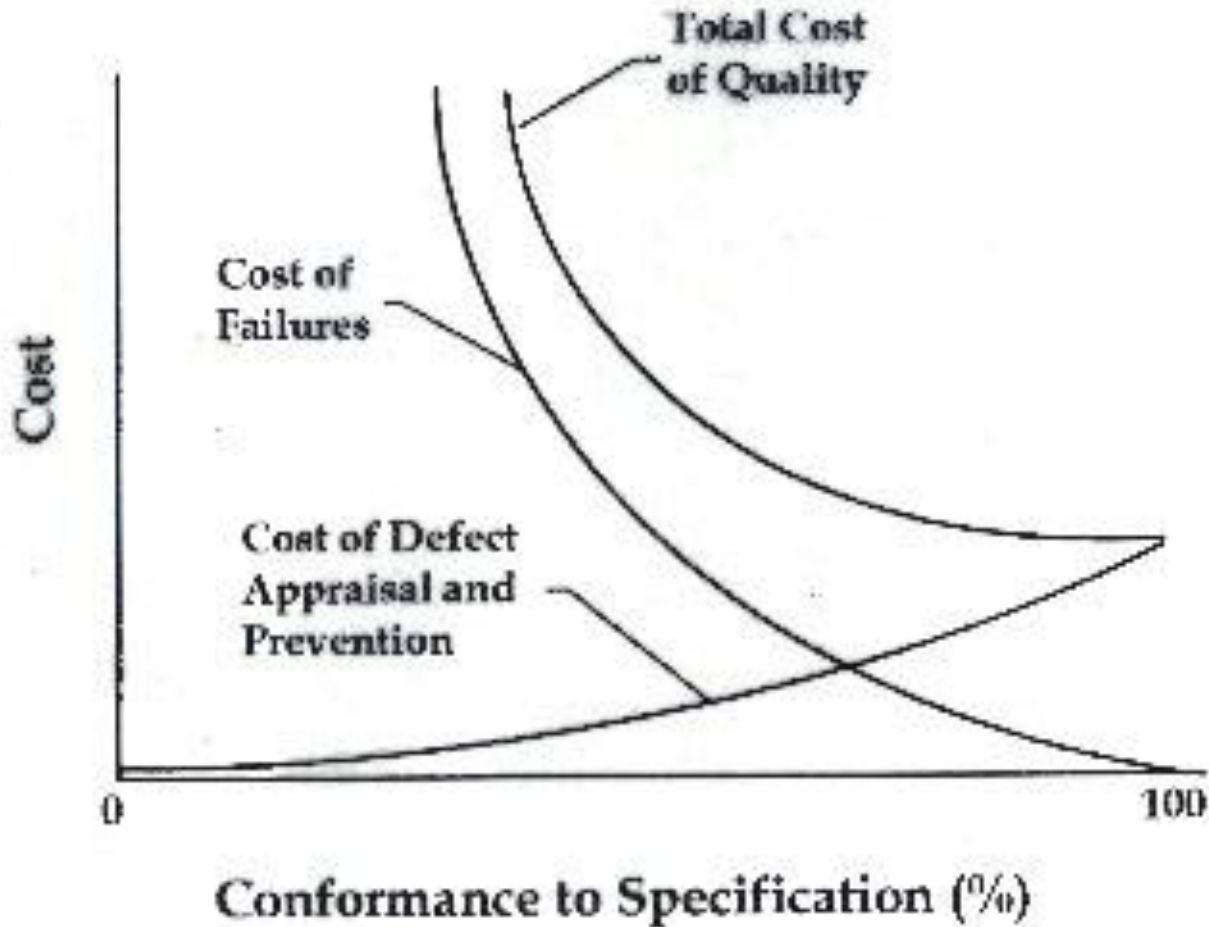
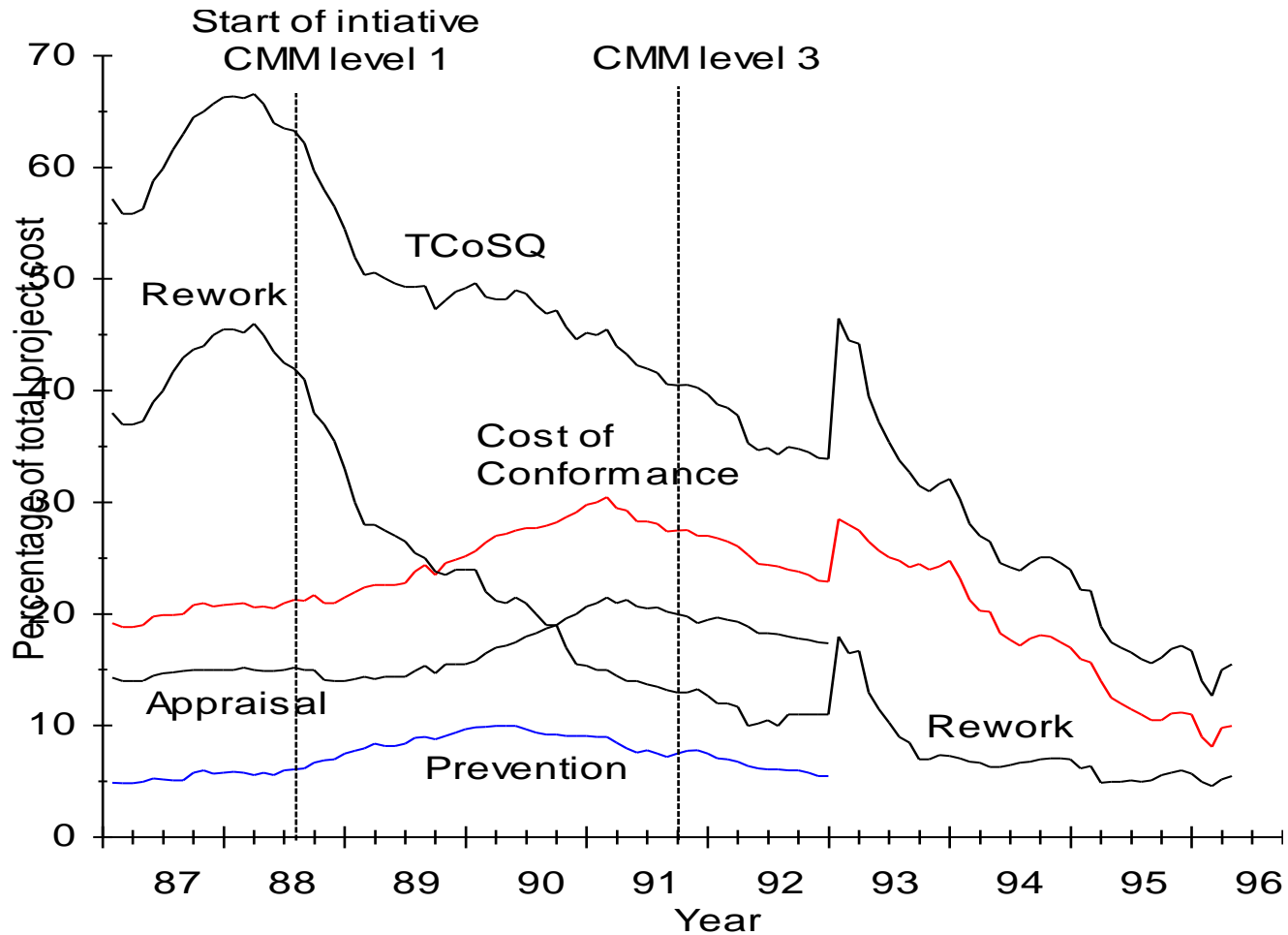


Revised Cost of Quality Model



Juran's Quality Control Handbook, 4th Edition (1988)



Software process improvement at Raytheon. T.J.Haley. *IEEE SOFTWARE* (November 1996).

Investments in Prevention

- Rules: Security Policy, Procedures
- Tools: Passwords, Firewalls, Encryption
- Awareness, Training, Education

Investments in **Response**

- Contingency Plans
- Backup Capabilities
- Emergency Drills

Verification

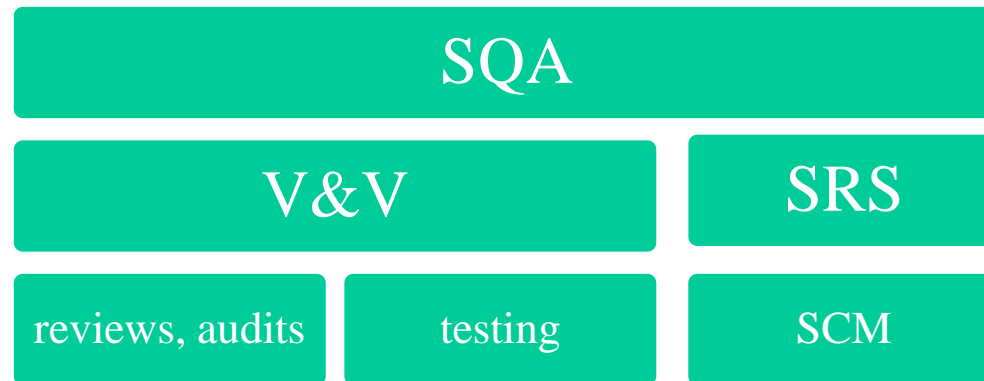
“Are we doing the job right?”

