

Using Secure Software Engineering Metrics to support the automated calculation and visualization of Team Security Maturity in Agile Development Projects

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Motivation: Monitoring the security level during the development process

Addressing security in software engineering becomes increasingly important [1], but it can often be challenging to measure the security level in a team or a product [2]

With **team security maturity** it is possible to capture the capabilities of an agile development team to develop secure and security-compliant software [1]

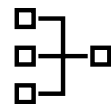
The maturity provides insight for different stakeholders at different organizational levels [3, 4, 5]



Focus areas
for security



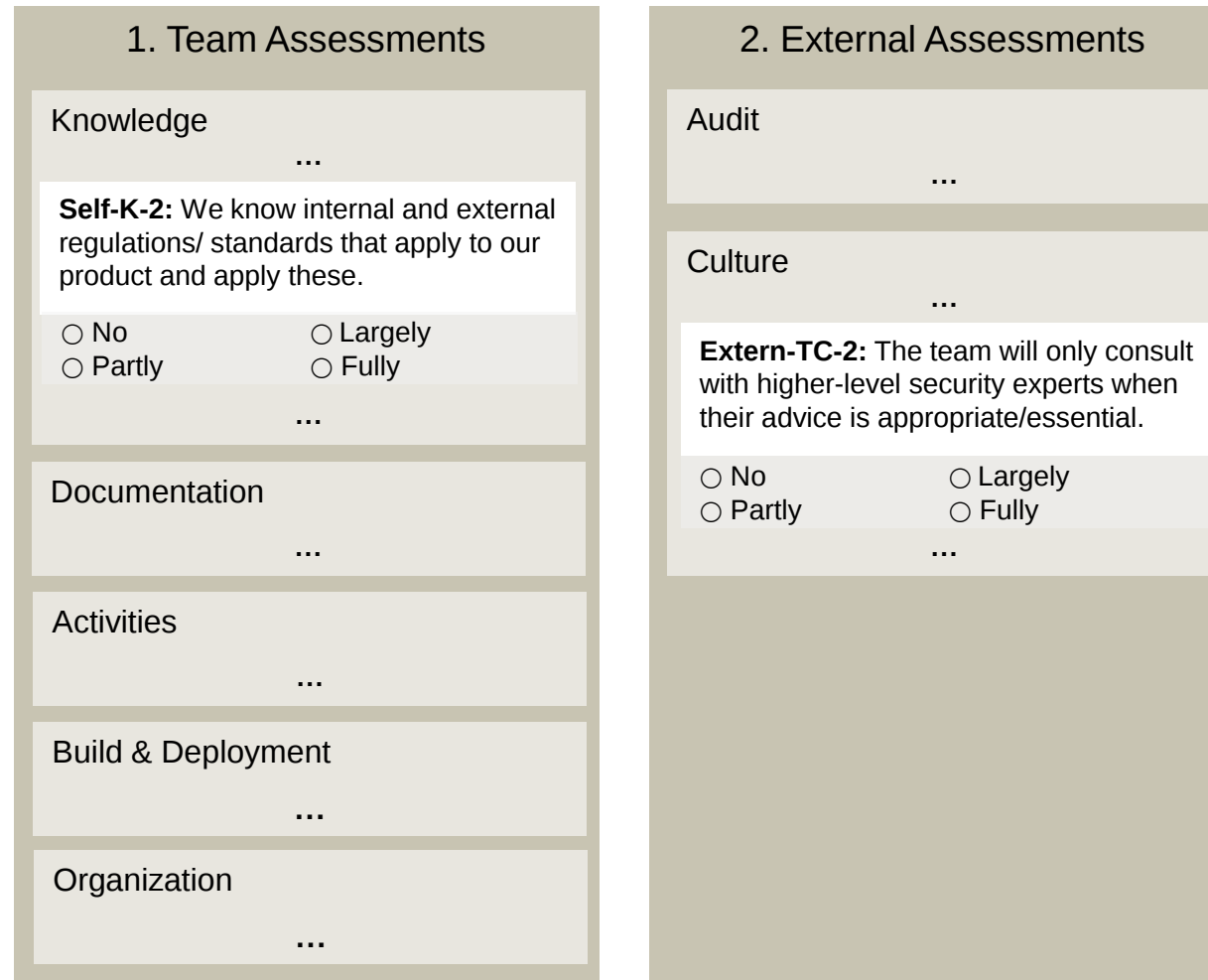
Team
autonomy



Organizational
security overview

Motivation: Monitoring the security level during the development process

Within the Team Security Maturity Model (TSMM), the information is captured for various domains [6]



Goal: Improve the maturity calculation with security metrics

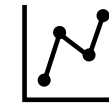
However, assessments are used for the information collection, which can have some limitations [7, 8]



Time-consuming
