

# Data Security, Privacy and Patient Safety in the 21st Century

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**Med@Tel**  
LUXEMBOURG  
BY ISFTEH

**Hans de Raad**

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**OpenNovations**  
by DEVHDR

# Introduction

- OpenNovations
  - Company of Hans de Raad
  - Freelance, but not alone
- Specializations
  - Open source and open standards in education, government, healthcare
- Focus on:
  - Information security, privacy, digital sustainability

# Security === open source

- Would you run a security testing tool you wouldn't be able to inspect yourself?
- Security testing is not just for finding vulnerabilities, it's about solving them
  - Without proper insight in the issue, that isn't possible



# EU Privacy directive

- Liability
  - Company/organization can be penalized when data-leaks occur
- Jurisdiction
  - Non-EU cloud services are a problem
    - Safe harbor



# From V-model to Agile

- Largescale waterfall types of development are replaced by iterative development processes
  - From **V** to vvvvvvvv
- These new models introduce opportunities and challenges
  - Release early, release often
  - But how about validation?



# Risk based (security) testing approach

- Secure development?
  - Why is this suddenly important and who feels they have something to say about that?
- Testing and development strategies
  - What are TDD and BDD and how do they apply on security?



# Risk based (security) testing approach

- Testing tools
  - What tools are available, what do they do and how/when to use them?
- Integrating testing tools in development processes / CI
  - How to integrate these tools into the daily working environment?



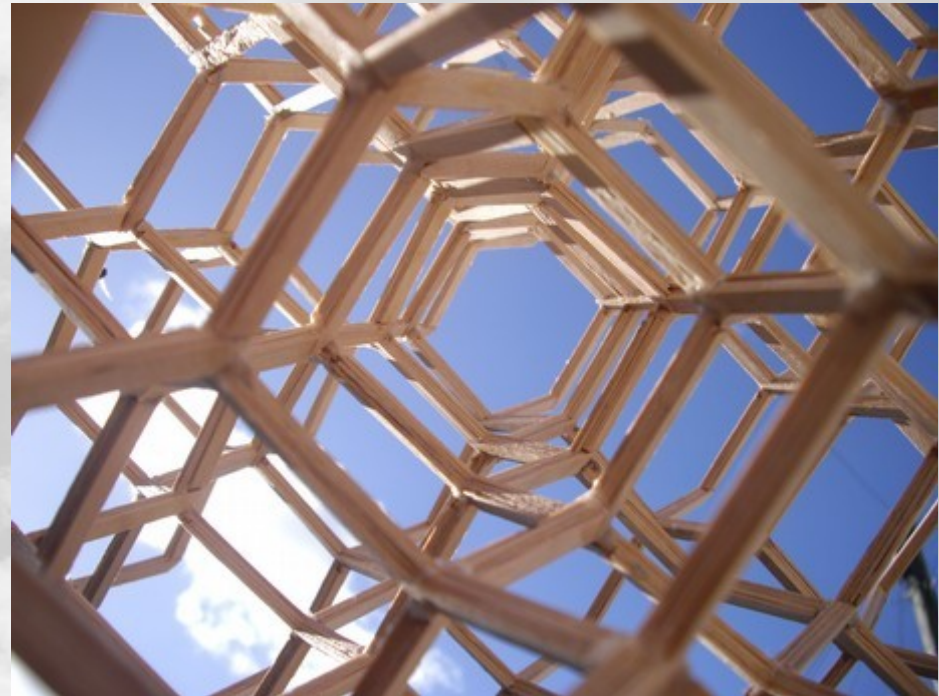
# Secure development (frameworks and standards)

- Quite a lot of separate initiatives, guidelines and standards are available.
  - ISO 27001 / 27002, OWASP, CIP SSD, OSSTMM, ENISA procurement guidelines, etc, etc.
- Applicability depends on business domain and level of security required.
  - What kind of information is processed by an application / process?



