A complex network diagram with blue nodes and lines on a light blue background. The nodes are of various sizes and some are highlighted with larger circles or dashed lines. The lines connect the nodes in a web-like structure.

SECURITY IN THE AGE OF OPEN SOURCE

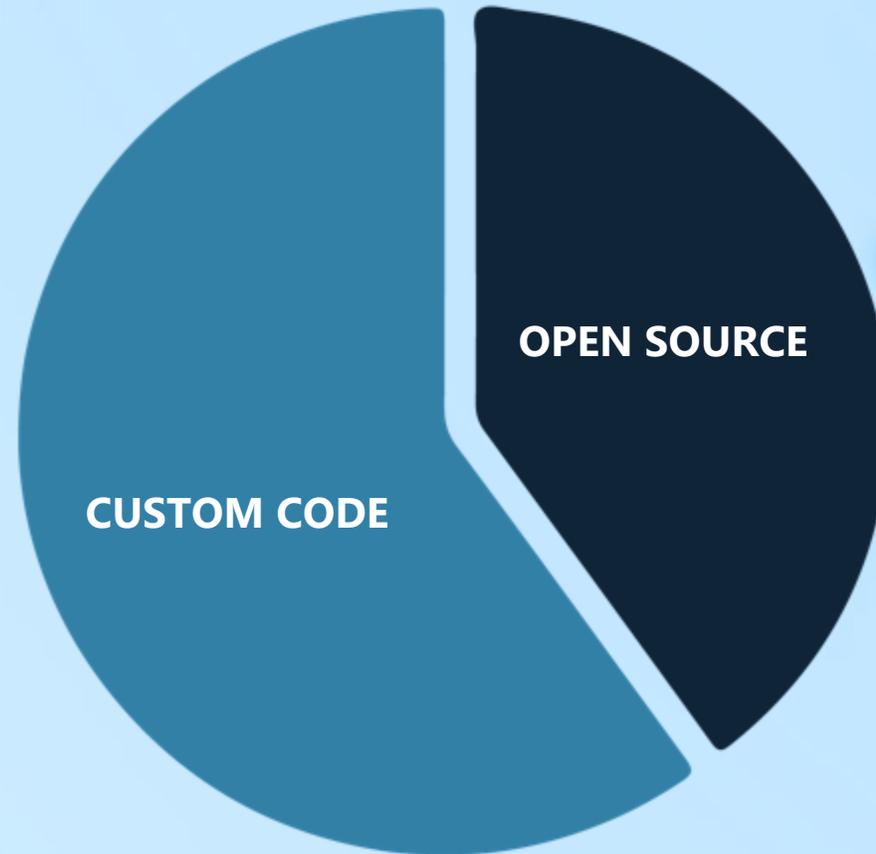
Mike Pittenger
VP, Security Strategy

BLACKDUCK

Applications Are Include Custom and 3rd Party Code

CUSTOM CODE

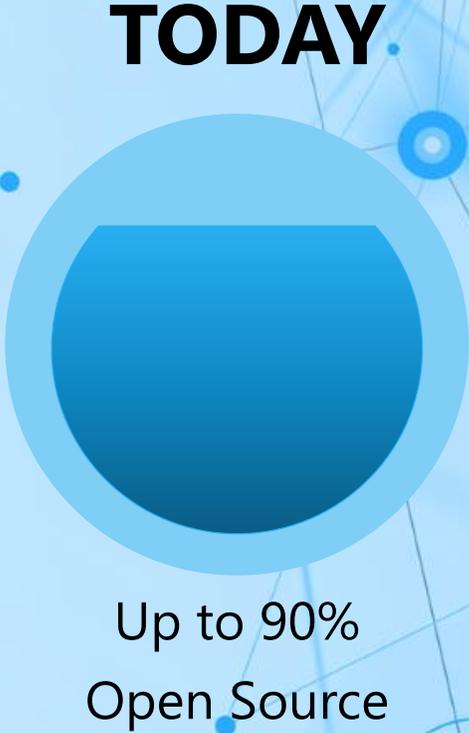
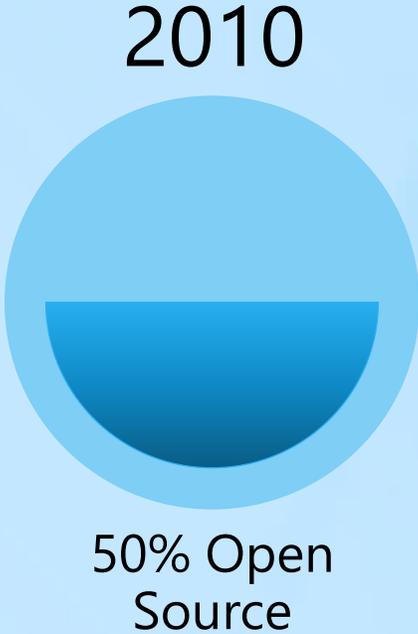
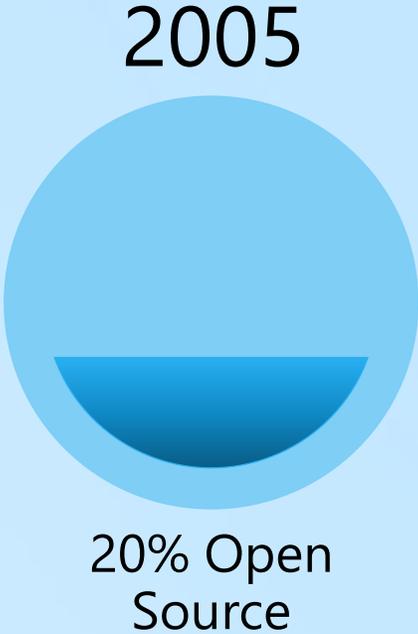
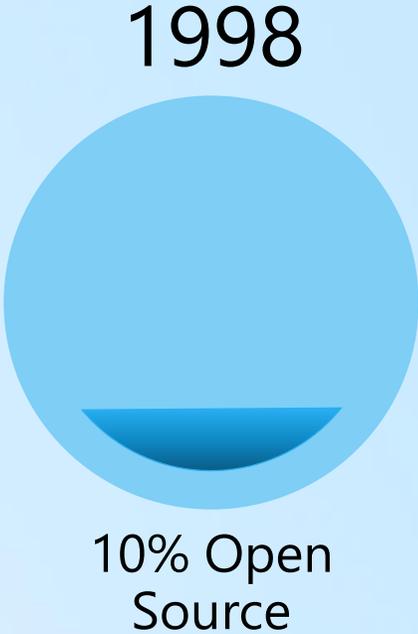
- Proprietary functionality
- Core enterprise IP
- Competitive differentiation



OPEN SOURCE

- Needed functionality without acquisition costs
- Faster time to market
- Lower development costs
- Broad support from communities

Open Source Changed the Way Applications are Built



■ Custom & Commercial Code
■ Open Source Software

Open Source is the modern architecture

Consequences Can Be Costly When You Can't Control What You Can't See



Heartbleed

OpenSSL
Introduction: 2011
Discovery: 2014



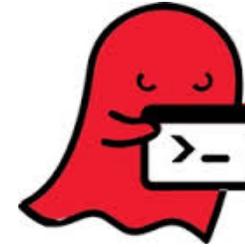
Shellshock

Bash
Introduction: 1989
Discovery: 2014

FREAK!

Freak

OpenSSL
Introduction: 1990's
Discovery: 2015



Ghost

GNU C Library
Introduction: 2000
Discovery: 2015



Venom

QEMU
Introduction: 2004
Discovery: 2015

Black Duck Open Source Security Audit Report Highlights Security & Management Challenges



67% of applications reviewed contained open source security vulnerabilities

40% of open source vulnerabilities in each application were rated "severe"



105

Average number of open source components in each application



22.5

Average number of open source component vulnerabilities in each application

1,894
DAYS



Average age of open source component vulnerabilities at scan time



10% of the applications included the Heartbleed vulnerability



On average the companies were using 100% more open source than they originally believed