Validation

“Are we doing the right job?”

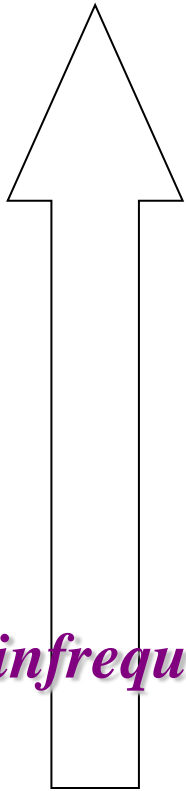
IEEE Std 1012

IEEE Standard for Software Verification and Validation



foundational component within
IEEE Software Engineering standards series

reasonable



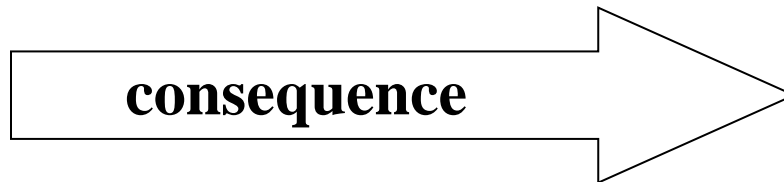
infrequent

**Likeli-
hood**

2	3	4	4
			4
1		3	
1	1		3

negligible

catastrophic



RISK: “probability that some adverse circumstance will actually occur”

RISK: “any threat to the achievement of one or more key aims of the project”

RISK: “changes in the future that would lead to unacceptable situations”

“Yesterday’s *problems* are
today’s *risks*.”

“Today’s *risks* are
tomorrow’s *problems*.”

Risk Exposure can be *unacceptable*

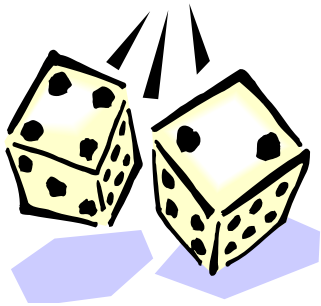


... even with **low probability** of occurrence

if **too great a consequence** of occurrence



Risk Management



Risk Exposure =

Likelihood of occurrence

X

Consequence of occurrence



Risk Management

Risk Avoidance →

reducing **probability**
of occurrence

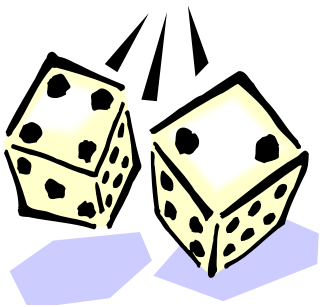
Risk Mitigation →

reducing **consequence**
of occurrence

$$R O I = \frac{\text{return}}{\text{investment}}$$

$$R O R I = \frac{\text{risk exposure reduction}}{\text{reliability investment}}$$

Security Risk Exposure =



Probability of occurrence

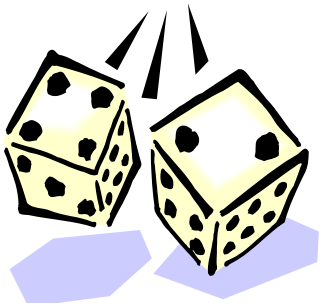
~ frequency of exploitable defects (“vulnerabilities”)

X

Consequence of occurrence



Security Risk Exposure =



Probability of occurrence

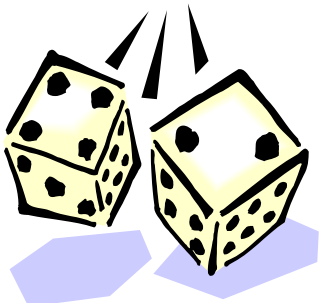
(knowledge * skill * resources * motivation)

X

Consequence of occurrence



Security Risk Exposure =



Probability of occurrence

(knowledge * skill * resources * motivation)

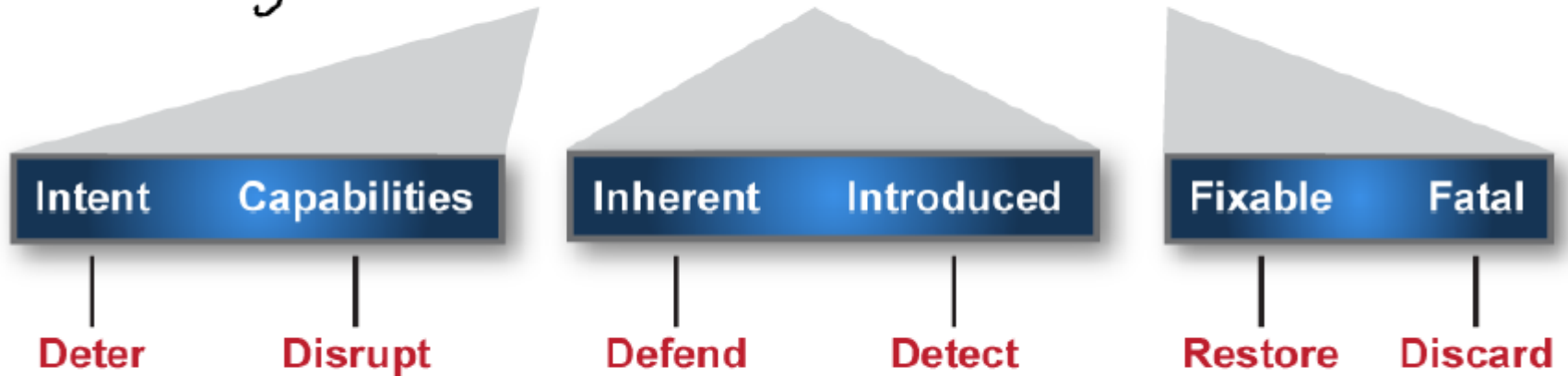
X



Consequence of occurrence



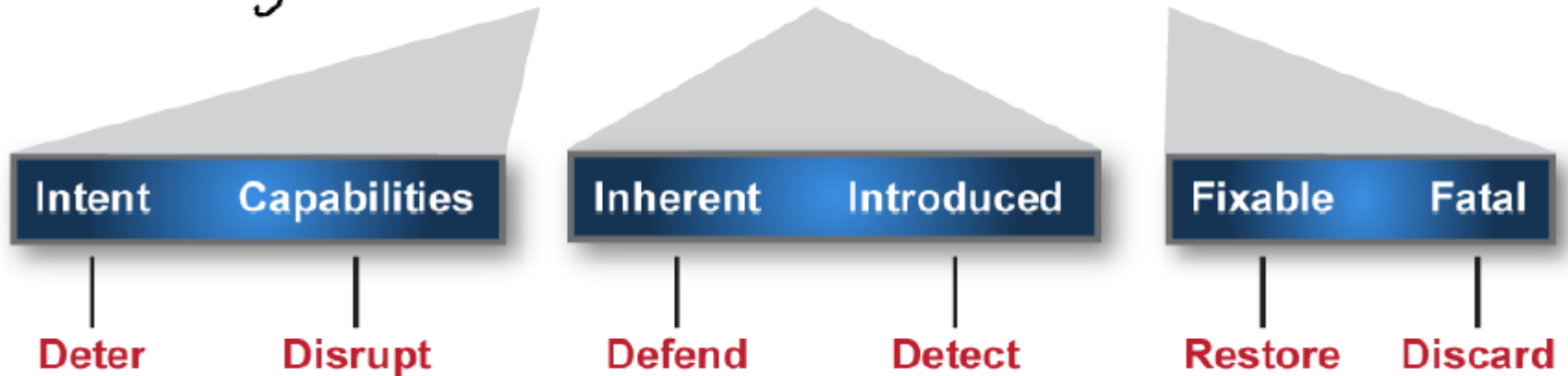
$$\text{Risk} = f(\text{threat, vulnerabilities, consequences})$$



Risk Management Parameters

Resilient Military Systems and the Advanced Cyber Threat
Defense Science Board Task Force Report: January 2013

Risk = f (threat, vulnerabilities, consequences)



Risk Management Parameters

Intent = desire + expectance

Capabilities = resources + knowledge



static
assessments

inspections

walkthroughs

audits

reviews

prototyping

simulation

unit testing

integration testing

system testing

acceptance testing



**dynamic
assessments**



IEEE Standard Dictionary of Measures of the Software Aspects of Dependability

IEEE Computer Society

Sponsored by the
Software Engineering Standards Committee

982.1TM

IEEE
3 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5997, USA
8 May 2005

IEEE Std 982.1™-2005
(Revision of
IEEE Std 982.1-1988)