# Secure development (frameworks and standards)

- It is becoming more mainstream to require security certifications/quality assurances in procurement processes.
  - Both in government and enterprise.
  - Cyber liability insurances often require them as well



# OSSTMM

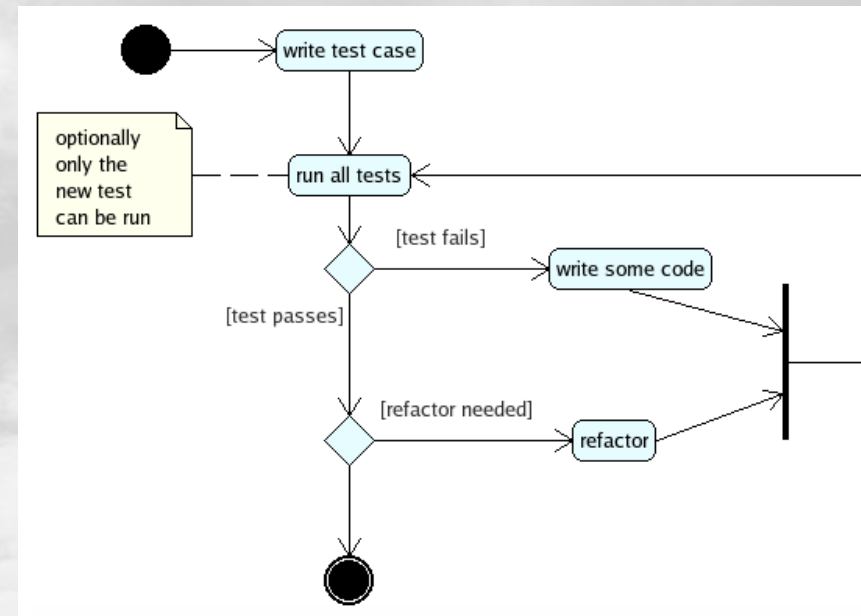
- Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual
  - A guideline for conducting security analysis for operational security.
  - Aims to provide a scientifically sound and reproducible method for security testing.
  - Aims for “perfect security”, that is both cost effective and sufficient risk coverage with regards to the value of the information in the system/the role of the system.
  - Based on securing the interactions of objects with their surrounding environment (relationships).
    - By itself objects (systems/buildings/etc) can be “black boxes”.

# Testing and development strategies

- Test Driven Development: Definition:
  - Test-driven development (TDD) is a software development process that relies on the repetition of a very short development cycle: first the developer writes an (initially failing) automated test case that defines a desired improvement or new function, then produces the minimum amount of code to pass that test, and finally refactors the new code to acceptable standards.

# Test Driven Development proces

- Add a test
- Run all tests and see if the new one fails
- Implement (new) feature
- Run tests again
- Refactor code if necessary
- Repeat process



# Behavior Driven Development

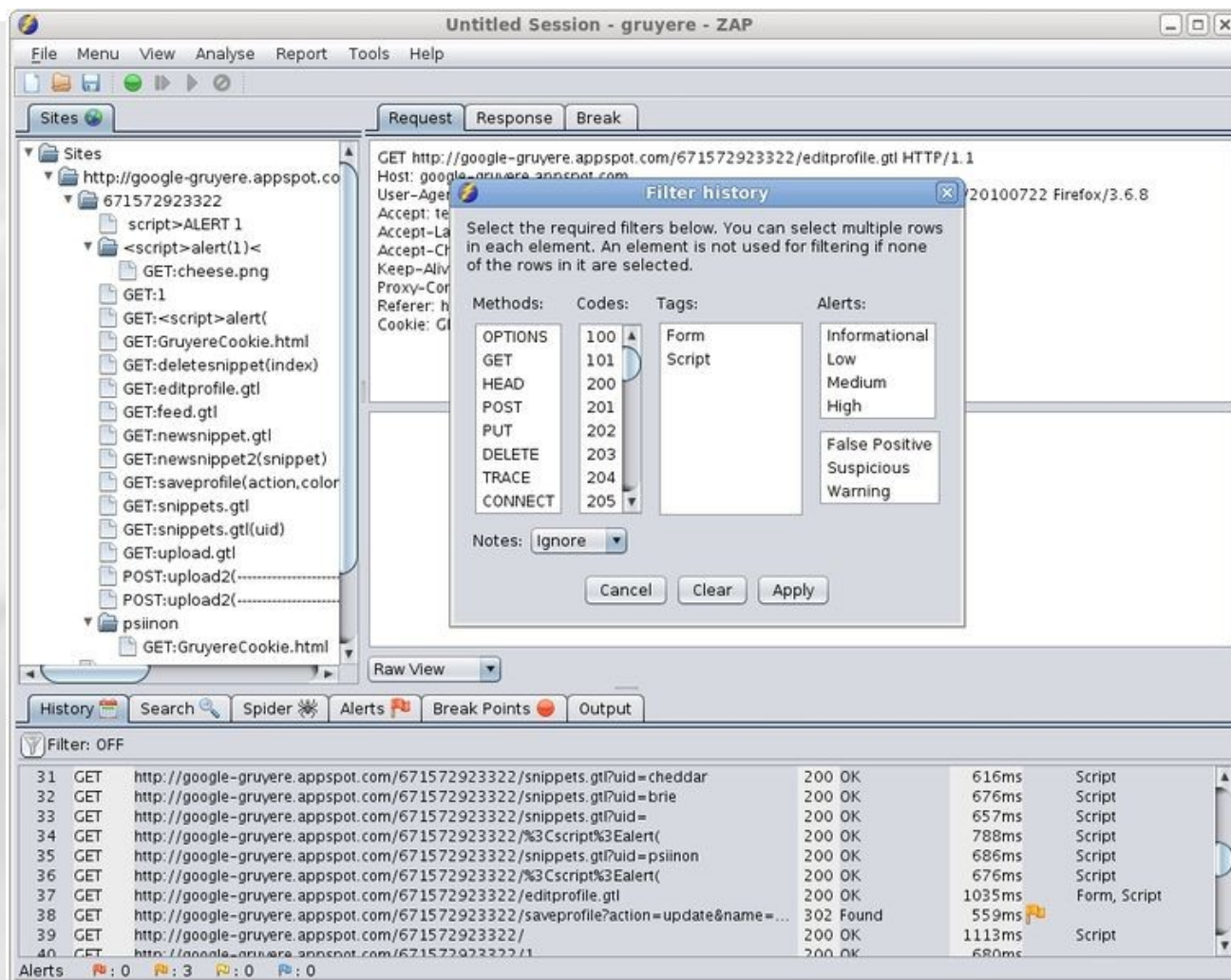
- Evolution of TDD, focussed on application workflows/functionality rather than programming code/objects.
- Test cases are written in human readable language (Gherkin)
  - As a [User], When I [activate function], Then [Result]
  - Close relation to agile user stories.