to carry out



Potential
subjectivity



Periodic instead of
continuous analysis

To address these problems, we introduce security metrics measuring the team's capabilities and product imperfections

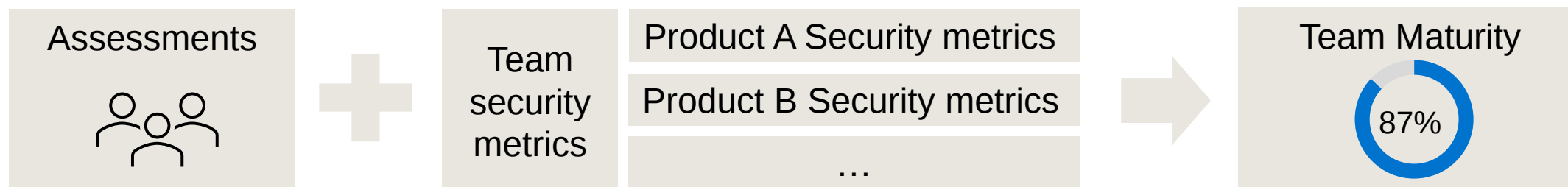
e.g.

Security Regulation Review Rate

Unsecured Endpoints Rate

🎯 Goal of the thesis:

Improve the team security maturity calculation with security metrics



Research Questions and Artifacts

RQ1: Which security metrics exist and how can they automatically be captured with the support of security tools?

- Methodology: Systematic Literature Review
- Objective: Catalogue of Security Metrics

RQ2: How can security metrics be used to assess the security maturity of an agile development team?

- Objective: Integration into TSMM
- Objective: Maturity Calculation

RQ3: How can a team's security maturity be calculated, represented and visualized in a self-assessment tool?

- Objective: Demo of Prototype
- Methodology: Evaluation

Summary

Outlook

Research Questions and Methodology

RQ1: Which security metrics exist and how can they be automatically be capture with the support of security tools?

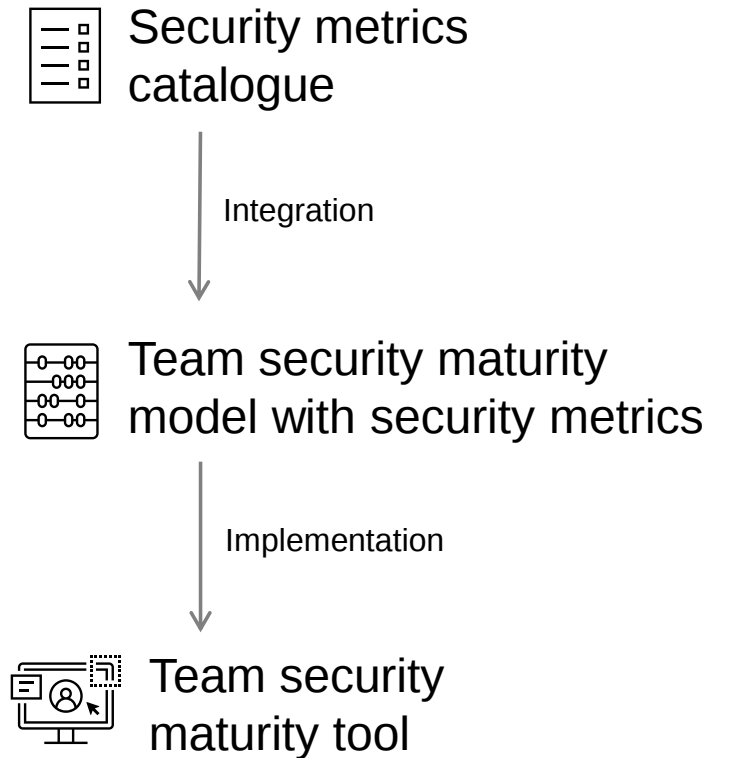
Methodology: Systematic literature review,
Structured metrics qualification procedure

