

Improving the chances
of success
in security for your
Software development



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Who are we?



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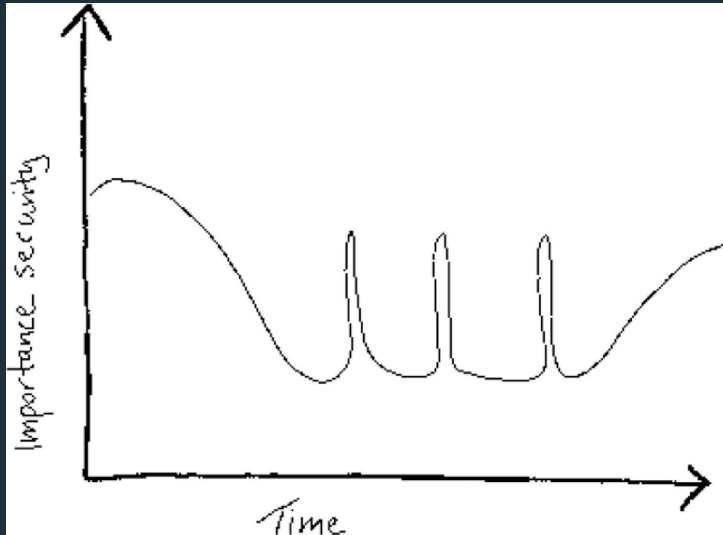
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Security Prioritisation?



Prioritisation among security requirements and activities

Prioritisation of security vs. other aspects such as functionality

The priority and attention given to security in the day-to-day work



Inger Anne Tøndel

Doctoral thesis

Doctoral theses at NTNU, 2022:285

Inger Anne Tøndel

Prioritisation of security in agile software development projects

Case study

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Influencing the security prioritisation of an agile software development project



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ABSTRACT

Software security is a complex topic, and for development projects it can be challenging to assess what security is necessary and cost-effective. Agile Software Development (ASD) values self-management. Thus, teams and their Product Owners are expected to also manage software security prioritisation. In this paper we build on the notion that security experts who want to influence the priority given to security in ASD need to do this through interactions and support for teams rather than prescribing certain activities or priorities. But to do this effectively, there is a need to understand what hinders and supports teams in prioritising security. Based on a longitudinal case study, this article offers insight into the strategy used by one security professional in an SME to influence the priority of security in software development projects in the company. The main result is a model of influences on security prioritisation that can assist in understanding what supports or hinders the prioritisation of security in ASD, thus providing recommendations for security professionals. Two alternative strategies are outlined for software security in ASD – prescribed and emerging – where we hypothesise that an emerging approach can be more relevant for SMEs doing ASD, and that this can impact how such companies should consider software security maturity.

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What influences the security prioritisation throughout an agile sw development project?

Visma Context

- ~300 self managed companies
- 700 + development teams
- 50+ Acquisitions/year
- We have a **large and diversified** technology stack
- **Wide network** of distributors and partners



Visma Security Program (**VSP**)

empowers software teams in Visma to autonomously manage security

“Help others make good security decisions every day”

Influences to the priority given to security



Driving Force

“someone who takes **initiative** and **responsibility** for making software security happen”



Driving Force

Good communication
between the team and
management regarding
the security of the
product

