

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

# Empirical Research for Secure Software Development

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# Introduction

- **Qualitative research** is informed by **qualitative** data, such as explanation of people
- **Quantitative research** is concerned by **quantitative** data
- **Data Science** is data collection, data modeling and analysis, and decision making
- Empirical research is **research** using empirical evidence
  - Empirical evidence can be analyzed **quantitatively** or **qualitatively**

# Introduction

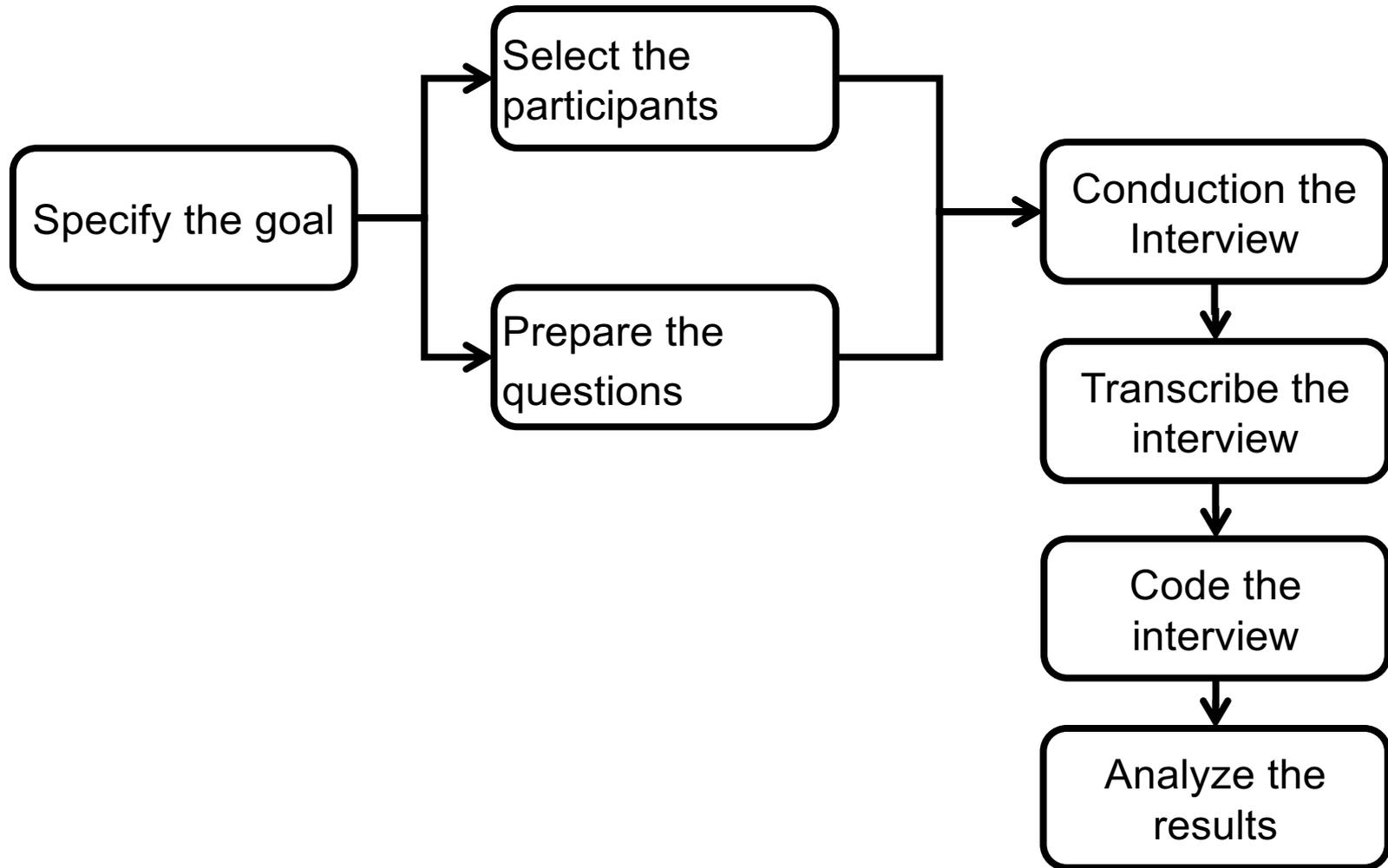
## ➤ 3 Methods

1. Qualitative analysis - Interviews
2. Quantitative analysis - Questionnaires
3. Data science- Regression

# Qualitative Research

1. What is it?
2. How did we use it?
3. What could you use it for?

# Research Method - Interviews



# Specify the Goal

Formulate clearly

1. What is the main research question?
2. What is the information type that you intend to get?

Example

- Q: What are the security practices in the organizations?
- R: A set of security practices that organization apply (like BISMM)