RQ2: How can security metrics be used to assess the security maturity of an agile development team?

RQ3: How can a team's security maturity be calculated, represented and visualized in a self-assessment tool?

Methodology: Evaluation with expert interviews

Artifacts



Research Questions and Artifacts

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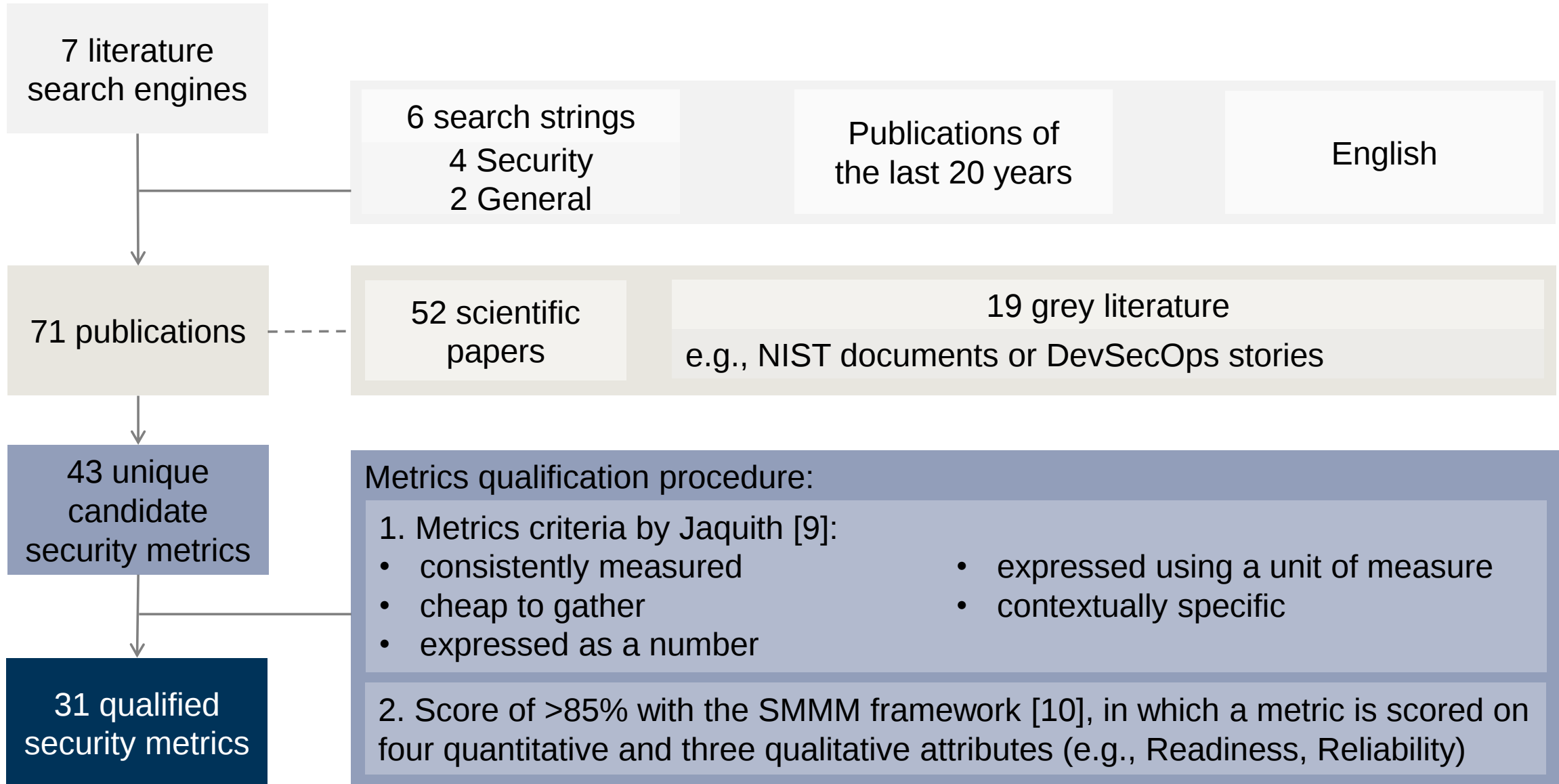
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Methodology: Systematic Literature Review



