the pipeline and auto run on commit, merge, or cadence that is significantly shorter than the release cadence	Primary Code Analysis (PCA, analysis for code written , typically SAST or IAST) tool(s) is integrated into the pipeline and auto run on commit, merge, or cadence that is significantly shorter than the release cadence	Fuzzing (black-box dynamic) run in CI or on cadence and all scans clean	Clean white box dynamic (Web application dynamic scanning, App-server instrumented scanning, etc.) results
Vulnerability Management	Team has " working agreements " on how it becomes aware of, triages, and resolves findings in the current dev cycle to stay within current team policy (see "Your Team Vulnerability Policy" below). Ex: Notices in Slack/email; and/or findings put in Jira backlog via integration and considered at planning; and/or some highly visible console, such as the Findings Metrics Portal (or equivalent) is checked on a regular cadence; and/or pipeline is interrupted ("failed build" or disabled merge button), etc. Sources of vulnerabilities might include SCA/PCA tools, network-originated scans, independent security assessment, threat modeling, and fuzzing			For any non-false-positive finding that escapes the current development cycle and is being reported externally (e.g. ServiceNow), a formal system (default CVSS v2.0 base) has been used to "score" the vulnerability.
Your Team Vulnerability Policy	" Stop the bleeding " - For issues identified by the team's own tools or practices the policy is to interrupt the pipeline or stop progress until the issue is resolved, ensuring that no new (not high severity) critical vulnerabilities escape the current dev cycle	All critical and high severity findings (if available, CVSS 2.0 >= 7.0) are resolved (fixed, marked false positive, or risk accepted) in the current dev cycle for issues found by the team's own tools and practices and within 120 days if received from outside the team	All critical, high, and medium severity findings are resolved (fixed, marked false positive, or risk accepted) in the current dev cycle for issues found by the team's own tools and practices and within 120 days if received from outside the team	All critical, high, medium, and low severity findings are resolved (fixed, marked false positive, or risk accepted) in the current dev cycle for issues found by the team's own tools and practices and within 120 days if received from outside the team
Network-originated Scans	Findings for network-originated scans (e.g. Nessus, Armitage) against your components by the security team are resolved within the SLA (typically 120 days for critical and high)	Authenticated automated self-scans (UScan, etc.) are run and findings are resolved in the current dev cycle	(PCI only) Authenticated scans are being run for your components and findings resolved within SLA	
Independent Security Assessment	Independent Security Assessment (aka Pen testing) done kept up to date at appropriate cadence (6m) and issues resolved within SLA			Red/Purple Team exercises done on the system your solution is part of and issues resolved in the SLA
Secrets Management	A secrets management system or some other approach is used so that no credentials need to be put into source code repositories			
Asset Management	All of your "Active" applications and their components are represented in ITRC or ServiceNow Innovations Operations Platform (IOP), as appropriate			
Reference Components and Designs	Mostly built with reference components and designs , such as those in Secure Design Patterns .		Non-reference components have had a security code review	
Incident / Public Vulnerability Response Capability	Team knows how and when to contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Security Fusion Center for Incidents (The Security Response Center 1-877-249-7306 (SRC is the always manned portion of the SFC) ops@comcast.com for Public, External vulnerabilities 	Published, detailed Playbook , consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up-to-date roles with 24*7*365 contacts Workflows Prioritization / Scoring / Ranking Tracking Repositories Working Agreements 	Playbooks tested and proven through detailed tabletop exercises or "hands-on" war-gaming.	
	Others TBD including 1) Network (zones replacement), 2) Cloud and containers, 3) Abuse cases, 4) Ops visibility – detect attacks in progress and push patches within 24 hours			

EXAMPLE

Visualizing an Org's practices



- Culture** We have fully adopted this practice
- Actions** We're in the process of adopting this practice
- Words** We're making plans to adopt this practice
- Thoughts** We do not have plans for this practice
- Unknown** Unassessed or Needs follow up
- Trade-off** This practice is not worth it in this context

Dev[*Sec*]Ops is...
empowered engineering teams
taking ownership
of how their product
performs in production
[including security]



DevSecOps Manifesto

Build security in
more than bolt it on

Rely on empowered engineering teams
more than security specialists

Implement features securely
more than security features

Rely on continuous learning
more than end-of-phase gates

Build on culture change
more than policy enforcement

We, the Security Team...

Recognize that Engineering Teams...

- Want to do the **right thing**
- Are closer to the business context and will **make trade-off decisions** between security and other risks
- Want **information and advice** so those **trade-off decisions** are more informed

Understand that...

- We are **no longer gate keepers** but rather **tool-smiths** and **advisors**

Pledge to...

- **Lower the cost/effort** side of any investment in developer **security tools or practices**
- Assist **2x** as much with **preventative initiatives** as we beg for your assistance reacting to security incidents

DevSecOps Tool Landscape

Primary Code Analysis
(PCA)
for **code you write** (1st party)

Static Analysis (aka SAST)

- Looks at source code
- Data/control flow analysis
- Prone to false positives
- Rapid feedback for developers
- Code fix suggestions

IAST

- Runtime code analysis
- Combine dynamic/static
- Low false positives
- Depends on test coverage
- Immature but getting there

Dynamic

- Exercises app via UI/API
- Senses vulnerability by response to input
- Zero? false positives. Report is an exploit
- High false negatives
- Difficult to implement especially w/ auth
- Sometimes hard to find code to remediate