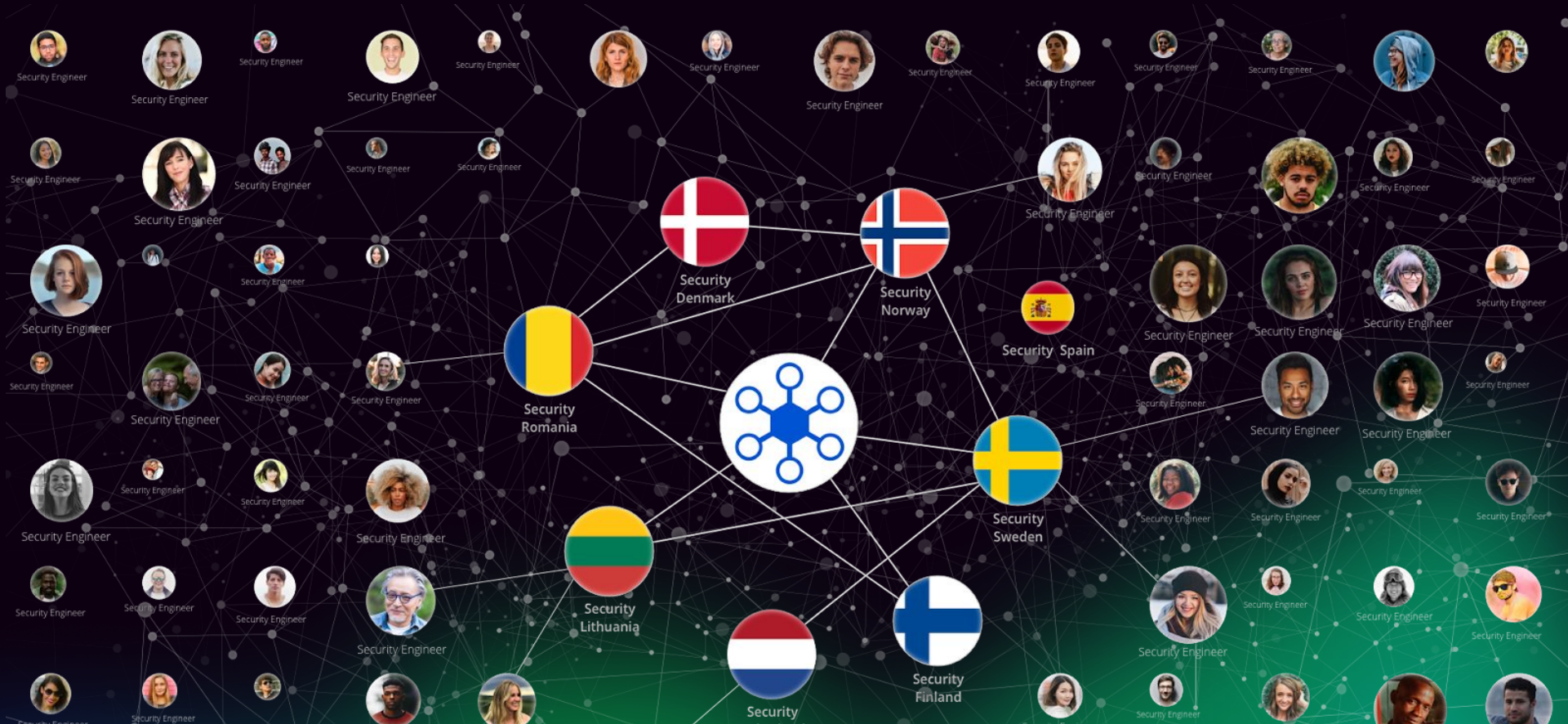
Good involvement of
the security engineer
with the team

Limited authority of the
champions of security

Unclear responsibilities
for security

Manager that doesn't
understand the risks of
security





“Great things in businesses are never done by one person. They’re done by a team of people.” – Steve Jobs

VSP roles



VSP
Program Owner



VSP
Partner



VSP
Service Owner



Asset Owner

(Product / Solution / Infrastructure / HR)



Security
Engineer



Infrastructure
Engineer



Security
Manager



Data Protection
Manager



Motivation

“the **willingness** to **focus** on software security, as well as the aspects that cause such willingness.”