A metric is described in a structured way

The metric description follows a catalogue format proposed by Bouwers et al. [11]

Qualitative Fields		Quantitative Fields	
Name	Company Security Policy Review Rate (CSPRR)	Level	derived
Entity	Company security policies	Type	internal
Attribute	Review rate	Range	[0,100]
Definition	Security policies reviewed / Amount of security policies	Expected Value	100
Rationale (theoretical)		Variability	[-10,10]
Percentage of relevant company security policies reviewed		Scale Type	ratio
Implications (practical)		Related metrics	
Company security policy awareness is often low and increasing it can lead to more informed decision in early SDLC phases (shifts security left).		Government Security Regulation Review Rate (GSRRR)	
Applicable in context		Validation	
Large enterprise with a central security unit		[12,13,14,15]	
Solution Strategies			
Company security policy workshops, allow time for review			

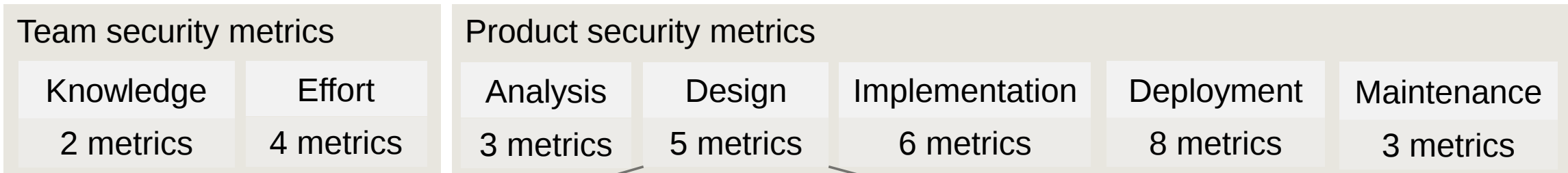
A metric is described in a structured way

Two additional fields describe the level of automation of the metric

Automation	☐ Manual	☐ Semi-automated	☒ Automated
Tool Category	☐ Static application security testing (SAST) ☐ Dynamic application security testing (DAST) ☐ Interactive application security testing (IAST) ☐ Software composition analysis (SCA) ☐ Vulnerability management tool (VMT) ☐ Security information and event management (SIEM) ☒ Project management tool (PMT)		

A collection of security metrics in a structured security metrics catalogue

The catalogue is split into metrics measuring team-wide capabilities and product-specific activities; in addition, metrics are categorized into different domains



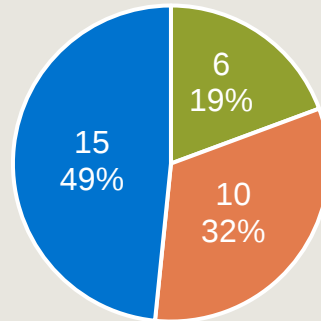
Name	Rationale
Architecture Component Attack Surface Analysis Rate	Percentage of proposed architecture components subject to attack-surface analysis
Architecture Component Architectural Risk Analysis Rate	Percentage of proposed architecture components subject to architectural risk analysis
Security Requirements Satisfying Architecture Components Rate	Percentage of software components with demonstrated satisfaction of security requirements specifications
...	