3. New reliability measures	4
3.1 General	4
3.2 Time to next failure (s) (Lyu [B12]).....	4
3.3 Risk factor regression model (Schneidewind [B22]).....	5
3.4 Remaining failures (Keller and Schneidewind [B11]).....	6
3.5 Total test time to achieve specified remaining failures (Schneidewind [B20])	7
3.6 Network reliability (Schneidewind [B19])	8
4. Modified reliability measures.....	10
4.1 Defect density (982 #2) (Fenton and Pfleeger [B5] and Nikora et al. [B17]).....	10
4.2 Test coverage index (982 #5) (Binder [B2]).....	11
4.3 Requirements compliance (982 #23) (Fischer and Walker [B6])	11
4.4 Failure rate (982 #31) (Lyu [B12]).....	12
5. Retained reliability measures.....	13
5.1 Fault density (982 #1) (Musa [B14] and Nikora and Munson [B16])	13
5.2 Requirements traceability (982 #7) (Fenton and Pfleeger [B5]).....	15
5.3 Mean time to failure (MTTF) (982 #30) (Lyu [B12] and Musa et al. [B15]).....	16

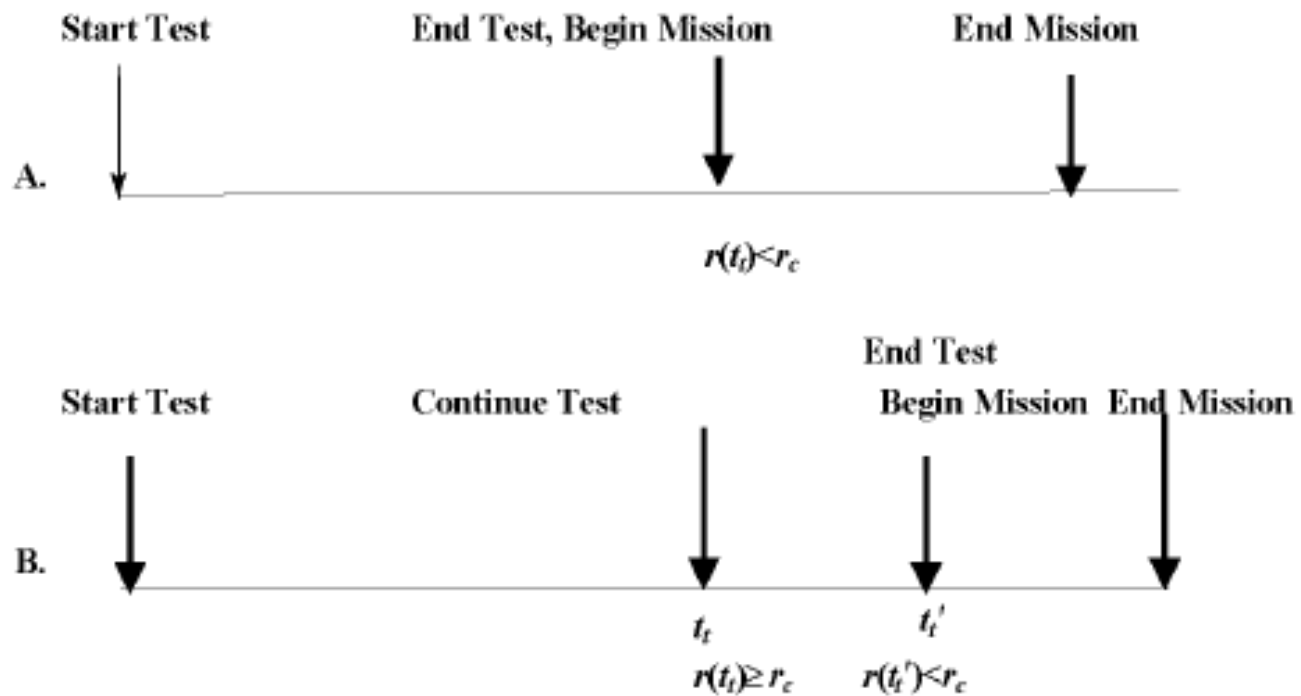


Figure B.1—Remaining failures criterion scenario

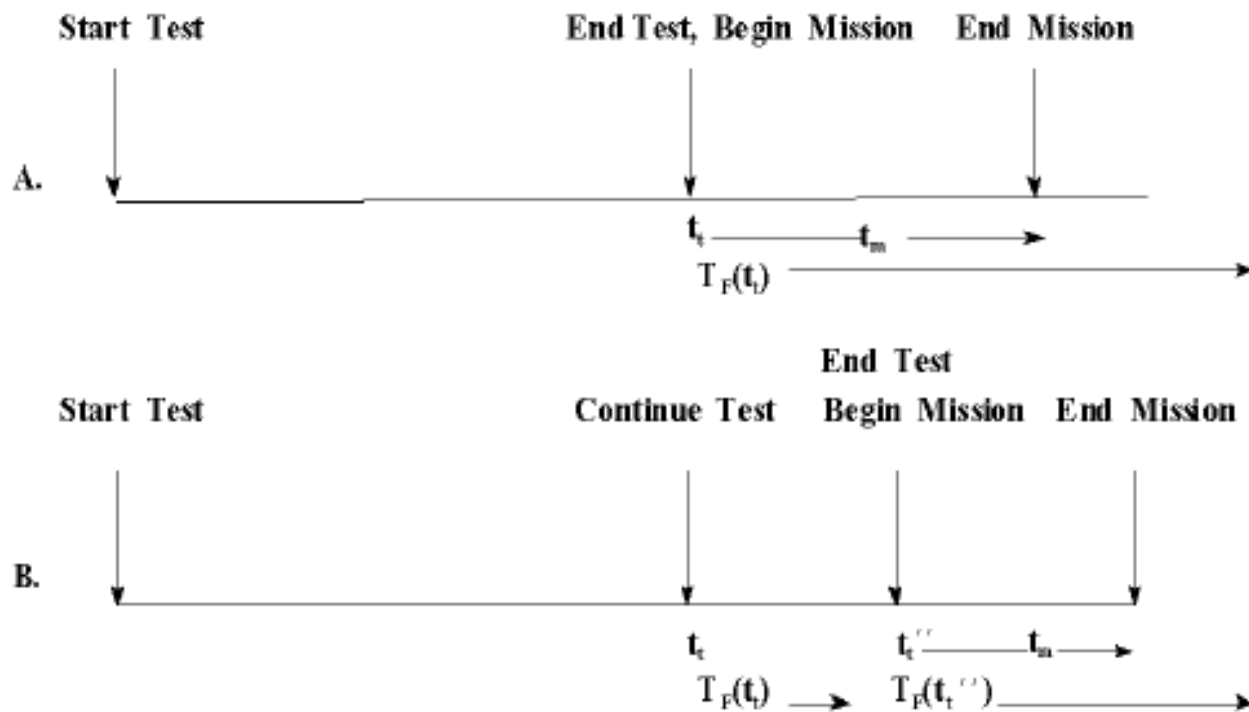
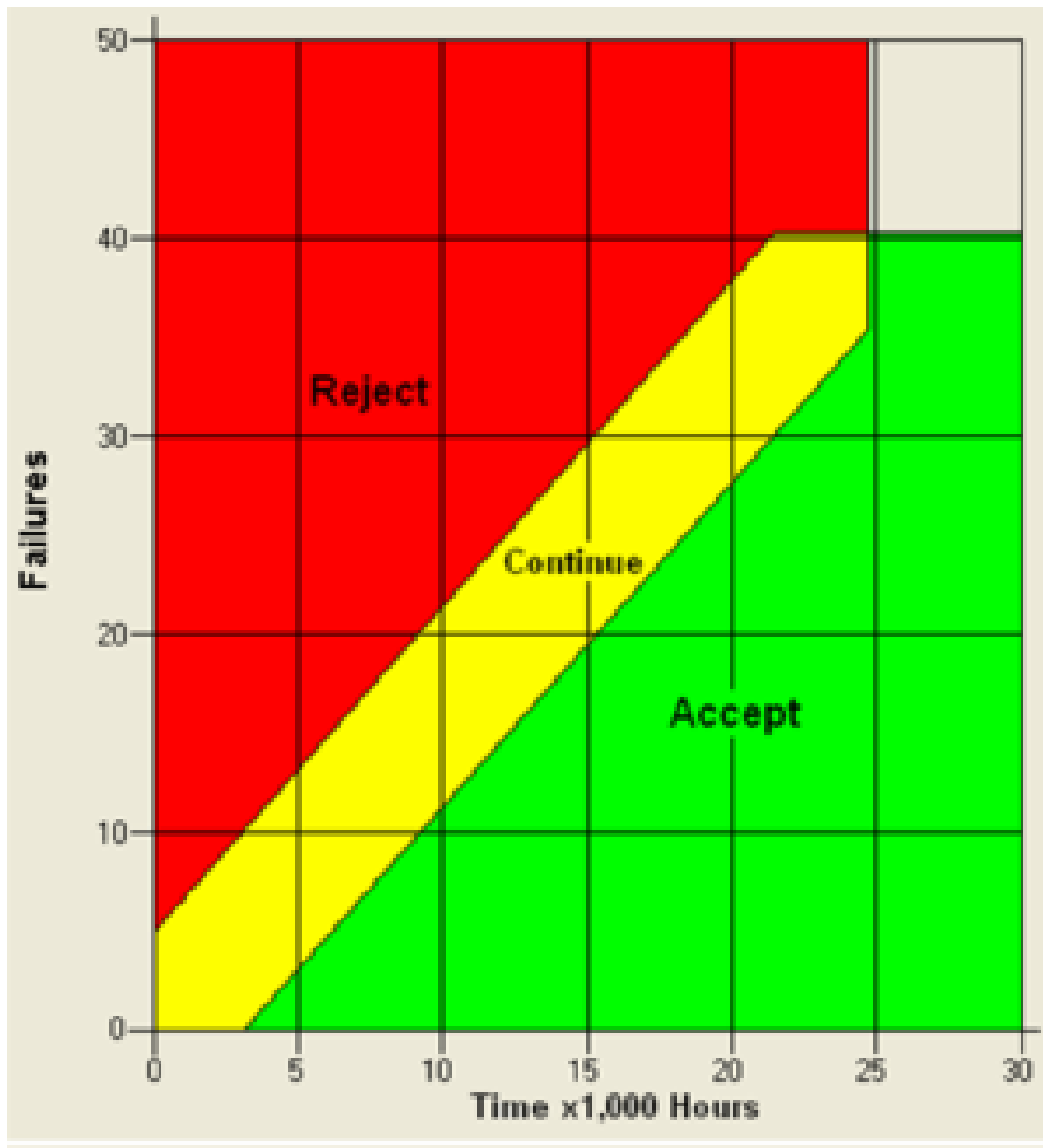
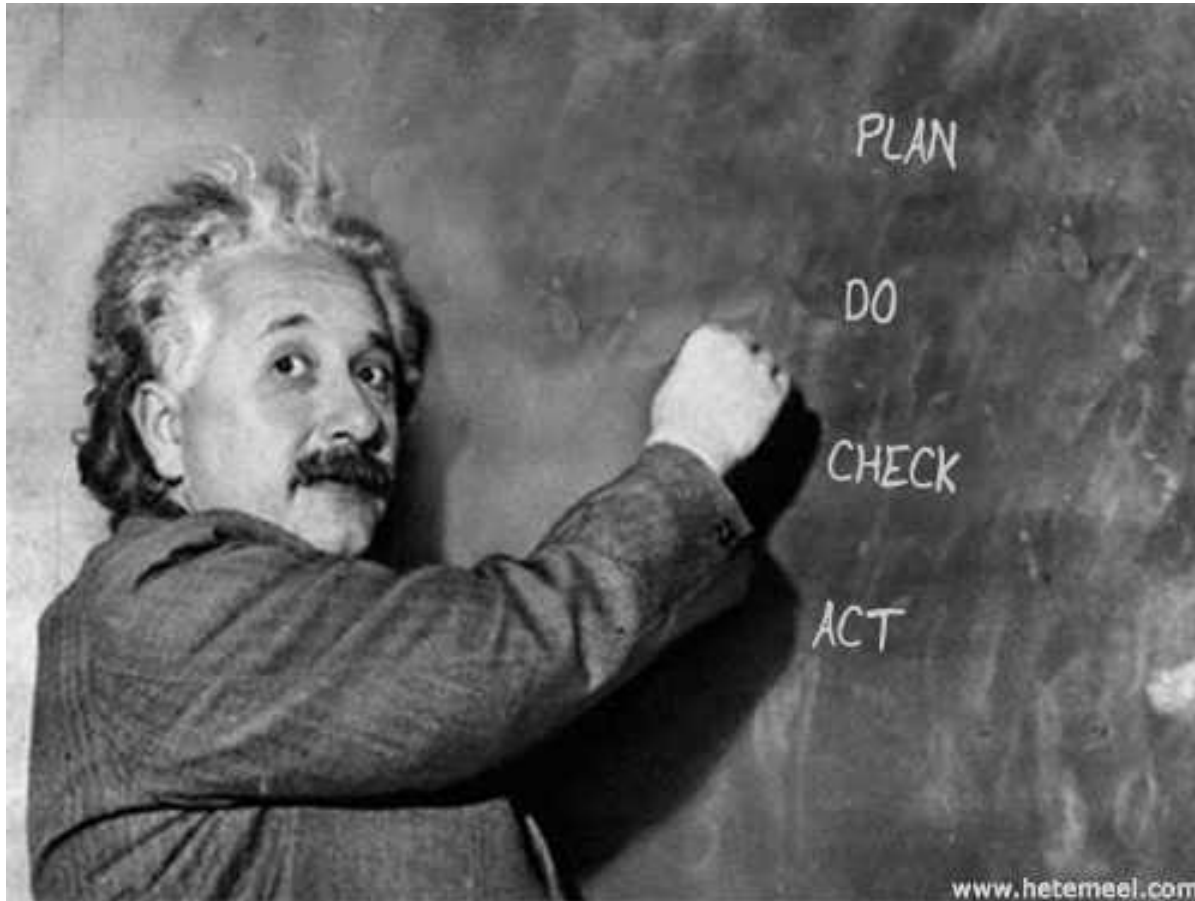


Figure B.2—Time to Next Failure criterion scenario

Operational Profile: Distribution of *Uses*

Operation	Occurrence probability	Initial test cases
Enter card	.332	66
Verify PIN	.332	66
Withdraw checking	.199	40
Withdraw savings	.066	13
Deposit checking	.040	8
Deposit savings	.020	4
Query status	.00664	1
Test terminal	.00332	1