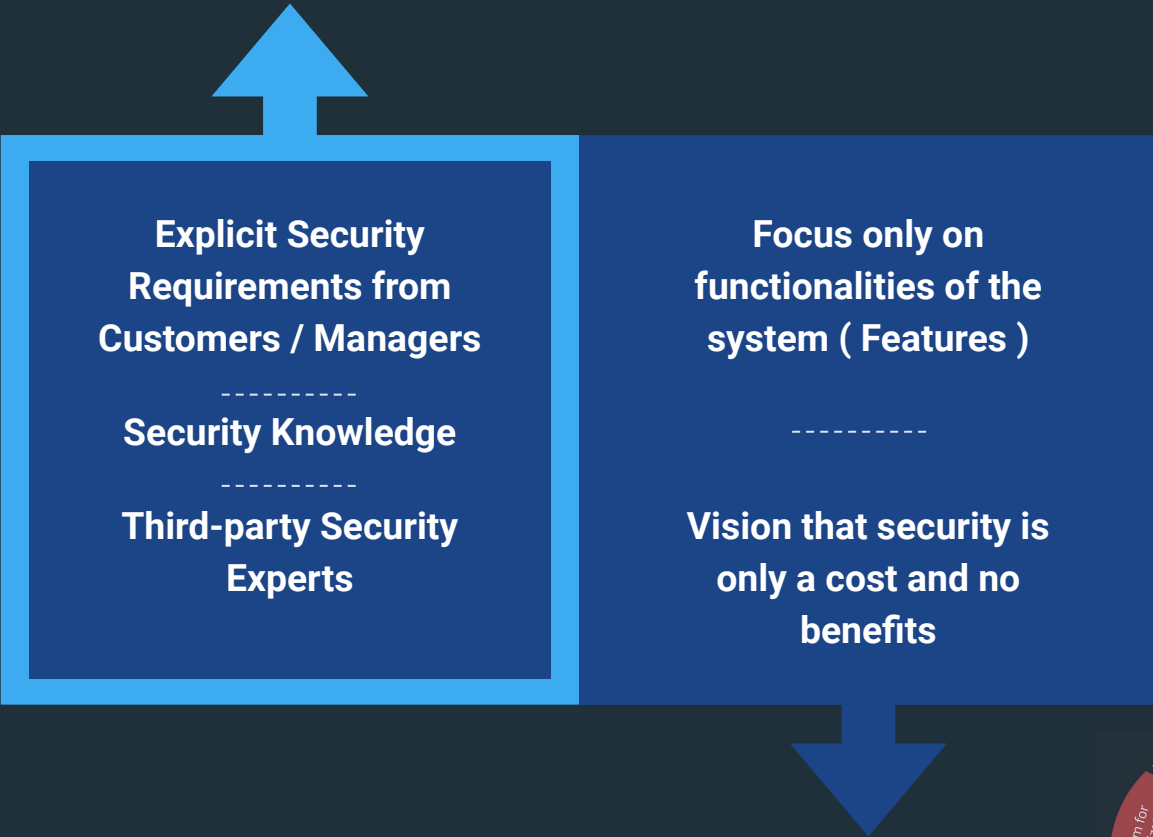
Motivation

Build projects around motivated individuals.
Give them the **environment and support** they
need, and **trust** them to get the job done.