# Test tooling

- Performance testing
  - PhantomJS (headless browser)
- Code analysis (standards, duplication, technical debt)
  - SonarQube
- Frontend testing
  - Selenium, Behat
- Security testing
  - OWASP Zap, Arachni, Nikto, etc.



# Tooling: OWASP ZAP



# Tooling: Arachni

The screenshot displays the Arachni web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Scans', 'Profiles', 'Dispatchers', and 'Users'. The main content area is titled 'Issues [18]' and contains a list of security vulnerabilities. A sidebar on the left allows filtering by severity (High, Medium, Low, Informational) and navigating to specific issue categories.

**Issues [18]**

Issues may be missing some context while the scan is running. You better wait until the scan is over to review them as the meta-analysis phase will flag probable false-positives and other untrusted issues accordingly.

Filter: All [18] | Fixed [0] | Verified [0] | Pending verification [0] | False positives [0] | Awaiting review [0]

Listing all logged issues.

**TOGGLE BY SEVERITY**

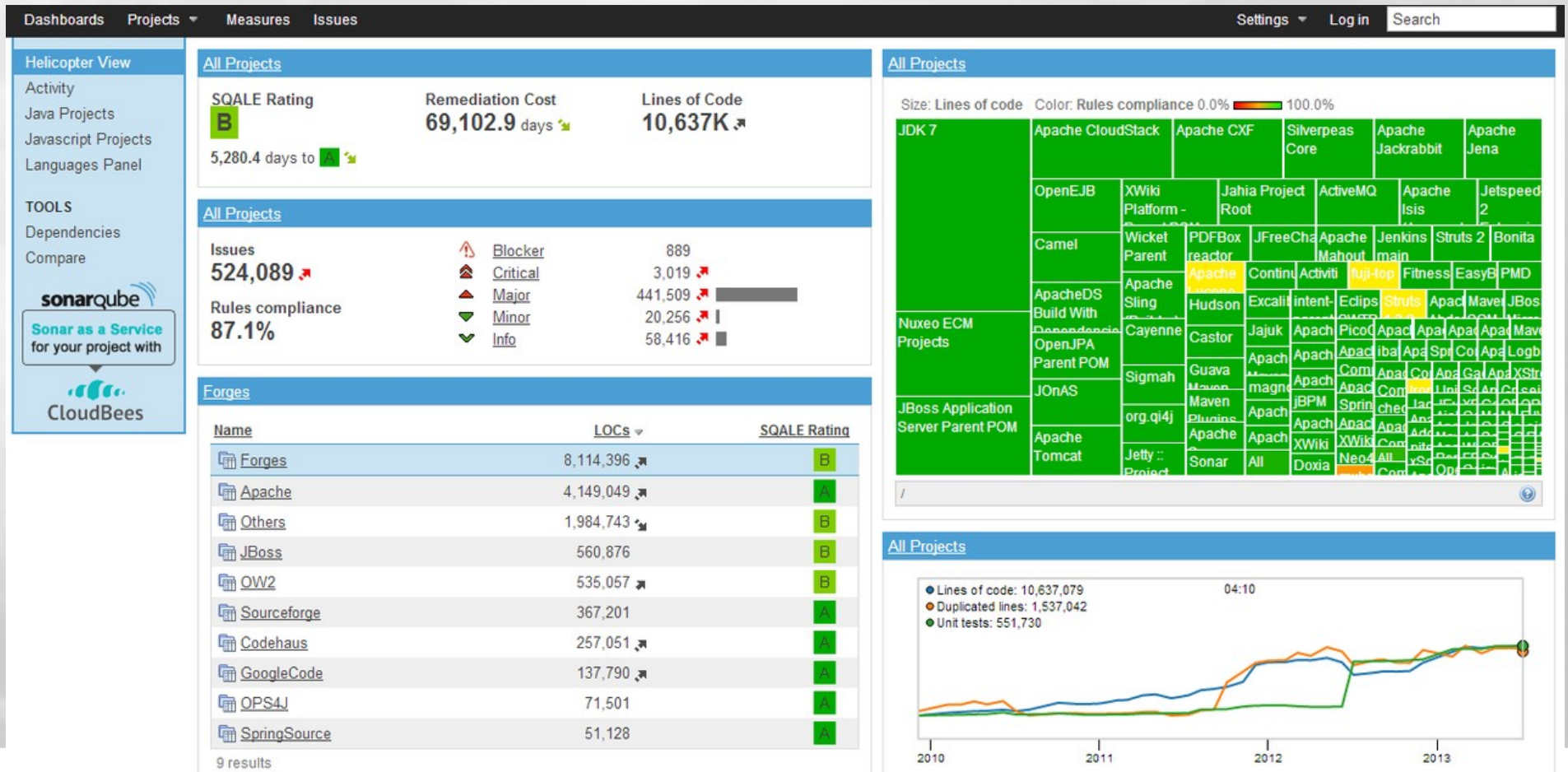
- High: 7
- Medium: 2
- Low: 1
- Informational: 8

**NAVIGATE TO**

- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS): 4
- DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting (XSS): 2
- Cross-Site Request Forgery: 1
- Unencrypted password form: 1
- Common directory: 1
- Password field with auto-complete: 1
- Allowed HTTP methods: 1
- Interesting response: 4
- Cookie set for parent domain: 1
- HttpOnly cookie: 1
- Insecure cookie: 1

URL	Input	Element
<b>Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) 4</b>		
Client-side code (like JavaScript) can be injected into the web application which is then returned to the user's browser. This can lead to a compromise of the client's system or serve as a pivoting point for other attacks. (CWE)		
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/like	id	Link
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/comment	id	Link
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/report	id	Link
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/	username	Cookie
<b>DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) 2</b>		
Client-side code (like JavaScript) can be injected into the web application which is then returned to the user's browser. This can lead to a compromise of the client's system or serve as a pivoting point for other attacks. (CWE)		
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/	url	Link_dom
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/	username	Cookie_dom
<b>Cross-Site Request Forgery 1</b>		
The web application does not, or can not, sufficiently verify whether a well-formed, valid, consistent request was intentionally provided by the user who submitted the request. This is due to a lack of secure anti-CSRF tokens to verify the freshness of the submitted data. (CWE)		
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/contact		Form
<b>Unencrypted password form 1</b>		
Transmission of password does not use an encrypted channel. (CWE)		
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/login	password	Form
<b>Common directory 1</b>		
(CWE)		
http://testhtml5.vulnweb.com/samples/		Server
<b>Password field with auto-complete 1</b>		
<b>Allowed HTTP methods 1</b>		
<b>Interesting response 4</b>		
<b>Cookie set for parent domain 1</b>		
<b>HttpOnly cookie 1</b>		