Input to stolen card list	0.00058	0
Backup files	0.000023	0
Total	1	199

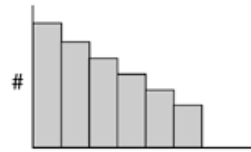




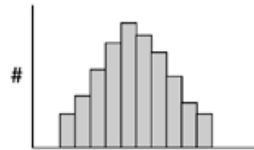
Apply each “classic” tool to software

A	II	I	III																
B			I	II	III	I													
C	I	II	II																
D						I	II	II	I										

Check Sheet



Causas Pareto Diagram



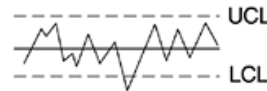
Units Histogram



Time Run Chart



Scatter Diagram



Control Chart



Cause-and-Effect, or Fishbone, Diagram



Apply **checklist/sheet** to software

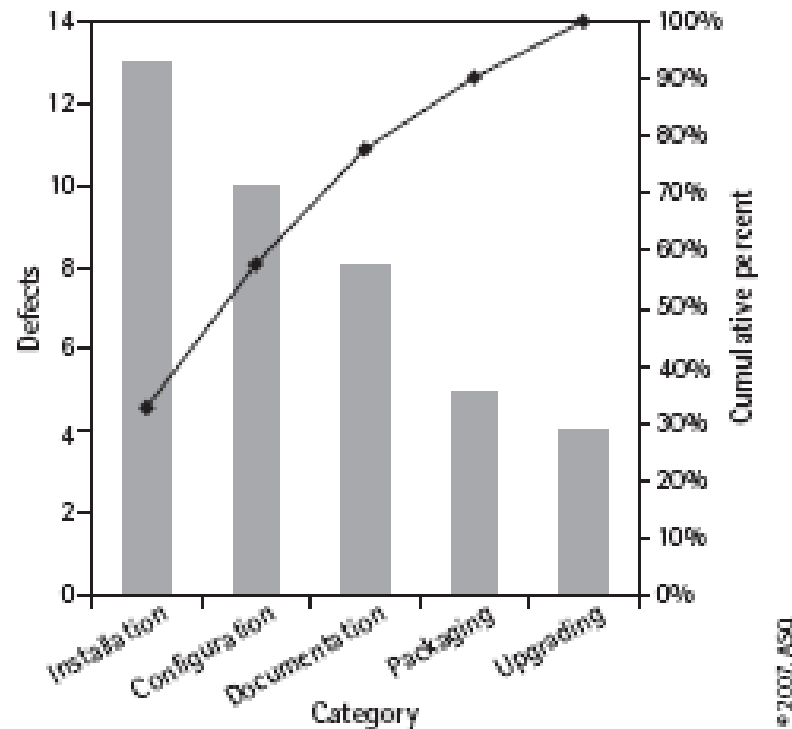
Practice/organization	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8
<i>Level 3</i>								
Allocated resources	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned responsibilities	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○
Organizational policy	-	●	●	●	●	-	-	○
Data collection and use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customized material	-	○	○	-	-	-	-	-
Training all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defined process	-	●	●	●	○	●	-	-
Code inspections	-	○	-	○	○	-	-	-
Test case inspections	○	●	○	●	●	○	-	-
<i>Level 2</i>								
Training for leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Design inspections	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Requirement inspections	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
Own estimate/average	2,8	2,8	3,3	3	2,7	2	2,5	2