Agile Principle #5



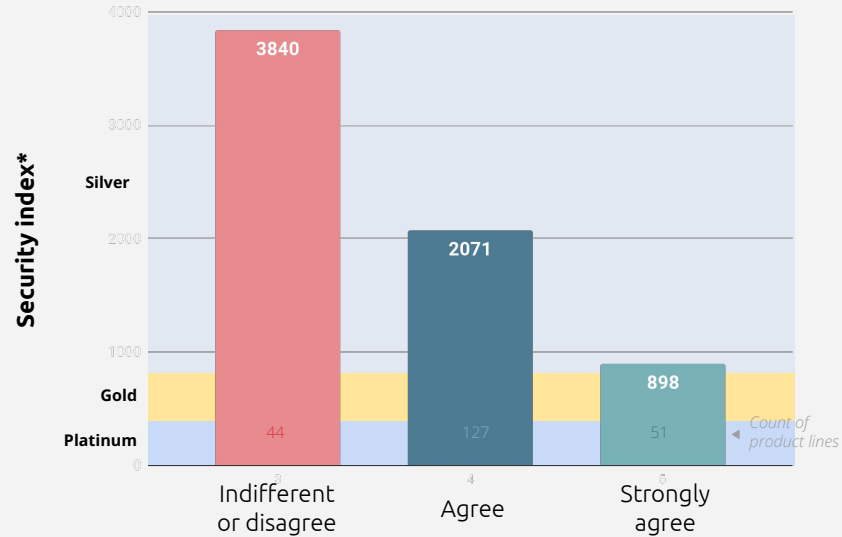
Motivation



Teams with **good security practices** report that they have more autonomy to innovate.

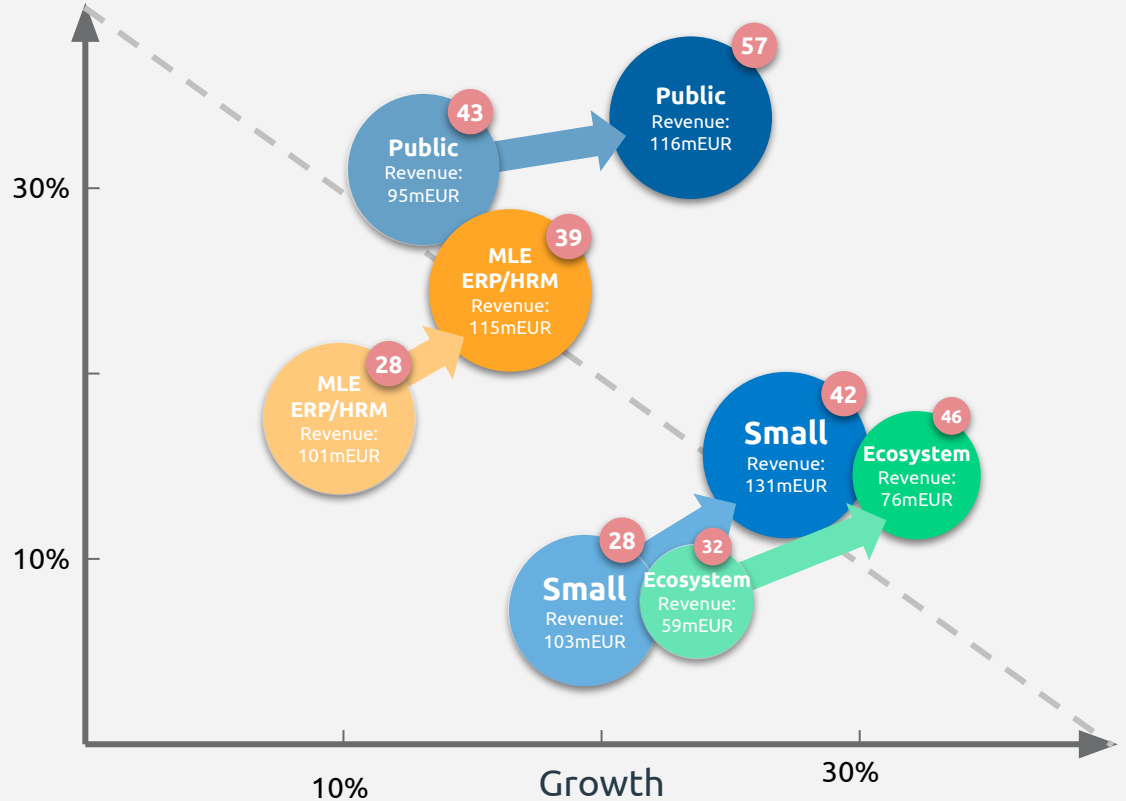
Innovation survey and Security index

*I am able to work on new ideas during the development process, without having to get permission from someone outside of my team**



**Having a low score for the security index indicates good security practices.*

Part of the reasons for the **growth** of VISMA acquired companies can be attributed to better security practices