# Tooling: SonarQube



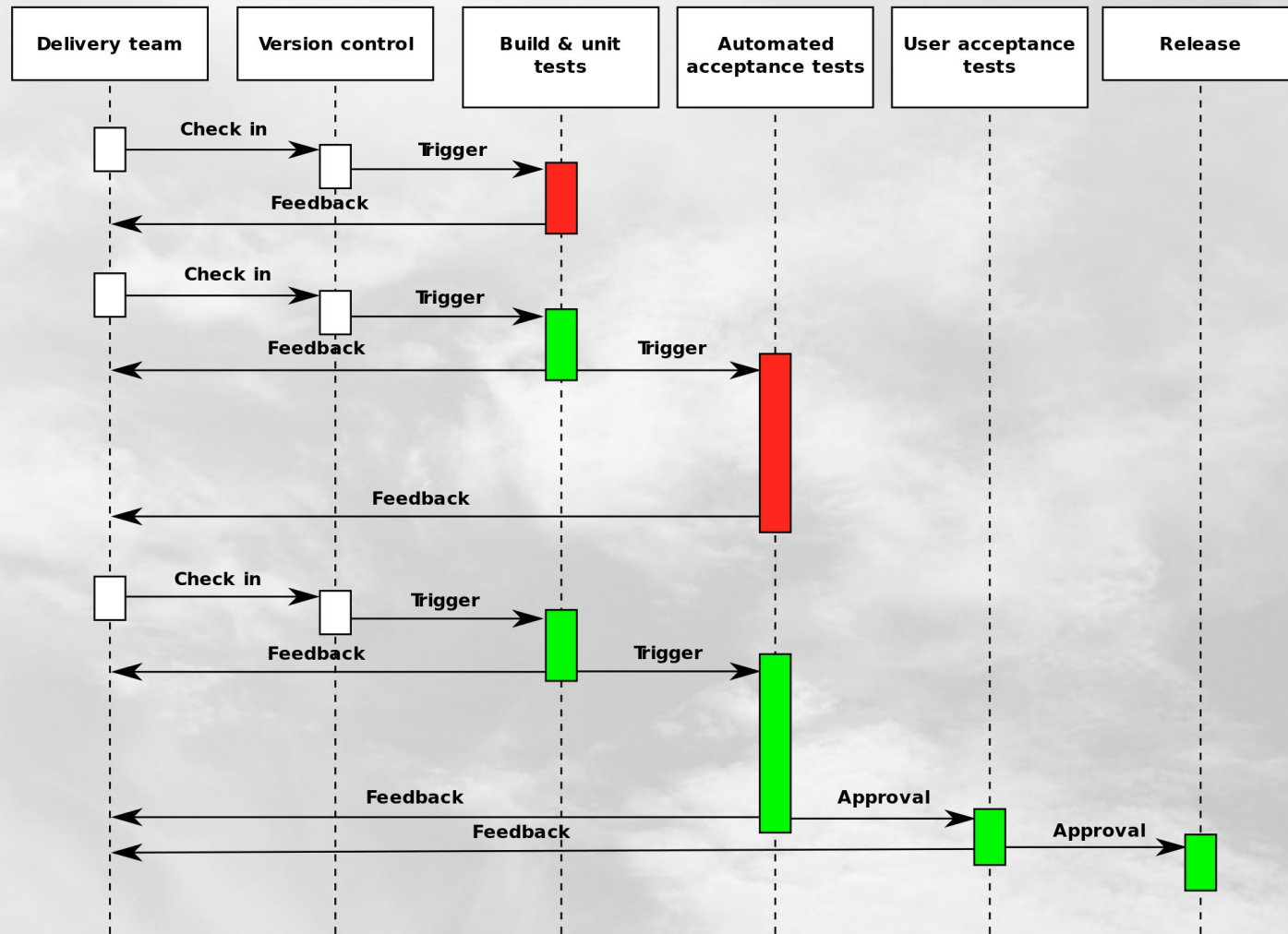
# Benefits

- By employing these strategies in your development cycle you can prevent regressions
- Test a very broad spectrum of input options without manually having to resort to slave-labour
- In general, everything that you can repeatedly and reliably test is a good thing.
- But, be aware of pitfalls:
  - False sense of security when coverage is incomplete
  - Always have a second opinion on the test cases
    - Don't “mark your own paper” (or in Dutch the “WC-eend” syndrome)

# Continuous integration

- Release early, release often means integrate often
- Source code management, branching strategies
  - Feature development branches, integrate as soon as possible.
- On integration (merging), perform tests
  - Optimal regression prevention. Security issues often originate from regression issues.

# Continuous integration and testing



# Embed into validation processes

- GAMP (and ISO 17025, etc) require strict (re)validation of software systems
  - IQ, OQ, PQ
  - User acceptance testing, etc
- By embedding automated testing into the development cycle, more focus can go to actual user process testing
  - Regression testing can be performed through automated testing
  - Automated testing can be performed on each change

# Questions?



# Contact

- Hans de Raad
  - OpenNovations
  - [www.opennovations.nl](http://www.opennovations.nl)
  - E-mail: [info@hcderaad.nl](mailto:info@hcderaad.nl)