The catalogue reveals insights into the nature of security metrics

The level of automation varies between the metrics

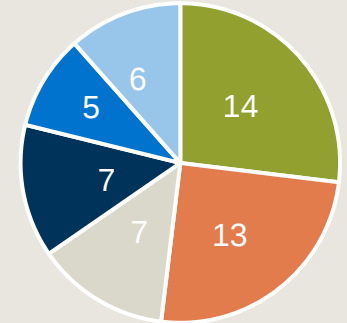
82% of the metrics are measurable at least semi-automatically.

Manual Semi-Automated
Automated



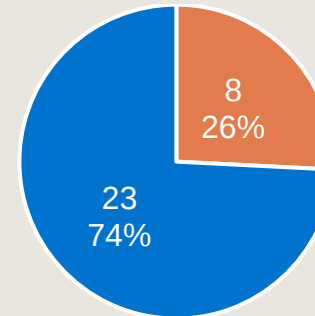
However, tools from many categories are required to measure the metrics.

PMT SAST DAST
SCA SIEM VMT



With a selection of exemplary tools along the SDLC 74% could be measured.

Measurable Not measurable



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The collected metrics can be integrated into the team security maturity model

The metrics are integrated into a third TSMM pillar named “metrics based” in addition to the existing assessments

1. Team Assessments		2. External Assessments		3. Metrics based					
				Metric	No (0%)	Partly (33%)	Largely (66%)	Fully (100%)	
Knowledge ...	Self-K-2: We know internal and external regulations/standards that apply to our product and apply these. ☐ No ☐ Partly ☐ Largely ☒ Fully		Team Security Metrics	Know-ledge	Metric-K-1: Company Security Policy Review Rate	☐ 0%-25%	☒ [25%, 50%)	☐ [50%,75%]	☐ >75%
					...				
				Effort	...				
...	...		Product Security Metrics	Analysis	Metric-A-3: Security Requirements Threat Modeling Rate	☐ 0%-25%	☐ [25%, 50%)	☐ [50%,75%]	☐ >75%
				Design	...				
				Imple-mentation	...				
				Deploy-ment	Metric-DP-2: Code Scanning Detection Rate	☐ >7.5%	☐ (5%, 7.5%]	☐ (2.5%, 5%]	☐ (0%, 2.5%]
					...				
				Mainte-nance	...				

“Fully”
Assessment

Metric
measurement
of 42%

Additional types of insight can be gained from the maturity model

The assessments can be supported or refuted by the metric measurements

Overall Maturity Score: 83%											
Pillar Score: 86%		Pillar Score: 80%		Pillar Score: 84%							
1. Team Assessments		2. External Assessments		3. Metrics based		Domain Score	Metric	No (0%)	Partly (33%)	Largely (66%)	Fully (100%)
Knowledge 92%				Team Security Metrics	Knowledge	79%	Metric-K-1: Company Security Policy Review Rate	☐ 0%-25%	☒ [25%, 50%)	☐ [50%,75%]	☐ >75%
Self-K-2: We know internal and external regulations/standards that apply to our product and apply these.								...			
☐ No ☐ Partly ☐ Largely ☒ Fully				Team Security Metrics	Effort			...			
				Product Security Metrics	Analysis	79%	Metric-A-3: Security Requirements Threat Modeling Rate	☐ 0%-25%	☐ [25%, 50%)	☐ [50%,75%]	☐ >75%
								...			
				Product Security Metrics	Design			...			
								...			
				Product Security Metrics	Implementation			...			
								...			
				Product Security Metrics	Deployment	89%	Metric-DP-2: Code Scanning Detection Rate	☐ >7.5%	☐ (5%, 7.5%]	☐ (2.5%, 5%]	☐ (0%, 2.5%]
								...			
				Product Security Metrics	Maintenance			...			
								...			