Sami Kollanus

Experiences from using ICMM in inspection process assessment

SOFTWARE QUALITY JOURNAL Volume 17, Number 2, 177-187, DOI: 10.1007/s11219-008-9067-2

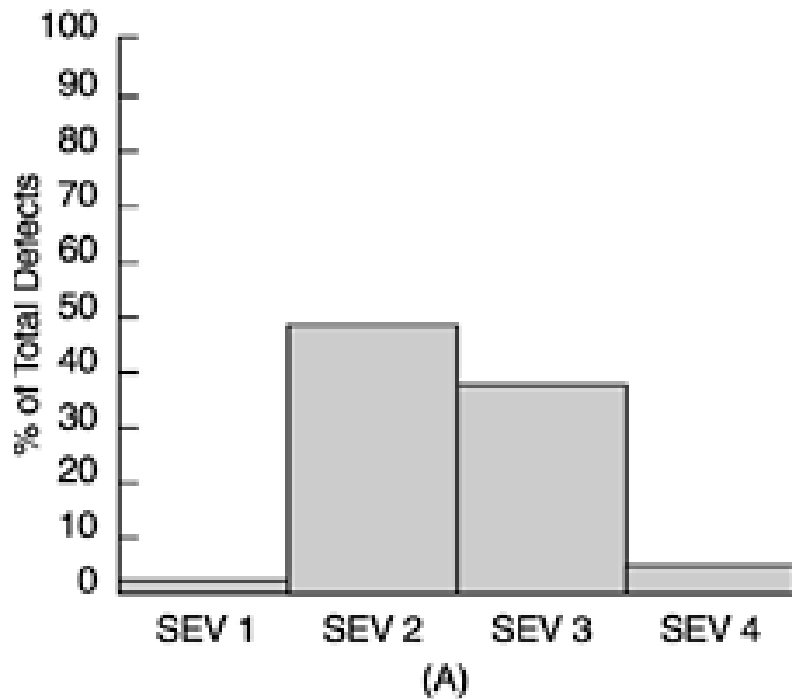
Apply **Pareto diagram** to software



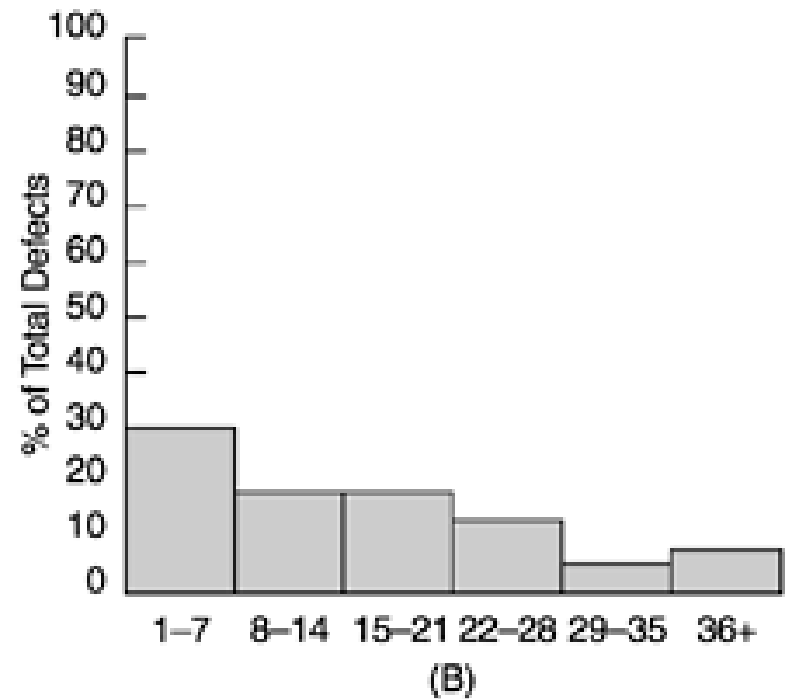
Heimann, David. A Bipartite Empirically Oriented Metrics Process for Agile Software Development. *Software Quality Professional*. Vol 9. No.2 (2007)

