# We need fewer heroes: prioritize vulnerabilities using observability data

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### Jb Aviat

Security Geek
Staff engineer at Datadog
Sqreen CTO & co-founder
Acquired by Datadog in 2021

#### Previously:

- Pentester
- Reverse Engineer @Apple
- Sqreen CTO & co-founder

I'm 🔰 but I don't eat 🧀



Taken 10 years ago, I know



# Nobody cares about vulnerabilities (rightfully!)

People care about *risk*.

Fixing vulnerabilities doesn't increase the value you provide to your customers.

But *reducing risk* is the baseline to keep customers data safe.



# Remediate vulnerabilities with a huge risk

You're a bank.

Let's see systems with different characteristics...

- The customer facing API for the mobile app that receives wire orders
- The customer facing API to get an account's balance
- The bank facing system that trigger wires
- A marketing landing page



# Fix vulnerabilities that put you at risk

It can bring your systems down

→ customers can't use their credit card

It can leak data

→ leak customer's account balance and transactions

It can tamper with your systems or data

→ attackers can trigger unauthorized wires



# Fix vulnerabilities that put you at risk

Ignore low risk vulnerabilities

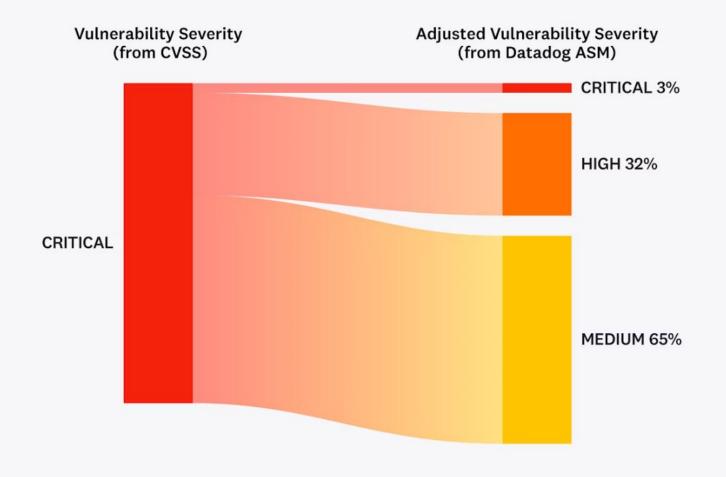
Prioritize high risk vulnerabilities

--- a better outcome, in less time





#### Impact of Runtime Context on Vulnerability Severity



#### RUNTIME CONTEXT **SHOWS THAT** ONLY 3% OF CRITICAL **VULNERABILITIES ARE WORTH PRIORITIZING**

Source: Datadog

#### **CVSS** defines vulnerability severity

When a security research reports a vulnerability, they fill in related information

This generates a score between 0 and 10:

0 - the vulnerability is not important

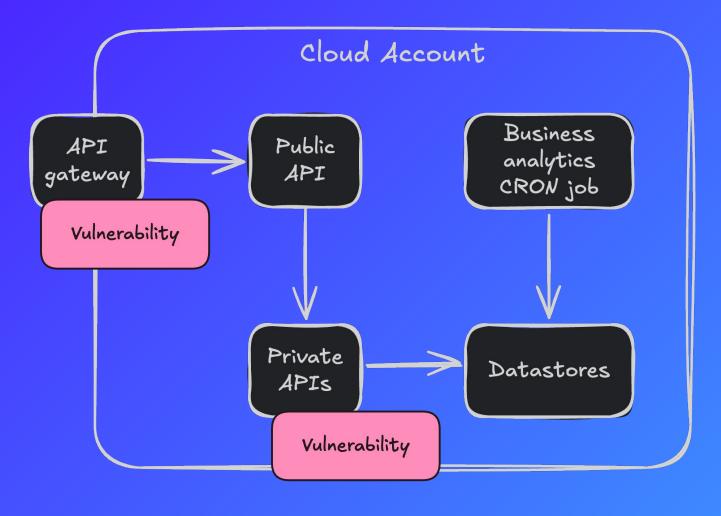
10 - the vulnerability should be fixed ASAP

This scoring mechanism is named "CVSS"