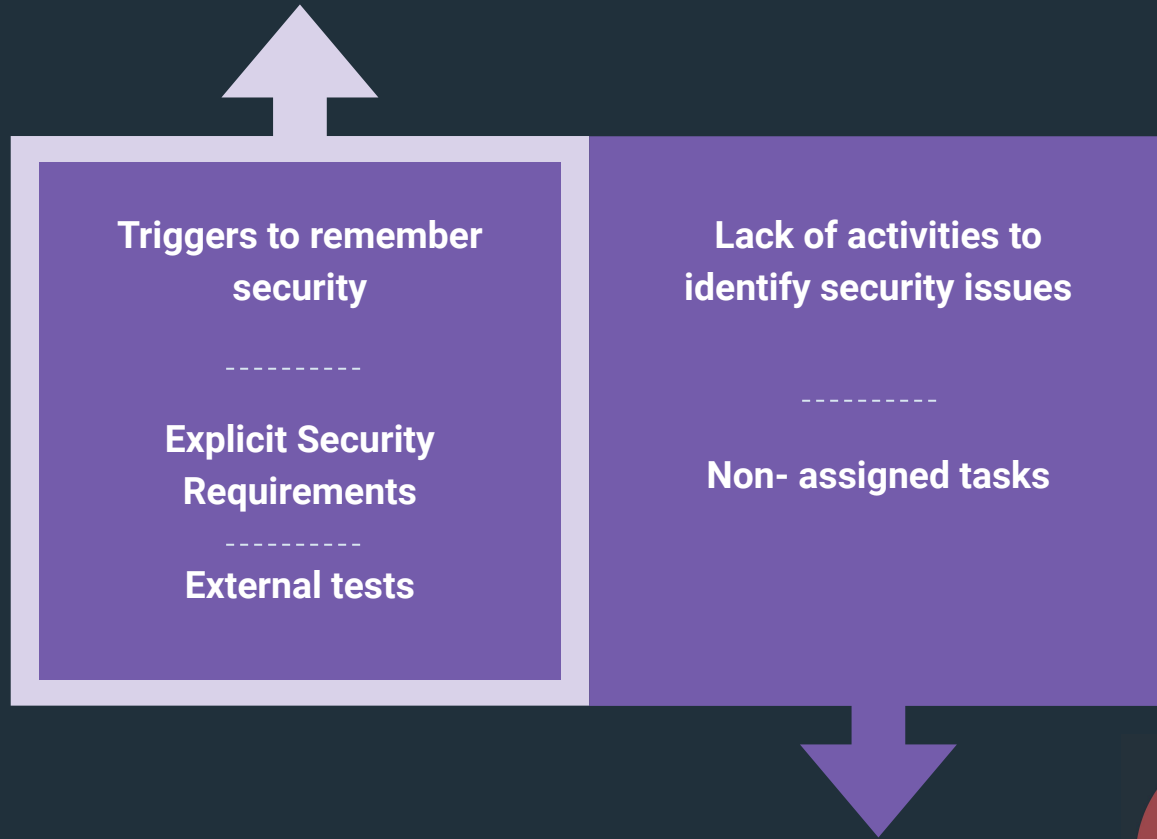
Aggregated financial data collected for the acquisition year (AY) and the year following the acquisition (AY + 1)

Visibility

“the degree to which security is visible (seen, identified ...) to stakeholders of the project”