100% Score

33% Score

Misalignment between perceived and actual knowledge level

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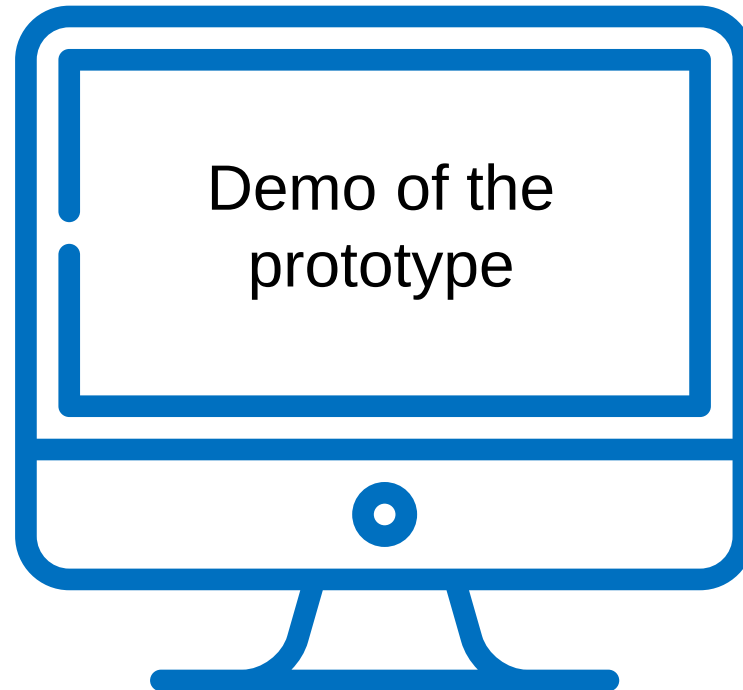
Summary

Outlook

The developed prototype collects TSMM information and displays it

To enable the automatic calculation, a team security maturity tool was developed, which can collect metric measurements from external security tools and calculate the maturity score

Afterwards an evaluation about the approach and the prototype was conducted with eight experts



Evaluation with expert interviews

To evaluate the approach and the prototype, we carried out semi structured interviews with eight experts according to the ACM standard for qualitative surveys

Team security maturity approach

>	Security efforts and measuring during development were reported as insufficient
+	For guidance during development, security maturity was regarded as innovative and useful
+	Security metrics are a beneficial extension, as assessments generally were considered tedious
?	Context influences the required security levels, which a security model needs to consider
?	Teams should only benefit from the maturity calculation, never get punished

Tool support with the prototype

>	To use the model a security maturity dashboard and automatic metric measurement is required
+	The prototype includes verbose information about all parts of the model within a clear structure
+	Solution strategies help address the security issues and should be the focus of the tool
?	Model or organization reference scores are required to interpret the maturity score
?	The success depends on the capability to collect measurements from external security tools

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Summary

Outlook

- > The security metrics catalogue contains insightful metrics in a structured format
- > Most security metrics can be automated, but currently measurement requires effort
- > By integrating security metrics into team security maturity, the calculation and insights are enhanced
- > Tool-supported maturity can help teams develop secure software

In the future, research could be conducted using the artifacts as a foundation

Investigating if the maturity approach could be used for other non-functional requirements

For instance, usability, maintainability, or performance can be measured with metrics

Validating the security maturity approach and tool in organizations

Industry case study to study the security capabilities of a team using the maturity tool over time or to a control group

Thank you for your attention!

Q & A

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