See https://www.first.org/cvss/calculator/3-1

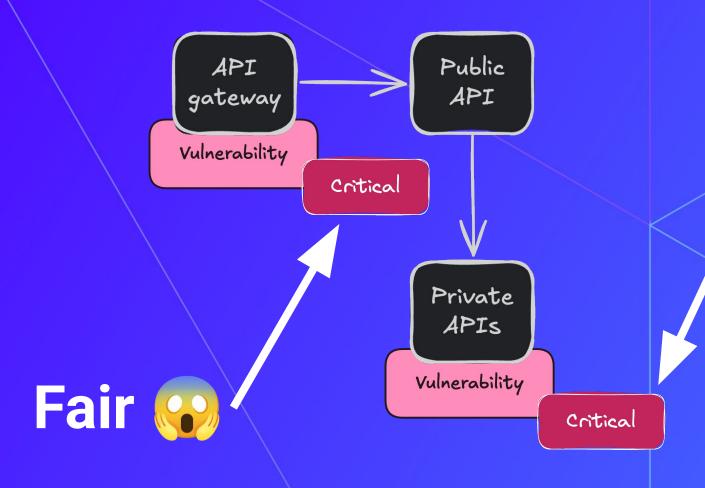
Severity	Score
Critical	9.0 - 10.0
High	7.0 - 8.9
Medium	4.0 - 6.9
Low	0.1 - 3.9

# Same vulnerability but different systems = different risks





### Base CVSS is too generic

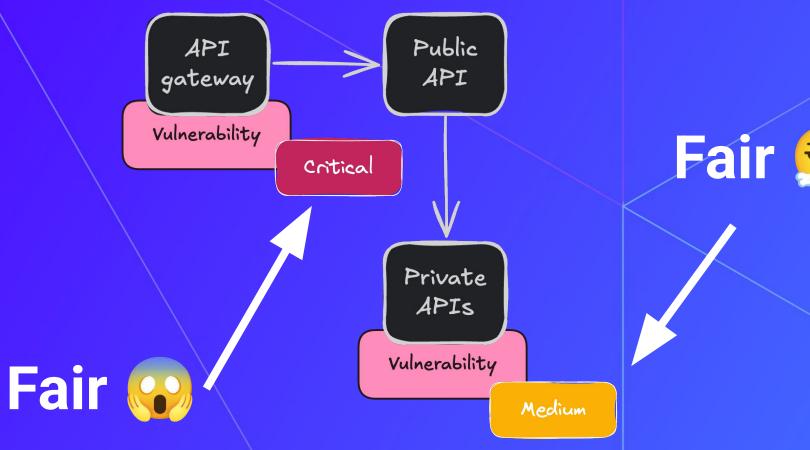


Too dramatic 🔨





### Enrich CVSS with context







### What have we learnt so far?

We want to fix vulnerabilities that pose an actual risk

The risk is **system dependent**, not generic

But CVSS is **generic** and "assumes worst case"



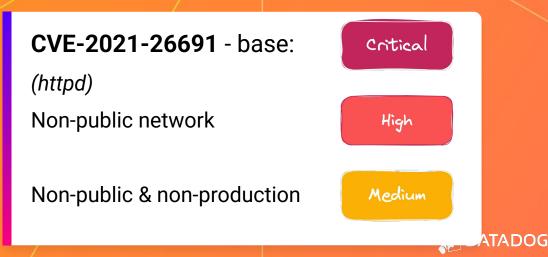
### To the rescue: CVSS environmental

What we call CVSS score is actually "CVSS base score"

CVSS is extensible and offers "CVSS environmental score"

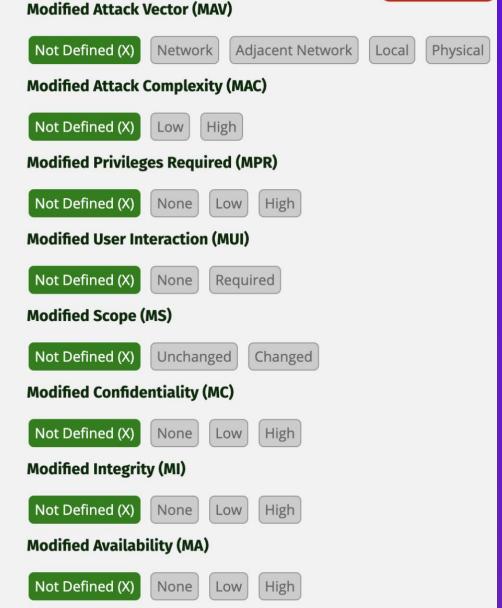
The initial severity can be adjusted depending on system's characteristics

Log4shell - base:CriticalNon-production systemHighNon-public & non-productionMedium





# Confidentiality Requirement (CR) Not Defined (X) Low (L) Medium (M) High (H) Integrity Requirement (IR) Not Defined (X) Low (L) Medium (M) High (H) Availability Requirement (AR) Not Defined (X) Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)