# Prepare the Questions

- Decide on question type
  - Open questions, closed questions, semi-open questions
- Formulate the interview protocol
  - Set of **indirect** questions that help to answer the main question
  - **Advice**: Use “how” and “why” question types and avoid “what” questions that require enumeration
- Test the interview protocol

# Select Participants

- Identify the groups of people that have the information you look for
- Better to select representatives from each group
  - Called maximum variation sampling
- Recall that Interviews are for exploratory research
  - Provide **cumulative NOT comparative** information

# Conduct the interview

## ➤ Interview opening

- Collect information about the profile of interviewees
- Disclose the interview goal and main research question

## ➤ Recording

- Request permission for recording
- Recording allows to fully capture the information

## ➤ Encourage interviewee to give details

- Use prose such as “can you give an example”

## ➤ Interview closing

- Ask for the possibility to get complementary information if needed

# Transcribe the Interview

- Write the interview in text that is easy to annotate and search
- Example of transcription tools: F4
- Transcriber should be familiar with the topic
  - Be careful about technical terms

# Code the Interview

**Codes** are themes and abstract concepts

➤ Example—code

“I have been fixing security vulnerabilities for 5 years”  
into “experience in fixing vulnerabilities”

➤ **Coding scheme** allows grouping the codes into classes that together answer the main questions

➤ Coding is subjective

# Analyze the Results

- Develop a coding scheme
  - Identify common patterns in the interviews
- Extract data relevant to the research questions
- Use data frequency to get insights

# Threats to Validity Analysis

In General:

- Construct validity – Relation of the experiments to the hypothesis
- Internal validity - Causal relation of the experiments to the result
- Conclusion validity – Relation of the result to the experiments
- External validity - Condition to the generalization of the results

# Example of Qualitative Analysis

- **Goal:** Identify the factors that impact the vulnerabilities fixing time
- **Result:** The major factors that impact the fixing time

## Factors Impacting the Effort Required to Fix Security Vulnerabilities

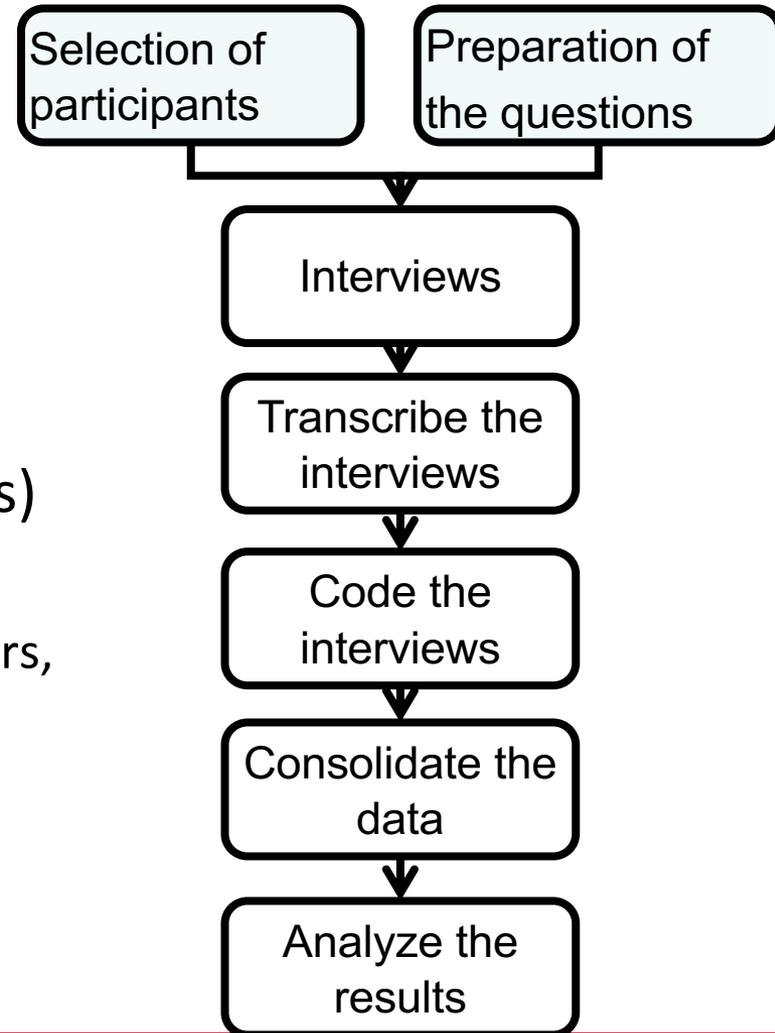
Lotfi ben Othmane, Golriz Chehrazi, Eric Bodden

