Abstract

We present a brief overview of various security testing works that range from applying off-the-shelf tools (both dynamic tools as well as static program analysis) to theorem-prover based testing for ensuring the compliance of systems to high-level security policies. Moreover, we report on the process of selecting the most appropriate (security) testing tools during product development derive open research questions based on our experience in developing, introducing, and applying (security) testing tools at SAP SE.

Model-based Security Testing: An Example

Overall idea:

1. Modeling security policies in HOL
   - Unified Policy Framework (UPF)

2. Optimizing models for testability
   - Verified policy transformations

3. Generating test cases
   - Partitioning using symbolic methods

4. Generating test data
   - Instantiating test cases

5. Validating test results
   - Execute concrete test data on system

Implementation:

- Add-on for HOL-TestGen
- Available as Free Software

http://www.brucker.ch/projects/hol-testgen/
Security testing methods should be sound. Really?

- Observations:
  - Proving soundness seems to be a prerequisite for getting an academic paper accepted.
  - Most “real-world” tools are not sound (the underlying theory might).
  - Even worse: most tools will not report anything, on our frameworks

- What I need in practice to provide the best “blend” to my developers:
  - A clear specification what it “in-scope”
  - A clear specification what it “out-scope”
  - Test cases that validate the expected behavior (e.g., similar to qualification kits for DO178C)

- Claim: We need more work on
  - clear specify the scope (soundness boundaries)
  - test sets for comparing security testing tools
  - extension/adaption points for testing tools

Security testing methods should provide 100% coverage. Really?

- Observations:
  - Showing 100% coverage seems to be a prerequisite for getting an academic paper accepted.
  - Most “real-world” tools do not provide 100% coverage (the underlying theory might).
  - Even worse: most tools will not report anything, on our frameworks

- What I need in practice to provide the best “blend” to my developers:
  - A clear specification what it “in-scope”
  - A clear specification what it “out-scope”
  - Test cases that validate the expected behavior (e.g., similar to qualification kits for DO178C)

- Claim: We need more work on
  - clear specify the scope (soundness boundaries)
  - test sets for comparing security testing tools
  - extension/adaption points for testing tools

Security testing methods should find real bugs. Really?

- Observations:
  - Finding real bugs seems to be a prerequisite for getting an academic paper accepted.
  - Most “real-world” tools find not all bugs (the underlying theory might).
  - Even worse: most tools will not report anything, on our frameworks

- What I need in practice to provide the best “blend” to my developers:
  - A clear specification what it “in-scope”
  - A clear specification what it “out-scope”
  - Test cases that validate the expected behavior (e.g., similar to qualification kits for DO178C)

- Claim: We need more work on
  - clear specify the scope (soundness boundaries)
  - test sets for comparing security testing tools
  - extension/adaption points for testing tools

Testing is done by the developer of a software component. Really?

- Observations:
  - Software evolves over time (both, on-premise and Cloud): small changes are the norm
  - Software is build using
    - Free and Open Source Software
    - third party libraries (closed source)
    - assets of acquired companies
  - As vendor, you are responsible for all code you ship to customers

- Claim: We need more research in
  - composable testing techniques, e.g.,
    - impact/change analysis for selecting test cases
    - automated inference of specifications of software components
  - in pushing testing across the whole software supply chain
    - techniques that generate “certificates”
    - formats and guidelines for exchanging “test tool configurations”
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