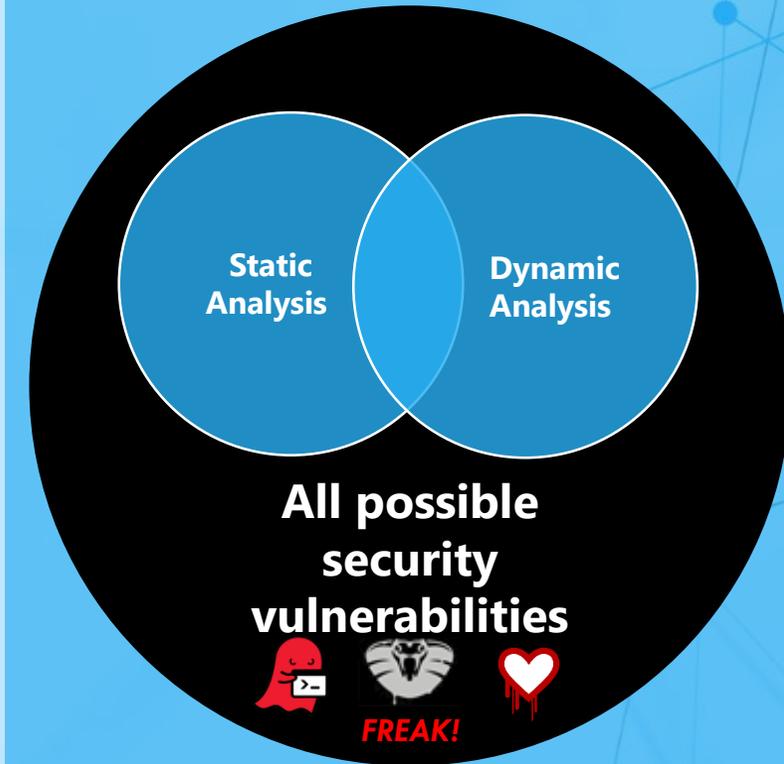
Why Aren't We Finding These in Testing?

- Static analysis
 - Testing of source code or binaries for unknown security vulnerabilities in custom code
 - Advantages in buffer overflow, some types of SQL injection
 - Provides results in source code
- Dynamic analysis
 - Testing of compiled application in a staging environment to detect unknown security vulnerabilities in custom code
 - Advantages in injection errors, XSS
 - Provides results by URL, must be traced to source
 - *What's Missing?*



There Are No Silver Bullets

- Automated testing finds common vulnerabilities in the code you write
 - They are good, not perfect
 - Different tools work better on different classes of bugs
 - Many types of bugs are undetectable except by trained security researchers



What Do Security Testing Tools Miss?

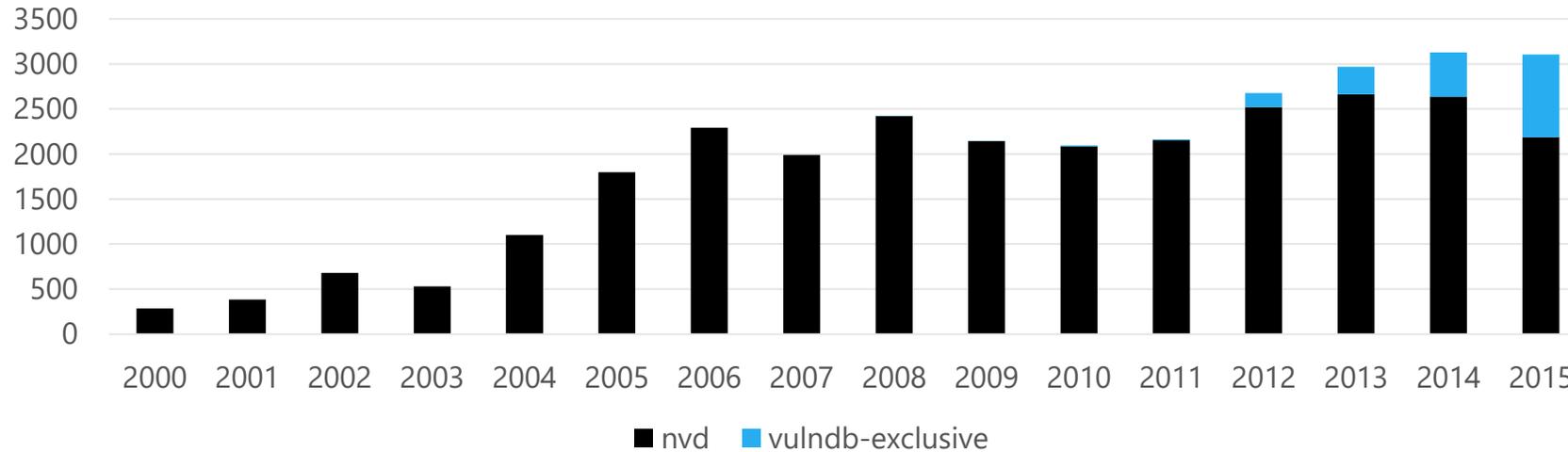
- Static Analysis Tools and Dynamic Analysis Tools can be **very effective** in finding bugs in the code written by internal developers.
- HOWEVER...
 - They are **ineffective** in finding known vulnerabilities in Open Source components
 - They provide a **point-in-time** snapshot of security

What happens when the threat landscape changes?