Apply **histogram** to software

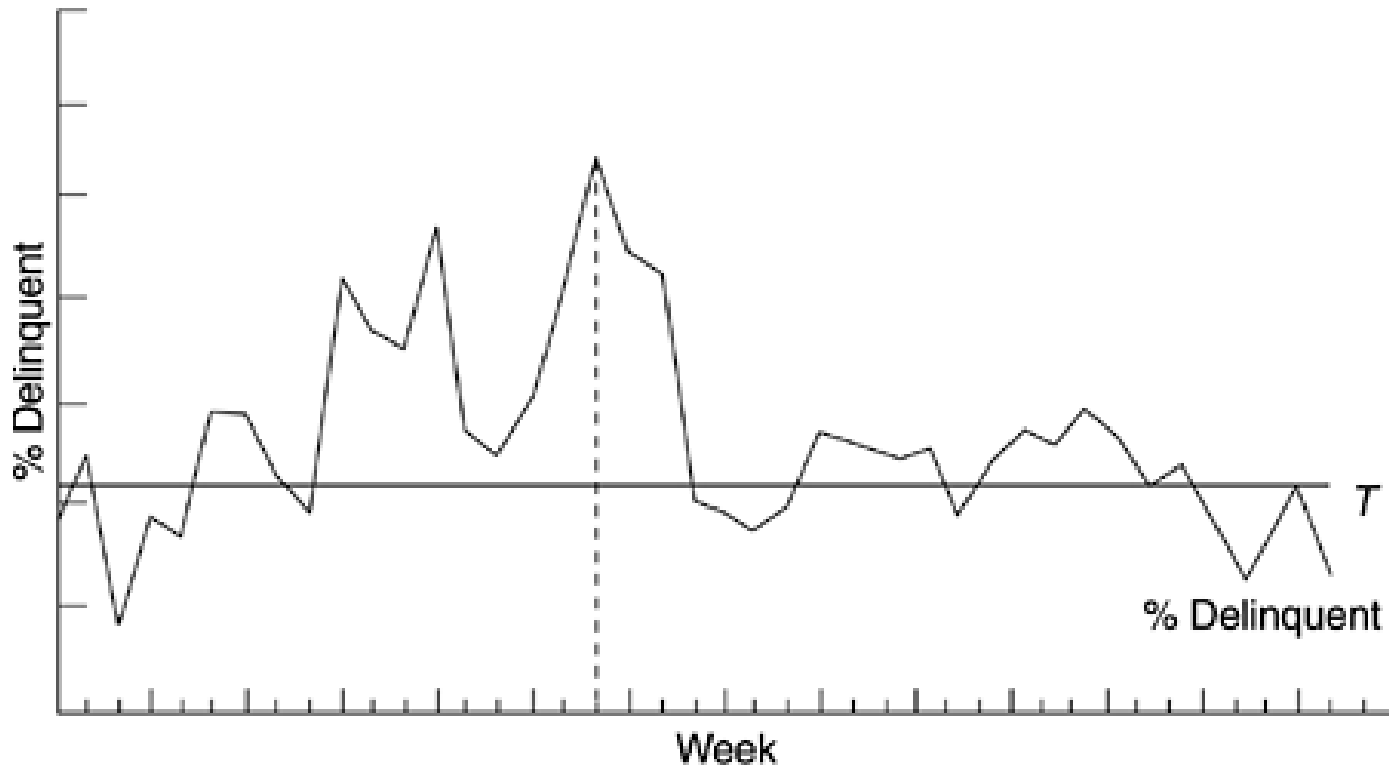
Defect Distribution by Severity Level



Defect Distribution by Days Open

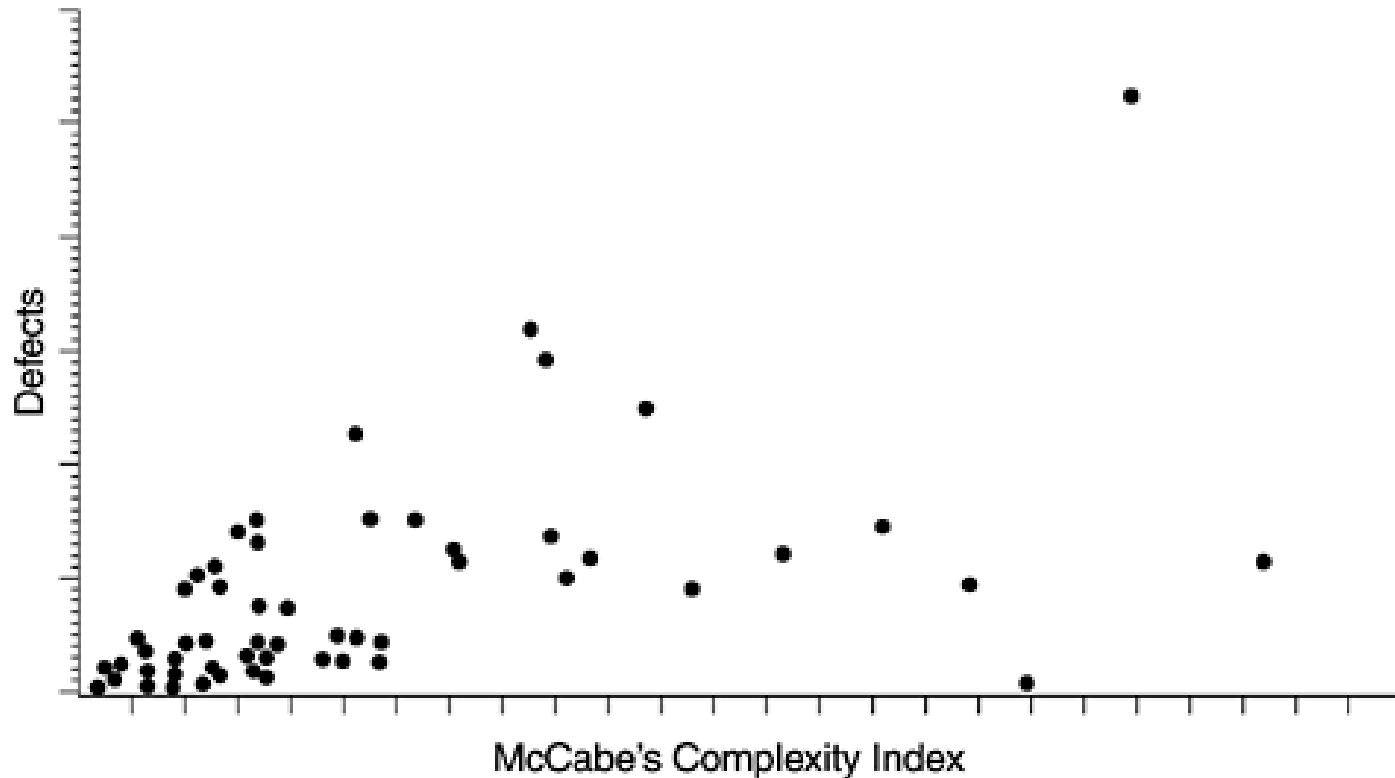


Apply **run chart** to software



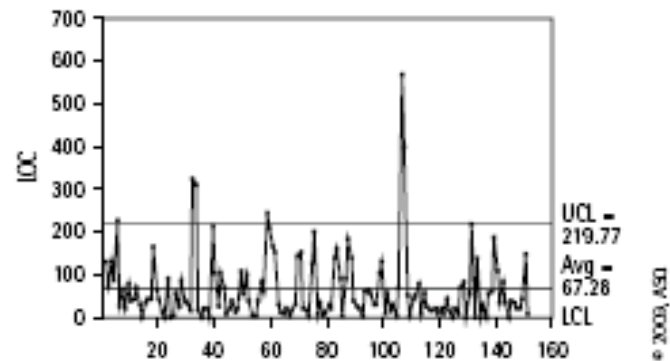
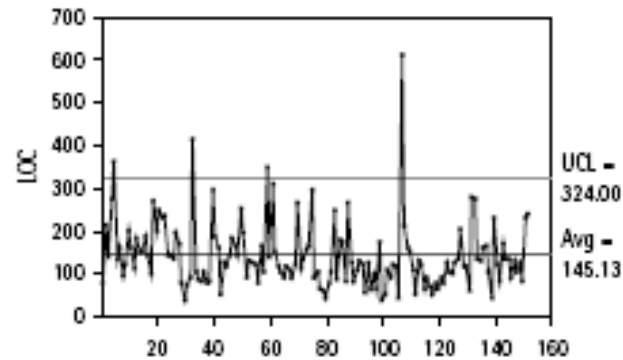
“Run Chart of Percentage of Delinquent Fixes” in **Metrics and Models in Software Quality Engineering**, 2nd edition, by Stephen H. Kan (2002). Used by permission.

Apply **scatter diagram** to software



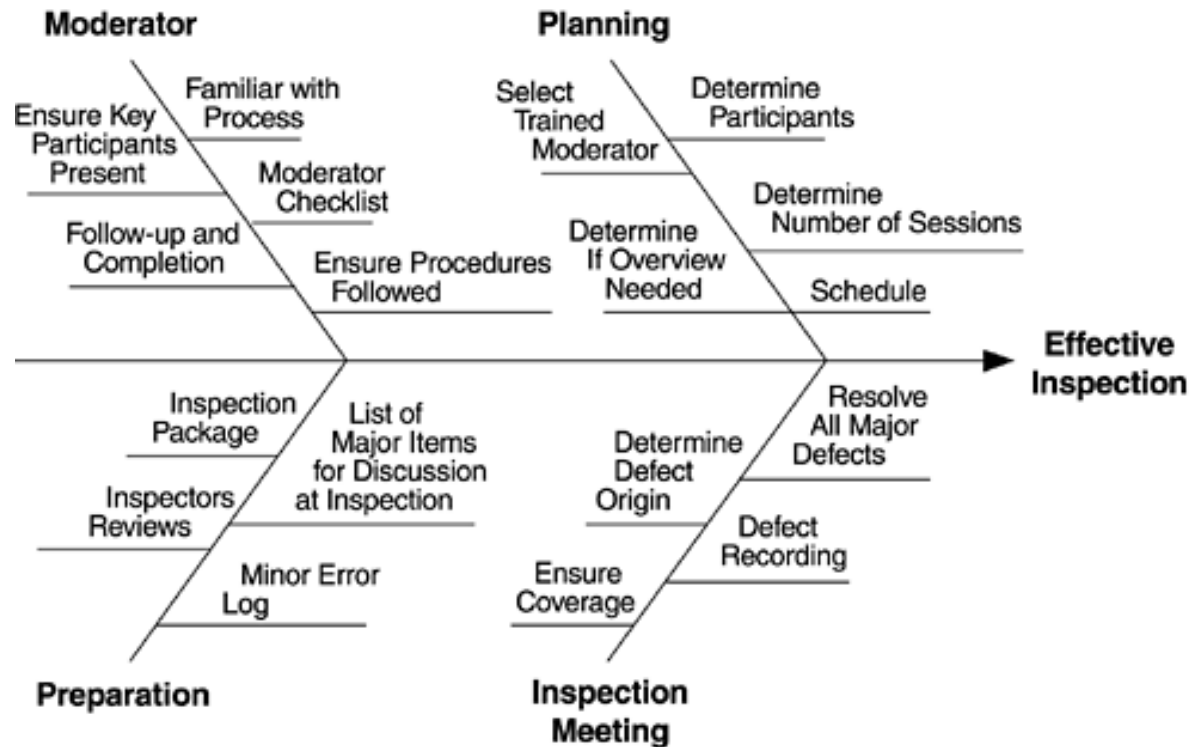
“Scatter Diagram of Program Complexity and Defect Level” in **Metrics and Models in Software Quality Engineering**, 2nd edition, by Stephen H. Kan (2002). Used by permission

Apply **control chart** to software



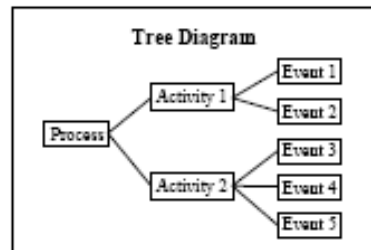
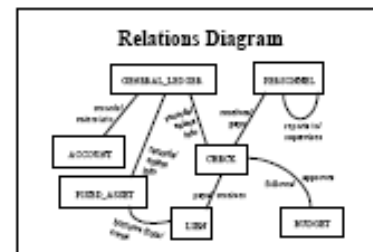
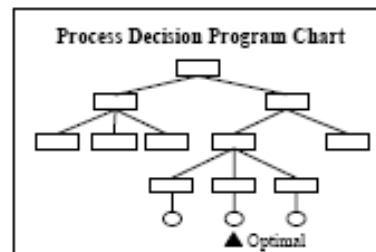
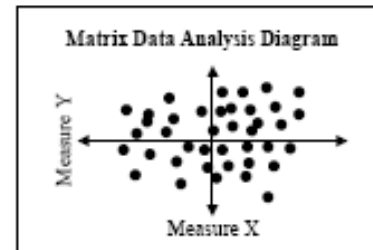
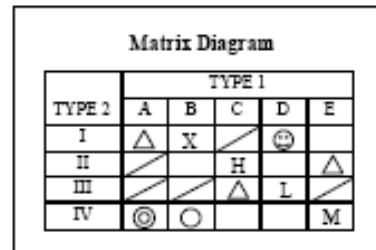
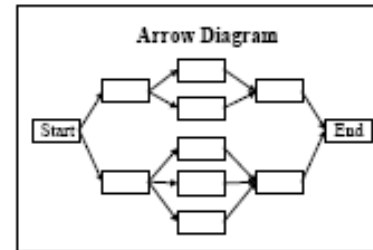
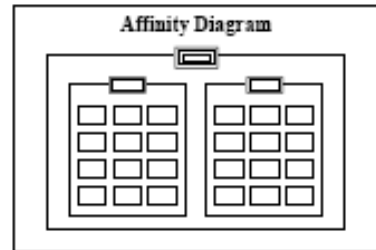
Paulk, Mark C., Kim LaScola Needy, and Jayant Rajgopal. Identify Outliers, Understand the Process. *Software Quality Professional*. Vol. 11, No.2 (2009)