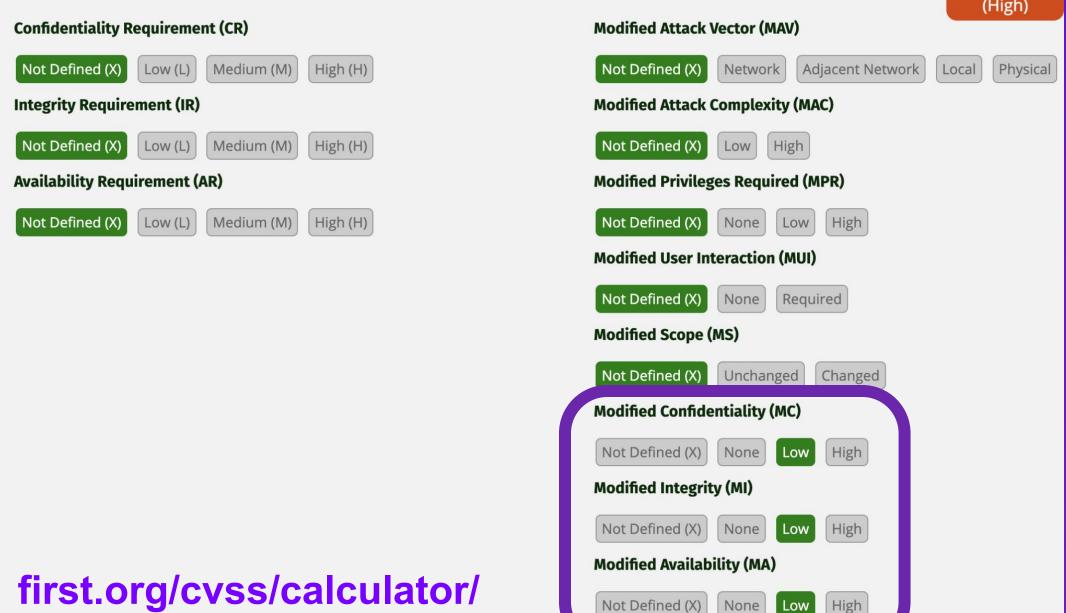






first.org/cvss/calculator/

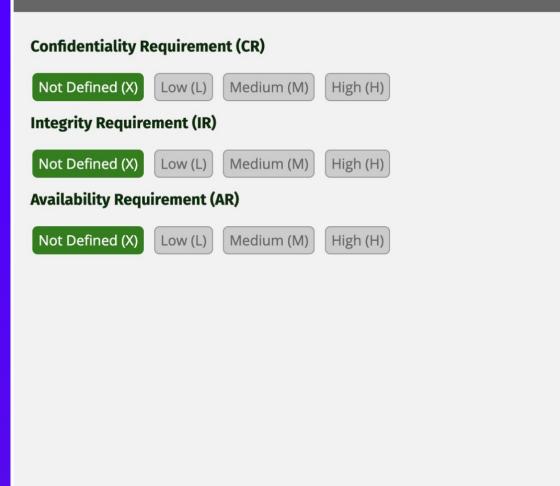




6.8 (Medium)

Local

Physical



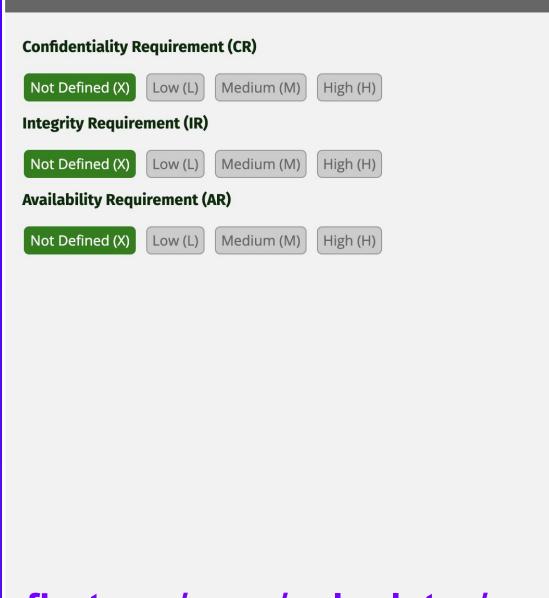
Not Defined (X) ent Network Network Adj Modified Attack Complexity (MAC) Not Defined (X) High Low **Modified Privileges Required (MPR)** Not Defined (X) High None **Modified User Interaction (MUI)** Not Defined (X) None Required **Modified Scope (MS)** Not Defined (X) Unchanged Changed **Modified Confidentiality (MC)** Not Defined (X) High None Low **Modified Integrity (MI)** Not Defined (X) High None Low **Modified Availability (MA)** Not Defined (X) None High Low