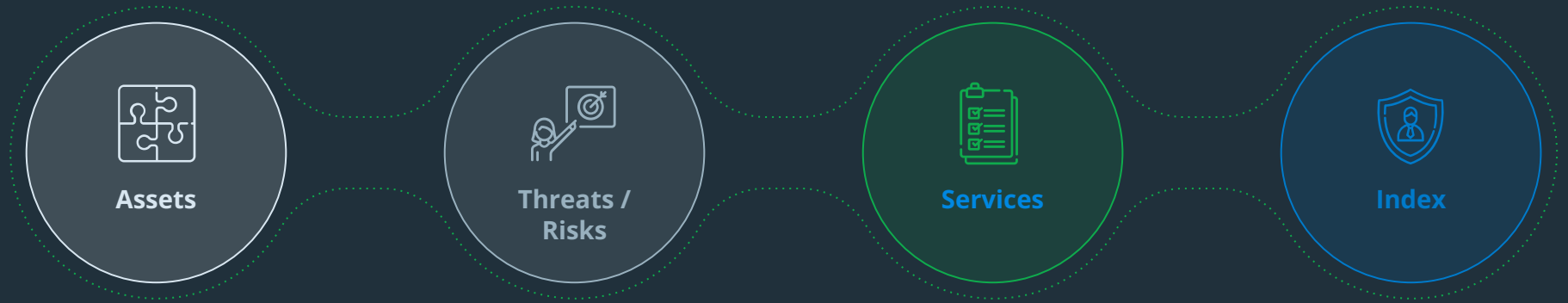


Visibility





Visma Application Security Program



Applications

Software application that we write and control

Risk of data breach due to potential code vulnerabilities

- (SSA) Security Self-Assessment
- (DPSA) Data Protection Self-Assessment
- (SAST) Static Application Security Test
- (SCA) Software Composition Analysis
- (DAST) Dynamic Application Security Test
- (MAVA) Manual Application Vulnerability Assessment
- (CTI) Cyber Threat Intelligence
- (BB) Bug Bounty
- (RD) Responsible Disclosure

What security tier should be in place?

How well are we covered for the risks?

Process Match

“the ability to **fit** the security approach into the existing software development process, so that they **align** well”



Process Match

Autonomy of the teams
on deciding how to
implement the security
services

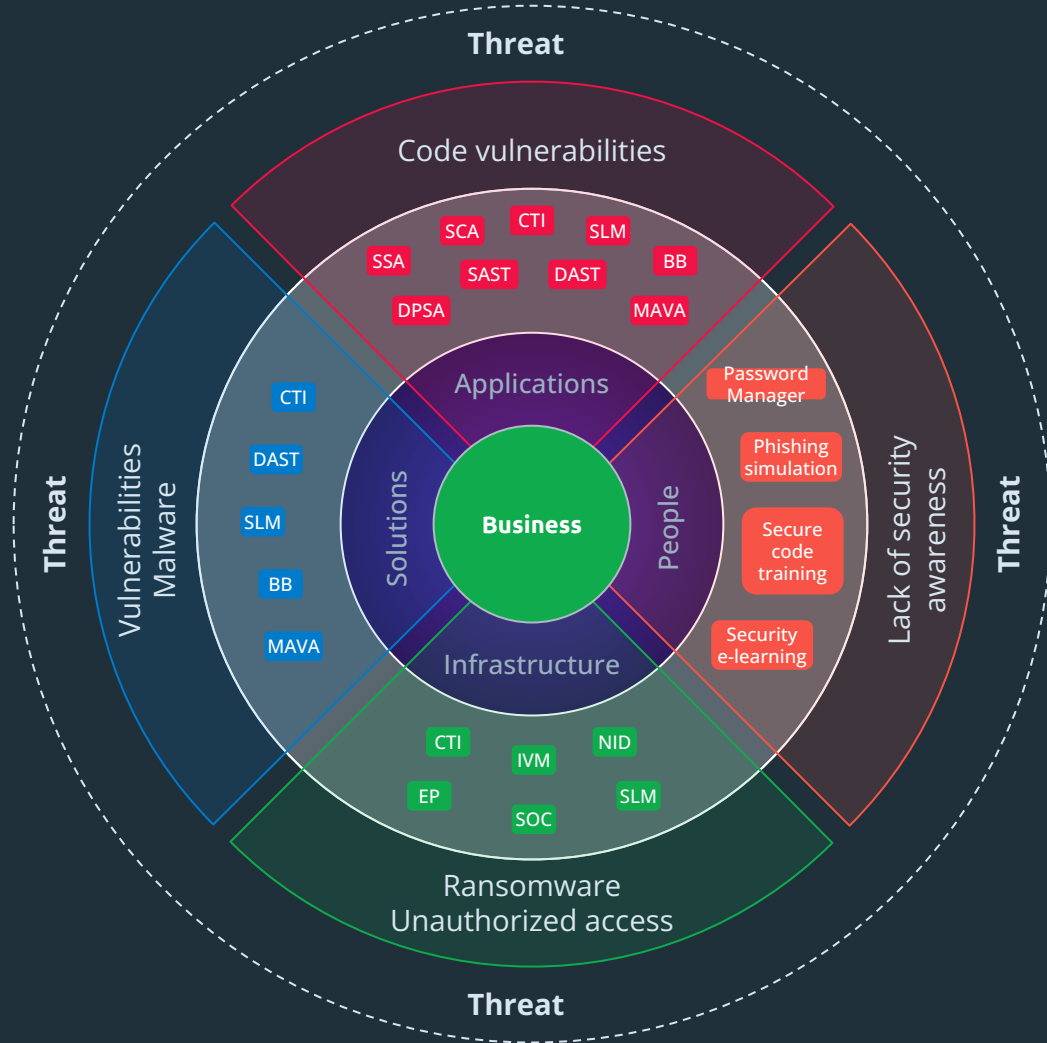
Knowledge in security
and how things can be
done.