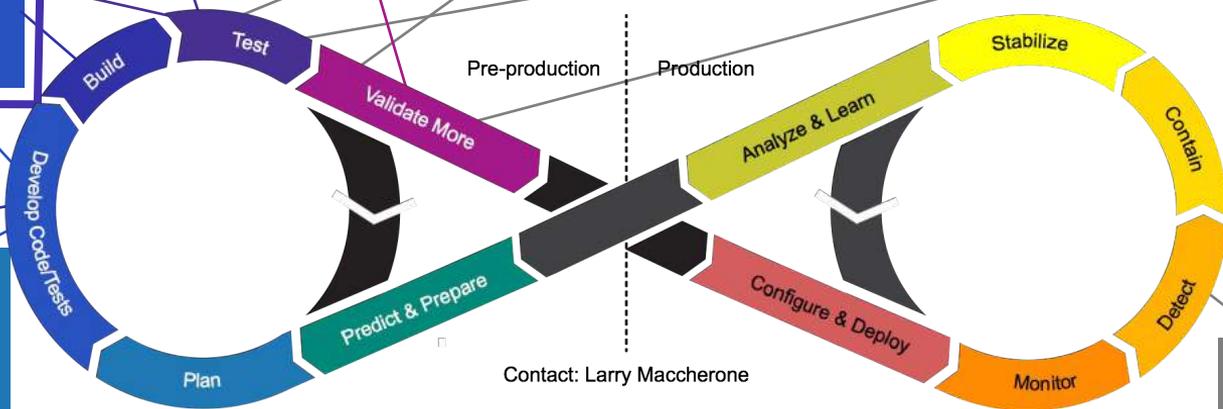
Fuzzing (black box)

- Instruments system (to varying degrees)
- Sends unexpected input at API
- Looks at response and instrumentation output
- Great for testing protocols like SIP
- Good for REST APIs
- Potentially long run times
- Hard to find code to remediate

Software Composition Analysis (SCA)

for **code you import** (3rd party)

- Identifies dependency and version
- Checks CVE/NVD + ... for reported vulnerabilities
- Proposes version/patch to remediate
- Checks license vs policy
- Runs fast
- Easy to implement
- Best bang for buck!



Runtime Application Security Protection (RASP)

- Often uses same engine as IAST
- Reports on "bad" behavior
- Can abort transaction or kill process to protect



Metrics Portal

DevSecOps

FINDINGS

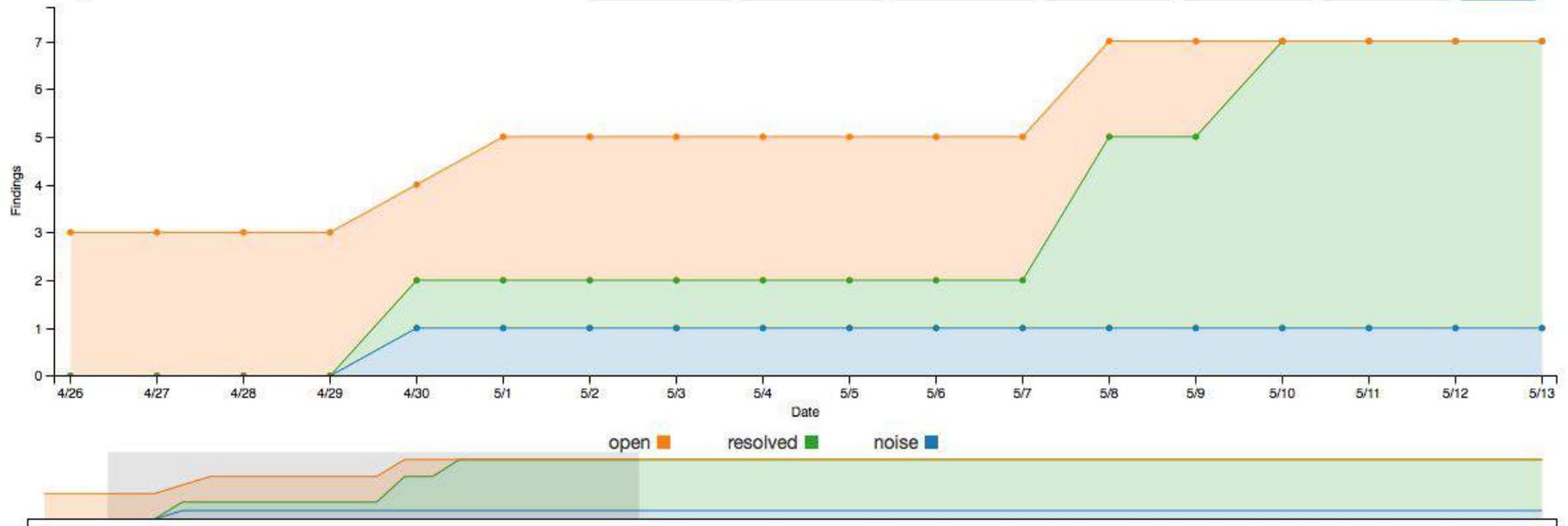
ADOPTIONS

ADMIN

LOGOUT

Finding Metrics

devsecops Sources ALL HIGH ALL Origin Submit



v0.9.13

What's next?

- Questions?
- Pilot this DevSecOps transformation framework with a few of your teams
- Connect with me on:
[LinkedIn.com/in/LarryMaccherone](https://www.linkedin.com/in/LarryMaccherone)

Q & A

ActiveState®

What's Next

- Watch a demo:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c5AlxN9ehrl>
- Get a demo marketing@activestate.com
- Contact us for the language build you need:
platform@activestate.com

ActiveState[®]

Manage Risk:
Polyglot Environments

Where to find us

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Twitter: **@activestate**

Facebook: **/activestatesoftware**

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