Apply **fishbone diagram** to software

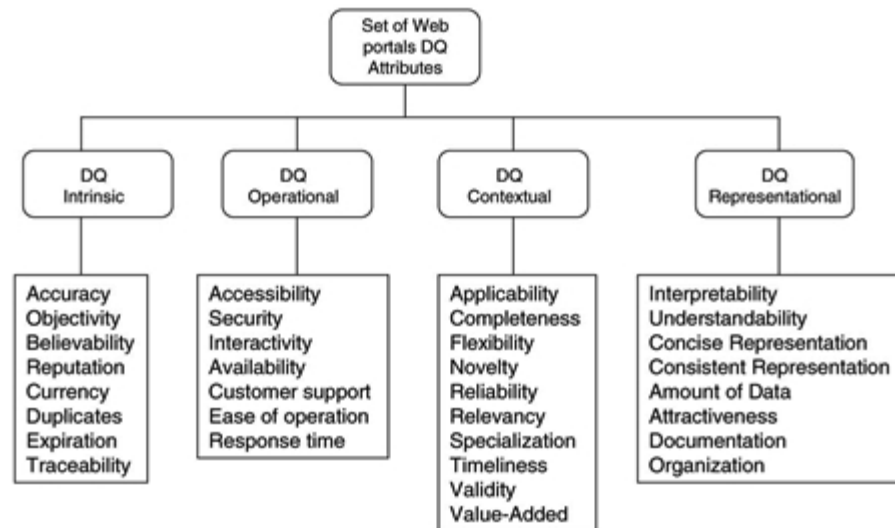


“Cause-and-Effect Diagram of Design Inspection” in **Metrics and Models in Software Quality Engineering**, 2nd edition, by Stephen H. Kan (2002). Used by permission

“NEW” PLANNING / MANAGEMENT TOOLS



Apply **affinity diagram** to software

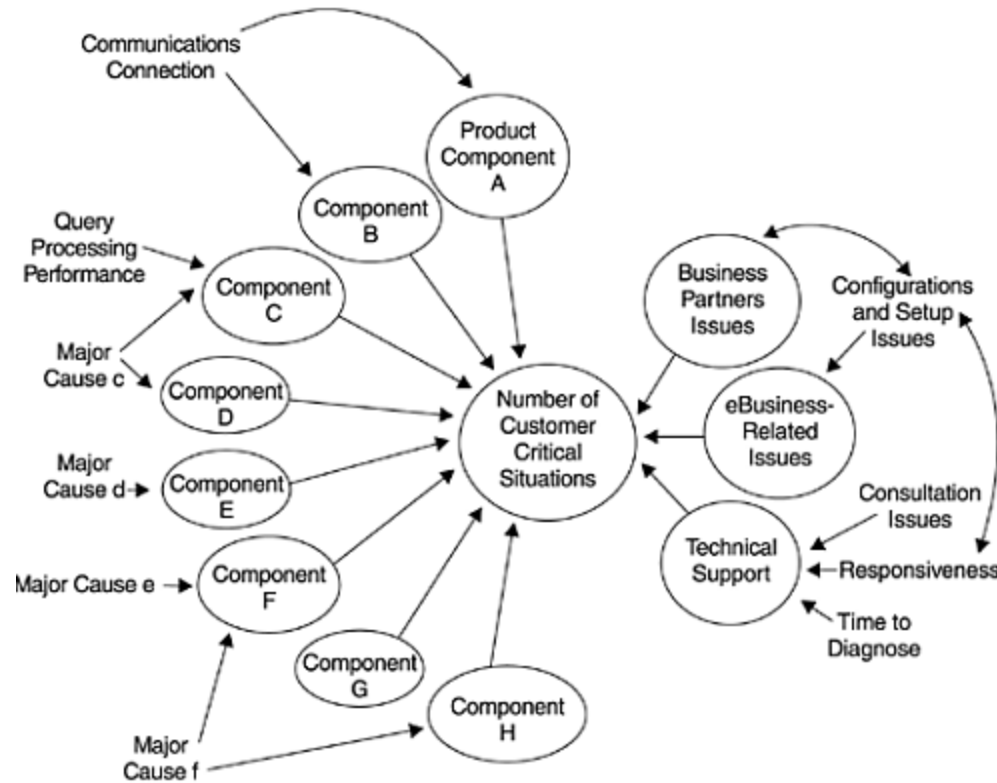


Angélica Caro et al

A proposal for a set of attributes relevant for Web portal data quality.

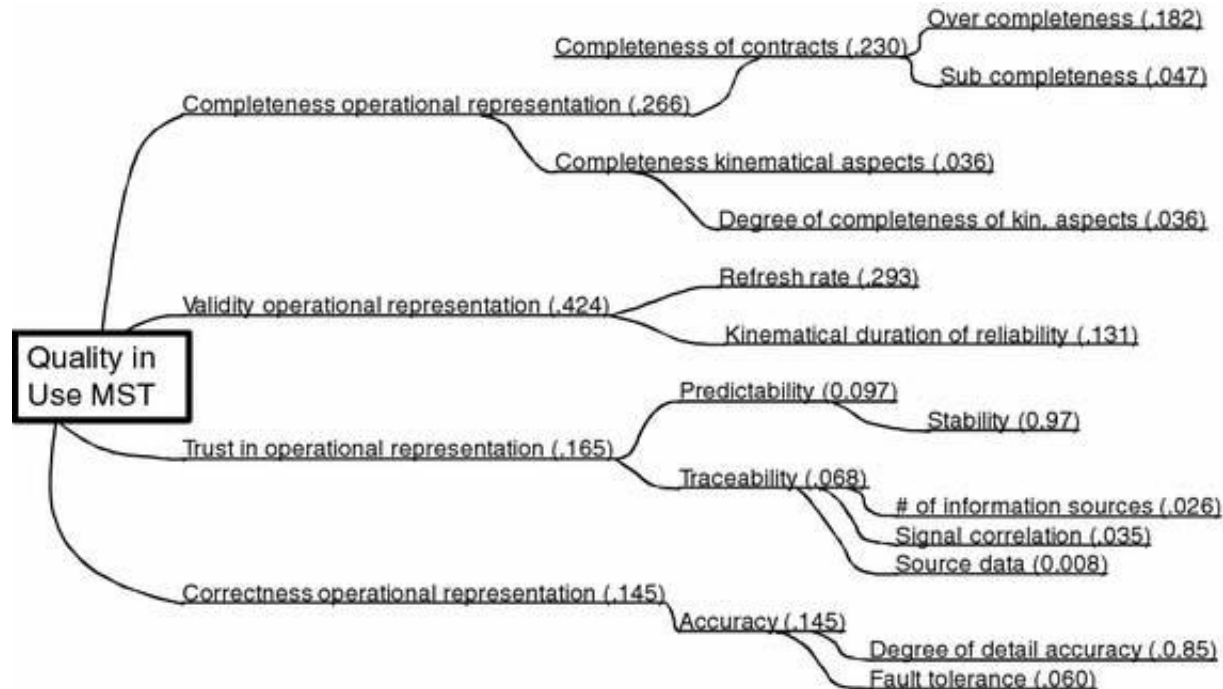
SOFTWARE QUALITY JOURNAL Volume 16, Number 4, 513-542, DOI: 10.1007/s11219-008-9046-7

Apply **relations diagram** to software



“A Diagram of Complex Relationships Associated with Customer-Critical Situations of a Software Product” in **Metrics and Models in Software Quality Engineering**, 2nd edition, by Stephen H. Kan (2002). Used by permission.