Security is seen as an
add-on, compliance or
documentation only

Tools are not part of the
build process



«If it is not in Jira it does not exist for the development team»



Take charge:

The Visma Security Program empowers you to manage your own security in the context of your business and market.

We believe guidance is better than controls, testing is better than audits and transparency is better than certifications.

We believe in building competence and confidence by giving you experience rather than telling you what to do.

We're not in charge of security. You are.



Visma
Security Program

«Get the certification with
changing only one policy»

ISO 27001 Certification

Room for Prioritisation (manoeuvre)

“resources (time, budget, competence)
to prioritise software security,
and to **act** accordingly.



Room for Prioritisation

Dedicated budget and
roles for security

Good security
awareness and
competence of
individuals

Time pressure
around the project

Projects with short
deadlines and fixed
contracts



Security Level - Recommended Guidelines



Platinum

Lowest level of risk appetite

This tier requires **all risk mitigation controls available in VASP.**



Expected security work
Daily basis



Product type
SaaS with sensitive data



Gold

Medium level of risk appetite.

This tier requires **most of the risk mitigation controls available in VASP.**



Expected security work
Weekly basis



Product type
SaaS with some sensitive data



Silver

High level of risk appetite.

This tier has **a lot of acceptance of deviations of the risk mitigation controls available in VASP.**



Expected security work
Monthly basis



Product type
OnPrem/SaaS with no sensitive data



Bronze

Critical level of risk appetite.

This tier has **a high acceptance of deviations of the risk mitigation controls available in VASP.**