The Threat Landscape Constantly Changes

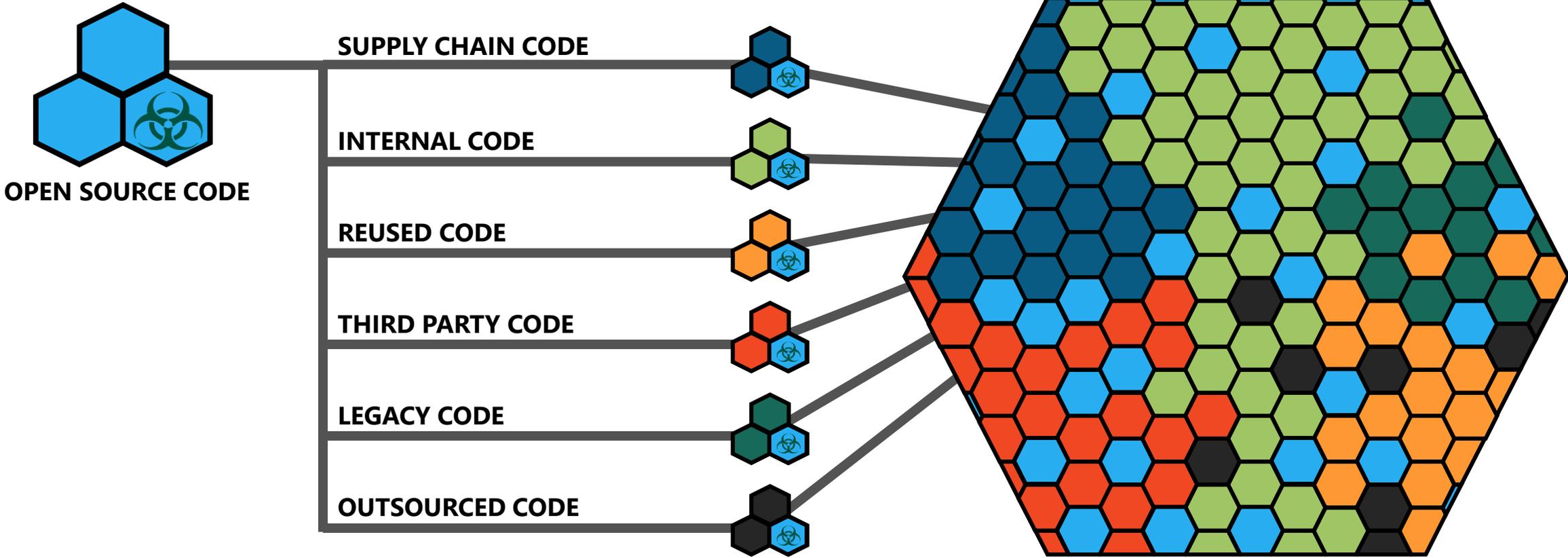


Open Source Vulnerabilities Reported Per Year



- VulnDB (Open Source Vulnerability Database)
 - In 2015, over 3,000 new vulnerabilities in open source
- Since 2004, over 74,000 vulnerabilities have been disclosed by NVD.
 - 63 reference automated tools
 - 50 of those are for vulnerabilities reported in the tools
 - 13 are for vulnerabilities that could be identified by a fuzzer

We Have Little Control Over How Open Source Enters The Code Base



Open Source is an Attractive Target



The logos for Docker (a whale with containers), Linux (Tux the penguin), WordPress (a 'W' in a circle), OpenSSL (the text 'OpenSSL'), and C# (a yellow cat). <p>OPEN SOURCE IS USED EVERYWHERE</p>	The YouTube logo, featuring the word 'You' in white and 'Tube' in white on a black rounded rectangle. <p>STEPS TO EXPLOIT READILY AVAILABLE</p>
The logos for GitHub (an octocat) and NuGet (a blue square with a white dot). <p>EASY ACCESS TO SOURCE CODE</p>	The NIST logo in a light gray, stylized font. <p>VULNERABILITIES ARE PUBLICIZED</p>

Who's Responsible For Security?