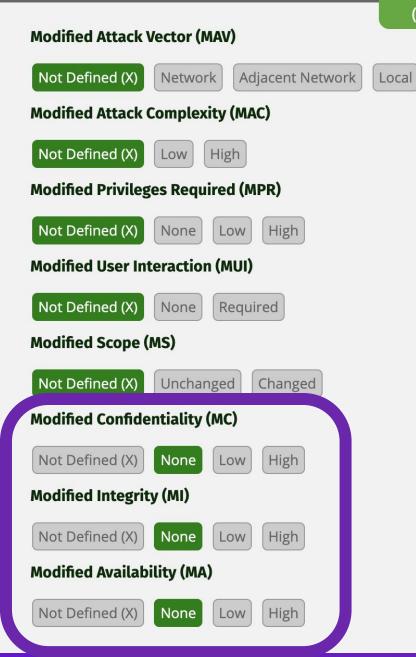
**Modified Attack Vector (MAV)** 

first.org/cvss/calculator/



Physical





#### Build a more accurate risk using system's data

#### **Public accessibility**

Is the system publicly accessible (from cloud configuration)?

Is it exposed to attacks?

Is it receiving traffic from public IPs?

#### **Confidentiality & Integrity**

Is the system processing sensitive information?

Is it connected to datastore with sensitive information?

Has it a login endpoint?

#### **Availability**

Is the system a dependency of many other systems? Is it forwarding traffic to many others systems?

#### **Blast radius**

What can an attacker do if they take over this system?

Escape the container to the host?

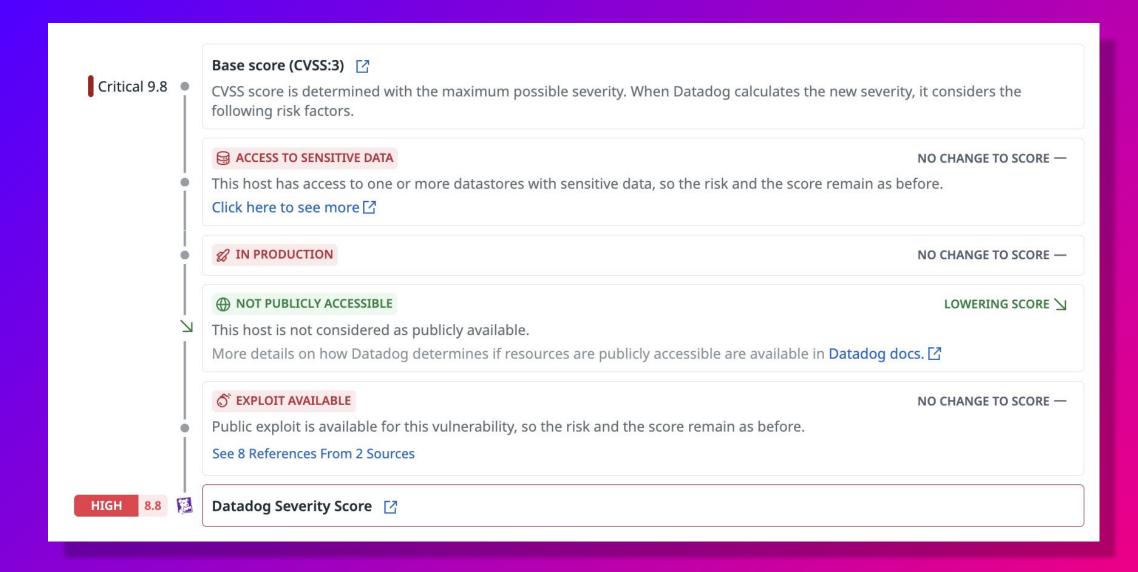
Pivot to other systems in my cloud account?

Pivot to other cloud accounts?

# Trust scoring. Prioritize vulnerabilities accordingly.



DATADOG



### Resurfacing to users

### How do you fix vulns?

Automate pull requests / libraries updates in Cursor

Review / test

Merge

Deploy

When are we done?

When vulnerable systems stop running.

#### Going beyond observability data

#### Reachability analysis

Are the vulnerable methods used in my code?

Are the vulnerable methods called in production?

#### **Attack protection**

Can I block attacks trying to exploit this vulnerability?
Can I just prevent the sensitive method from being called?

#### Fixed build already available

Is there a fixed container image already available? Don't fix, just deploy!

#### **Deeper system characteristics**

Is my architecture impacted (e.g. CPU)?
Is my app impacted (e.g. frontend vs backend vuln)?

## What does future looks like? (aka Jb crystal-balling)

More vulnerabilities will be discovered

Amongst which new categories of vulnerabilities

But it will become easier to upgrade (easy for AI tools)

Though, deploying code using an upgraded library will still be risky

→ that's where a difference can be made

### Questions time