Expected security work
Seldom basis



Product type
OnPrem

Current Tier

Bronze

6001 - 11001

Required Tier

Bronze

6001 - 11001

Points

9399

Status

✓ Excellent! 50 days streak
Deviation (1 year): 103 days

Customer focus

Small Businesses

Segment

Small Businesses Nordics & Geo

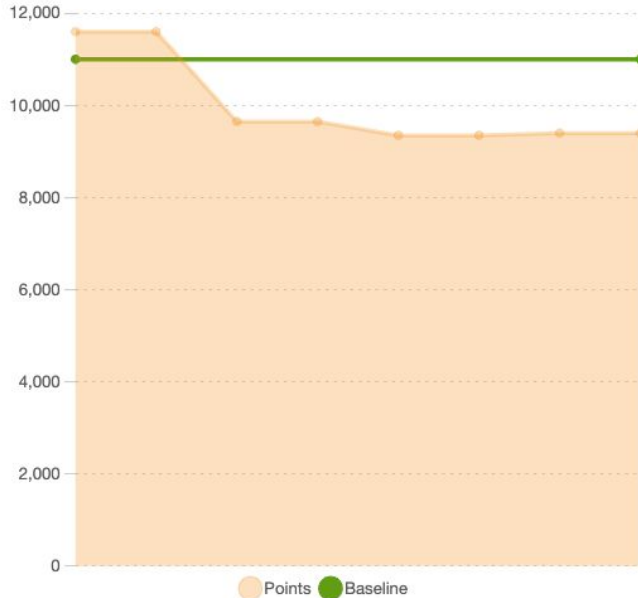
P&L group

Accounting & Payroll

Legal unit

BuchhaltungsButler GMBH,DE

Trendline (60 days)



Points distribution

Change log

Security Self-Assessment (SSA)



Data Protection Self-Assessment (DPSA)



Education & Guidance



Static Application Security Test (SAST)



Software Composition Analysis (SCA)



Dynamic Application Security Test (DAST)



Manual Application Vulnerability Assessment (MAVA)



Security Operations



Bug Bounty (BB)



Responsible Disclosure (RD)



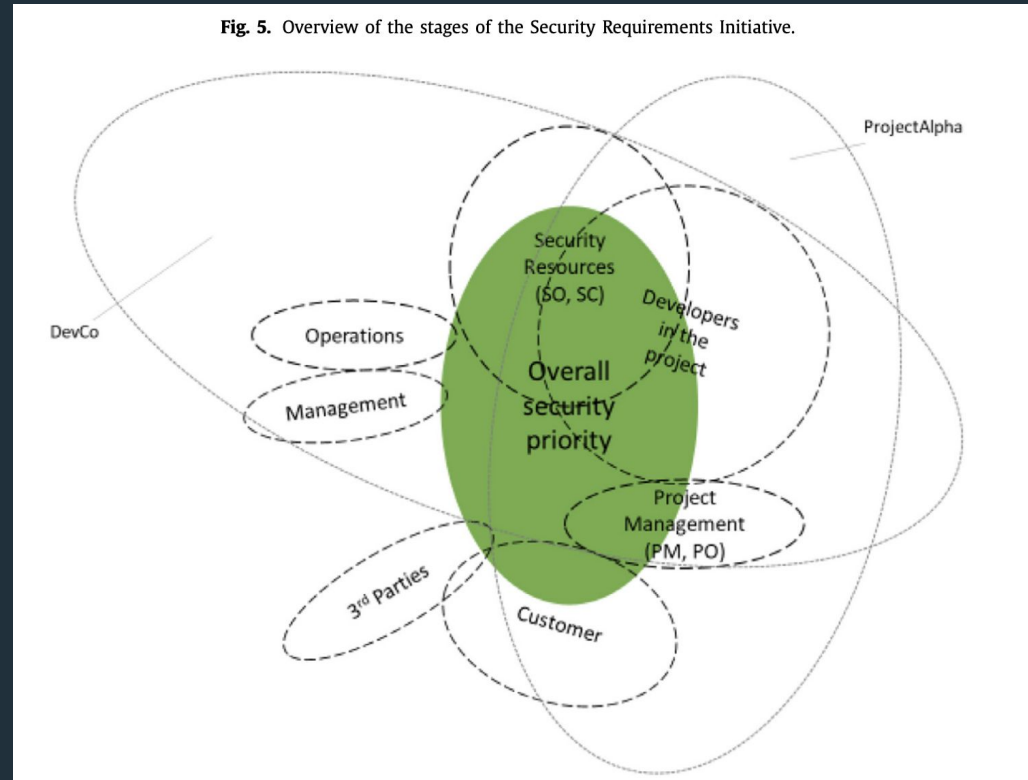
Data quality/validation



Influences to the priority given to security



Fig. 5. Overview of the stages of the Security Requirements Initiative.



One Size Fits doesn't fit All



There is more than only hard core activities.