Commercial Code

.NET Blog
A first hand look from the .NET engineering teams

May 2015 .NET Security Updates

The .NET Fundamentals Team | 12 May 2015 10:00 AM | 6 | **RATE THIS** ★★★★★

The .NET team released two security bulletins today as part of the monthly "Update Tuesday" cycle.

[Microsoft Security Bulletin MS15-044 - Critical, Vulnerability in .NET Framework Could Allow Remote Code Execution 3057110](#)

This security update resolves vulnerabilities in Microsoft .NET Framework. The most severe of the vulnerabilities could allow remote code execution if a user opens a specially crafted document or visits an untrusted webpage that contains embedded TrueType fonts.

This security update is rated Critical for Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0 Service Pack 2, Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5, Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5.1, Microsoft .NET Framework 4, Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5, Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5.1, Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5.2 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4.6 RC on affected releases of Microsoft Windows.

More details about the versions affected by this vulnerability can be found in the security bulletin [MS15-044](#).

- Dedicated security researchers
- Alerting and notification infrastructure
- Regular patch updates
- **Dedicated support team with SLA**

Open Source Code

[MediaWiki-announce] MediaWiki Security and Maintenance Releases: 1.25.2, 1.24.3, 1.23.10

Had [innocentkiller at gmail.com](mailto:innocentkiller@gmail.com)
Mon Aug 10 21:54:44 UTC 2015

- Messages sorted by: [\[date\]](#) [\[thread\]](#) [\[subject\]](#) [\[author\]](#)

I would like to announce the release of MediaWiki 1.25.2, 1.24.3, and 1.23.10. These releases fix three security issues in core, in addition to other bug fixes. Several extensions have also had security issues fixed. Download links are given at the end of this email

== Security fixes ==

Internal review discovered that Special:DeletedContributions did not properly protect the IP of autoblocked users. This fix makes the functionality of Special:DeletedContributions consistent with Special:Contributions and Special:BlockList.

<https://phabricator.wikimedia.org/T106893>

- "community"-based code analysis
- Monitor newsfeeds yourself
- No standard patching mechanism
- **Ultimately, you are responsible**