Petar Tsalovski, Achim Brucker, Philip Miseldine

(ISC 2015)

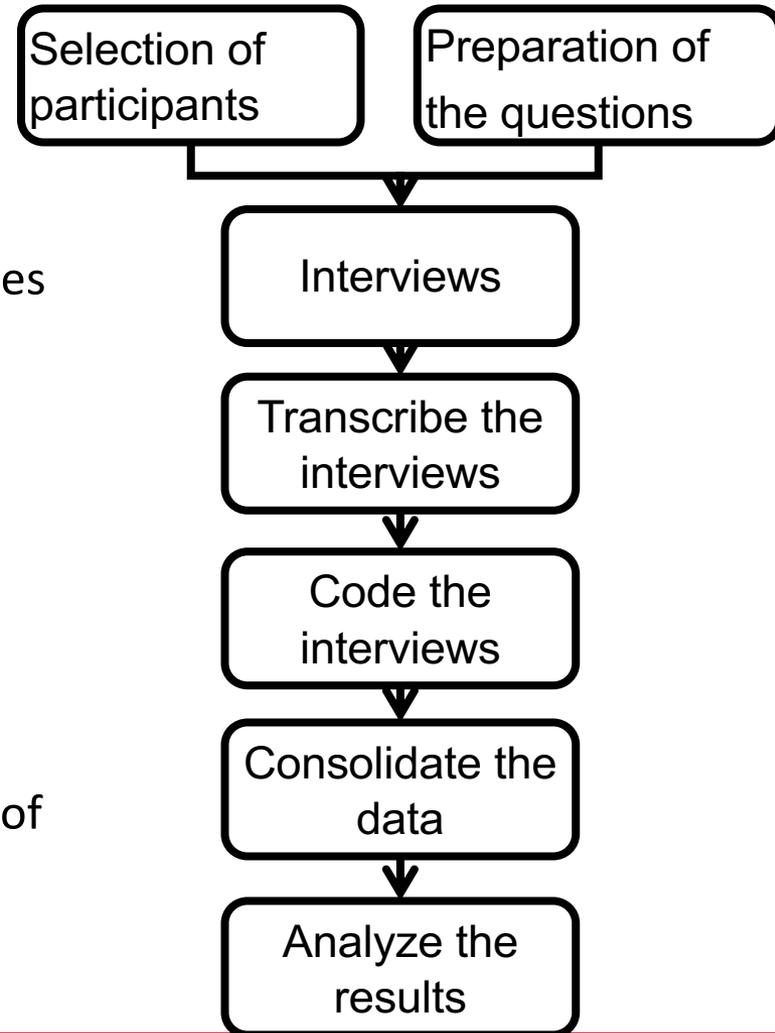
# The Study

- The questions were designed to provide why fixing an example vulnerability took long time
- Number of participants 12 (12 hours)
  - 9 from Germany and 3 from India
  - Security experts, developers, coordinators, project leaders
  - NetWeaver experts, custom application experts, application experts



# The Study – Cont.

- Interviews were conducted from 8 to 12 Dec. 2014
- Each interview is transcribed into about 16 pages
- Identified 21 code classes from 3 sample interviews
- Coded each transcript in a report of 4 pages
- Each interviewee is asked to review the report of his interview



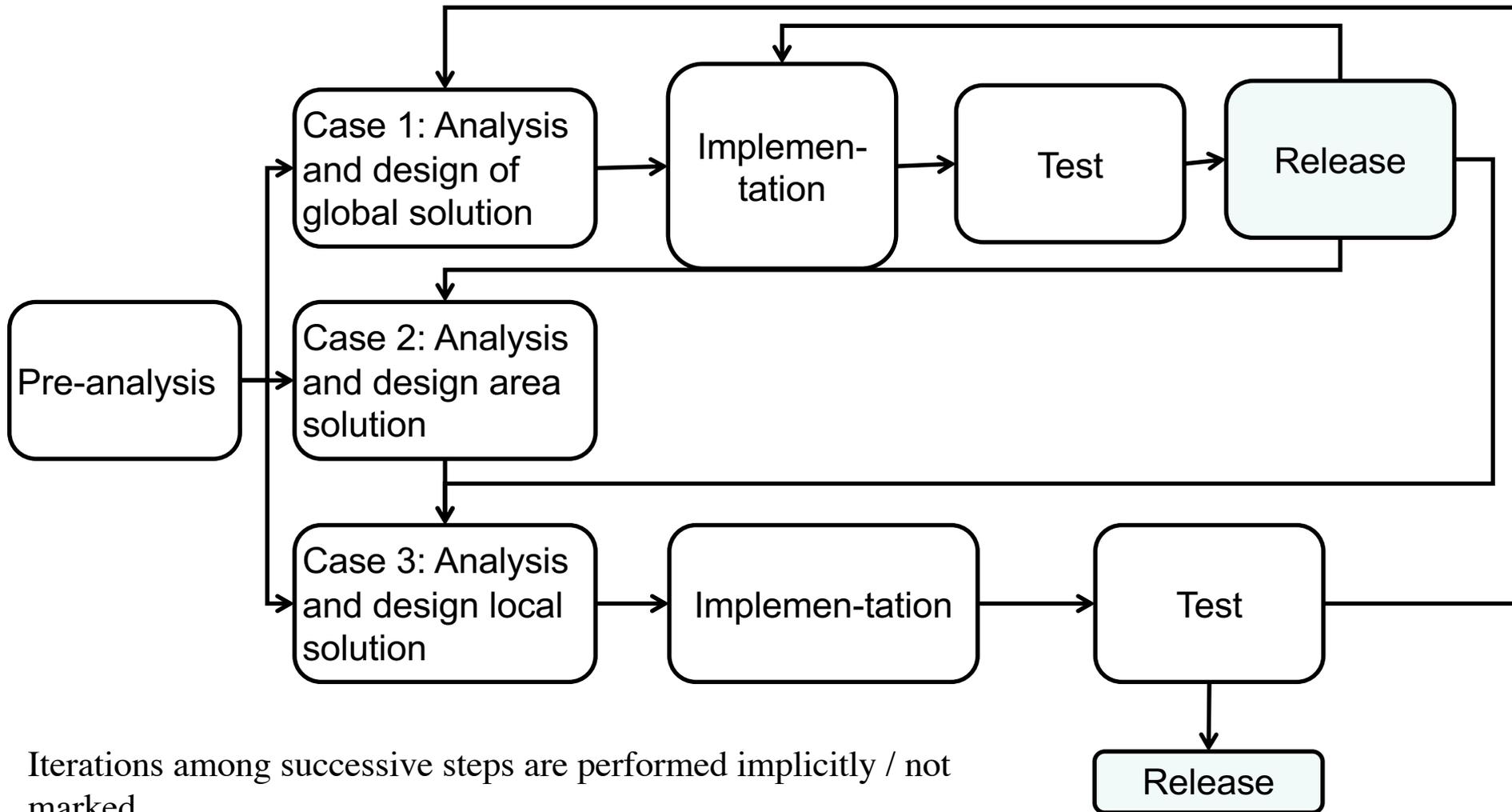
# The Study - cont.

- Coding examples
  - “Code injections are difficult to fix”
    - vulnerability type => **Vulnerability characteristics**
  - “If the function module is the same in all these 12 or 20 releases [...], then I just have to do one correction”
    - Similarity of code in the different releases => **Software structure**

# Factors that Impact the Vulnerability Fix time

Factor categories	# of factors	Freq.
Vulnerabilities characteristics	6	9
Software structure	19	10
Technology diversification	3	5
Communication and collaboration	7	8
Availability and quality of information and documentation	9	9
Experience and knowledge	12	11
Code analysis tool	4	4
Other	4	4

# Observed Fixing Process



# Take-Away

- Vulnerability type is one among many factors (65) that impact the vulnerability fix time
- The 8 factor categories reflect the main areas for improving the vulnerability fixing processes
  - E.g., software structure, training, etc.

# Threats to Validity

- Control of the threats to the validity of the results
  - The interviewees are diversified
  - 2 researchers coded each interview and the results are consolidated
  - The participants validated the reports of their interviews
- Weaknesses
  - Used one method to identify the factors—interviewing experts
  - Interviewed only 2 developers
- External use
  - Diversity of product areas
  - Distribution of development teams

# Lessons learned

- The main interview questions shall help the interviewees to tell their own stories
  - “What” questions are inefficient to enumerate elements
- The participants sometimes have their own messages to deliver
- Vulnerability fixing processes are as many as the process participants

# Examples of Uses of the Method

- How do developers review code considering incremental software development?
- What are the software security practices that small/big organizations apply?

Thank you!

Questions?