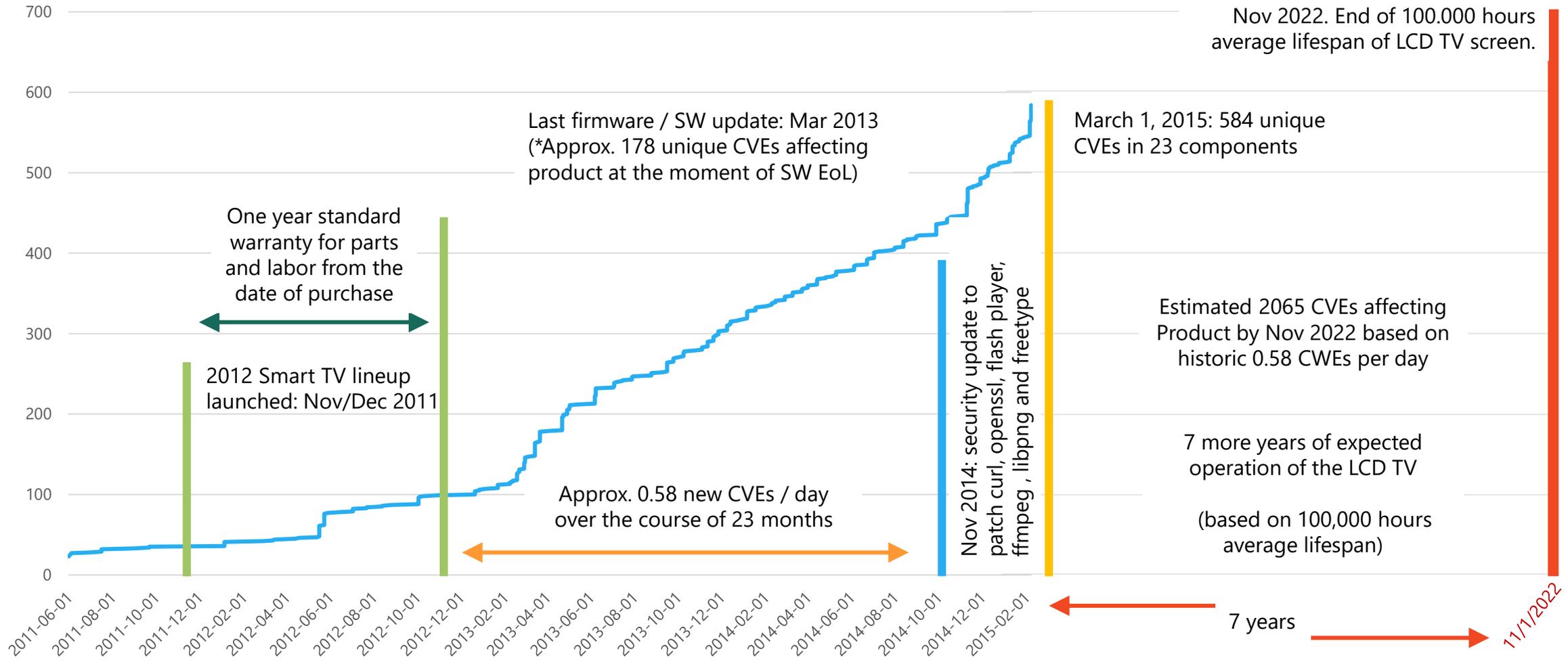
Hospital Monitoring System



As of 2015-02-15 total of **1094** unique CVEs affected this software via now **30** vulnerable components. That is about 0.8 new CVEs / day .



Smart TV Set



How are Companies Managing Open Source Today? Not Well.

MANUAL TABULATION

- Architectural Review Board
- Occurs at end of SDLC
- High effort and low accuracy
- No controls

SPREADSHEET INVENTORY

- Depends on developer best effort or memory
- Difficult maintenance
- Not source of truth

TRACKING VULNERABILITIES

- No single responsible entity
- Manual effort and labor intensive
- Unmanageable (11/day)
- Match applications, versions, components, vulnerabilities

VULNERABILITY DETECTION

Run monthly/quarterly vulnerability assessment tools (e.g., Nessus, Nexpose) against all applications to identify exploitable instances

Automating Five Critical Tasks and Having a Bill of Materials Provide Distinct Advantage

Visibility AND Control



INVENTORY

Open Source
Software



MAP

Known Security
Vulnerabilities



IDENTIFY

License
Compliance
Risks



TRACK

Remediation
Priorities &
Progress



ALERT

New Vulnerabilities
Affecting You

1

2

3

4

5

Best Practices For Open Source



- Build and *automatically enforce* OSS policies
- Identify OSS components early in the SDLC
- Automatically create and maintain bills of material
- Continuously monitor threat environment for new vulnerabilities

Reqs	Design	Code	Test	Release
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OSS Policies<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application Criticality Ranking• OSS Risk Parameters<ul style="list-style-type: none">• License Risk• Security Risk• Operational Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OSS Selection<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design Review• License Risk• Security Risk• Operational Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OSS Detection<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatically detect and alert on non-conforming components• Correlation with Bills of Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OSS Enforcement<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detect and alert on non-conforming components• Correlation with Bills of Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OSS Monitoring<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timely OSS Vulnerability Identification & Reporting• Bug Severity• Remediation Advice

Key Takeaways

- Open source is here to stay (and growing)
 - Open source saves development costs and accelerates time to market
- Open Source Security isn't covered by traditional tools
 - Static analysis is good, but doesn't help with open source vulnerabilities
 - Identify open source with known vulnerabilities, early in the SDL
- New paradigm requires new methodologies
 - Visibility to open source and continuous monitoring is required.



What Can You Do Tomorrow?

Speak with your head of application development and find out:

- What policies exist?
- Is there a list of components?
- How are they creating the list?
- What controls do they have to ensure nothing gets through?
- How are they tracking vulnerabilities for all components over time?

About Black Duck

24

Countries

27 of the Fortune 100

7 of the top 10 Software companies,
and 44 of the top 100

250+

Employees

6 of the top 8 Mobile handset vendors

1,600

Customers

6 of the top 10 Investment Banks



Four Years in the "Software 500" Largest Software Companies



Six Years in a row for Innovation



Gartner Group "Cool Vendor"



"Top Place to Work," The Boston Globe



SBANE Award for Innovation



JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.
HALL OF INNOVATION INDUCTEE

BLACKDUCK