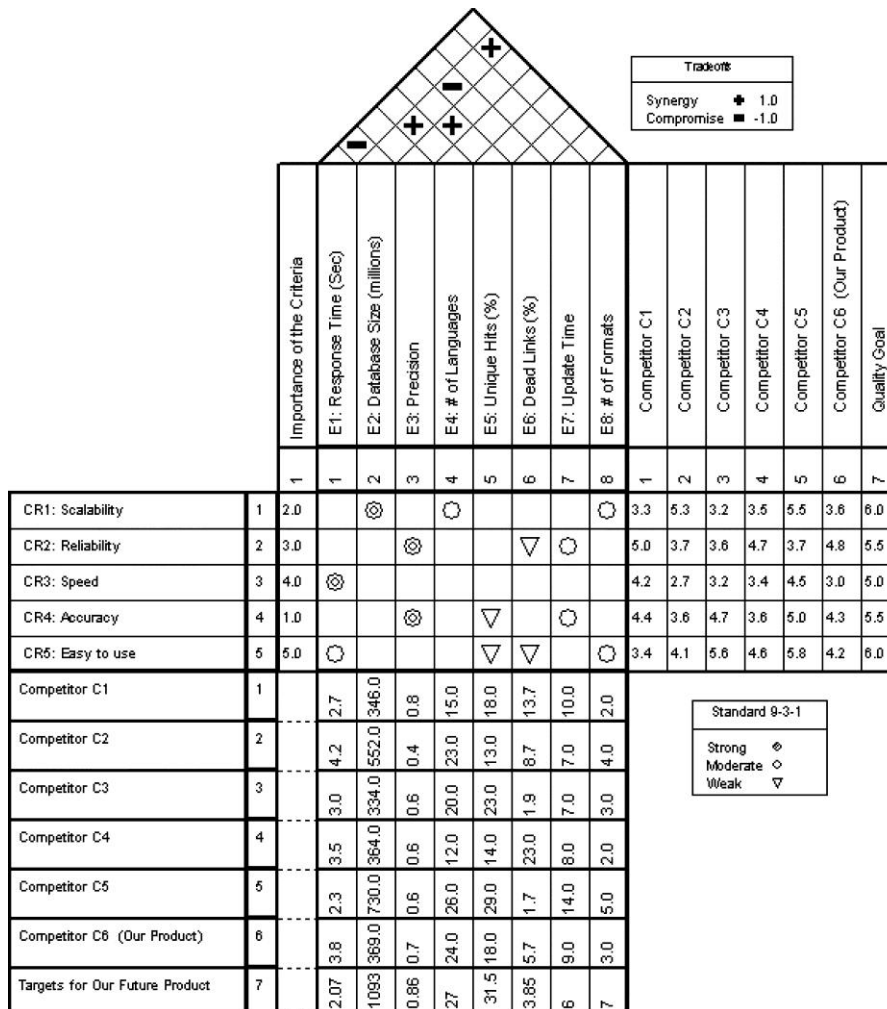
Apply **tree diagram** to software



Jos J. M. Trienekens • Rob J. Kusters • Dennis C. Brussel

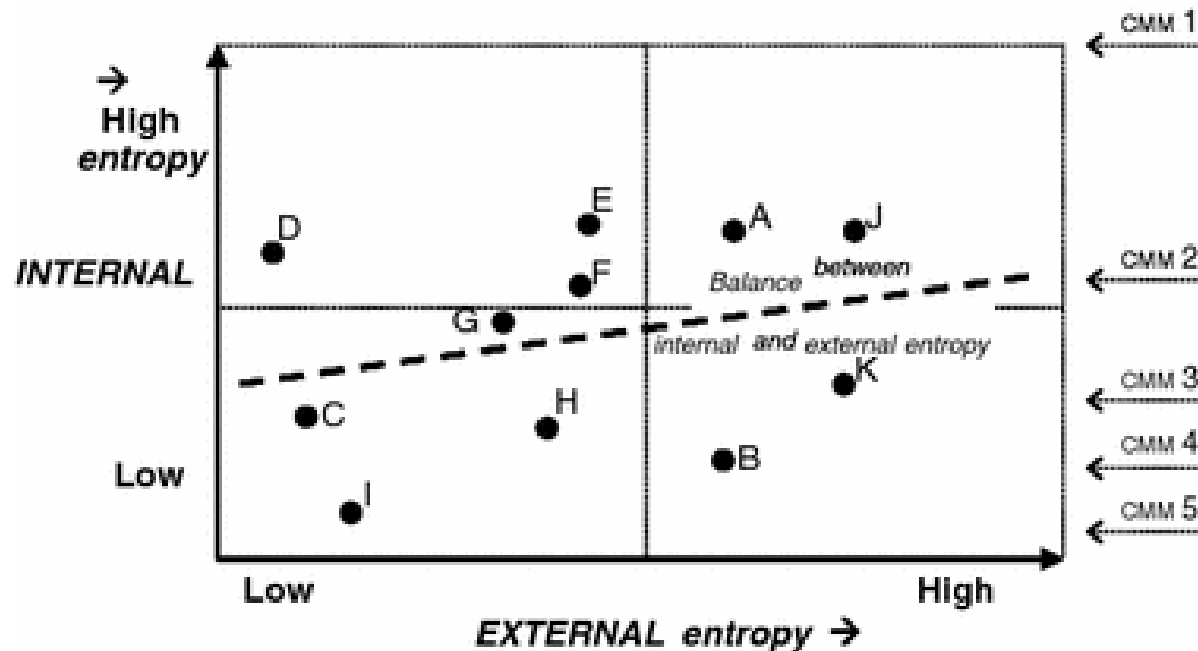
Quality specification and metrication, results from a case-study in a mission-critical software domain
Software Qual J (2010) 18:469–490 DOI 10.1007/s11219-010-9101-z

Apply **matrix diagram** to software



Frank Liu et al
 A quantitative approach for setting technical targets based on impact analysis in software quality function deployment (SQFD)
 Software Qual J (2006) 14: 113–134
 DOI 10.1007/s11219-006-7598-y

Apply **matrix data analysis** to software

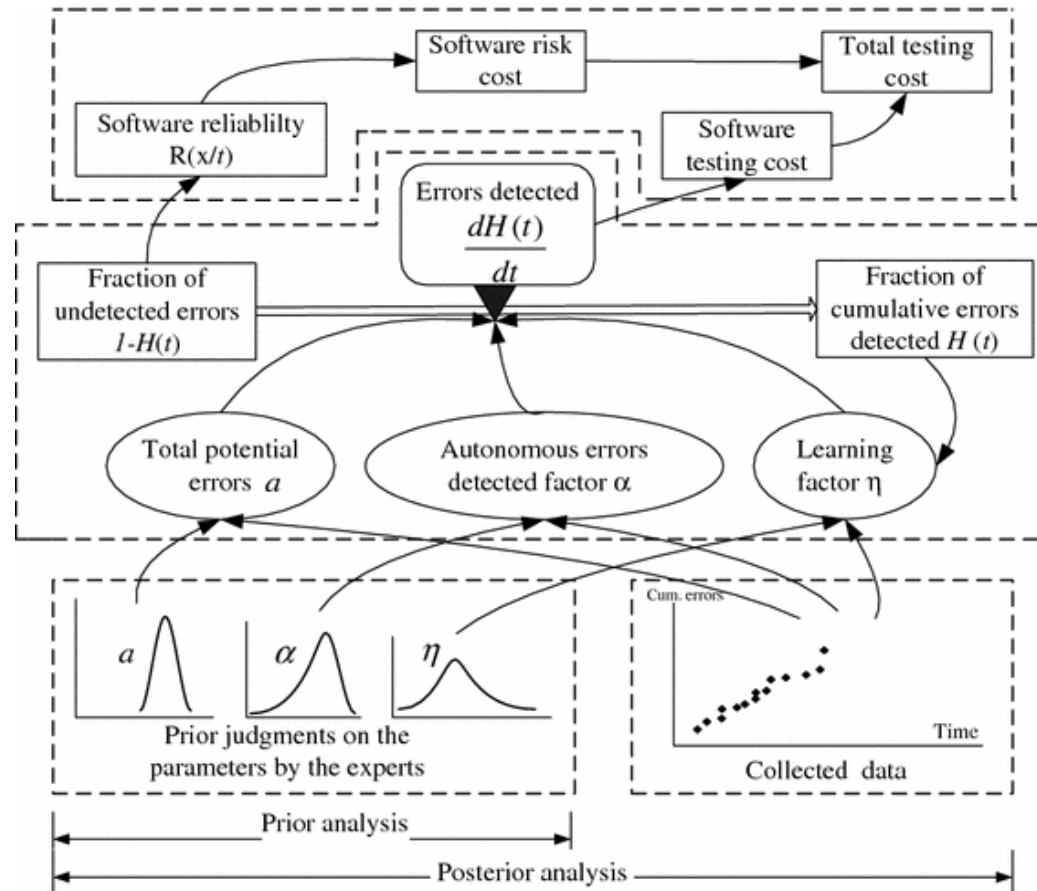


Jos J. M. Trienekens et al

Entropy based software processes improvement

SOFTWARE QUALITY JOURNAL Volume 17, Number 3, 231-243, DOI: 10.1007/s11219-008-9063-6

Apply **arrow diagram** to software

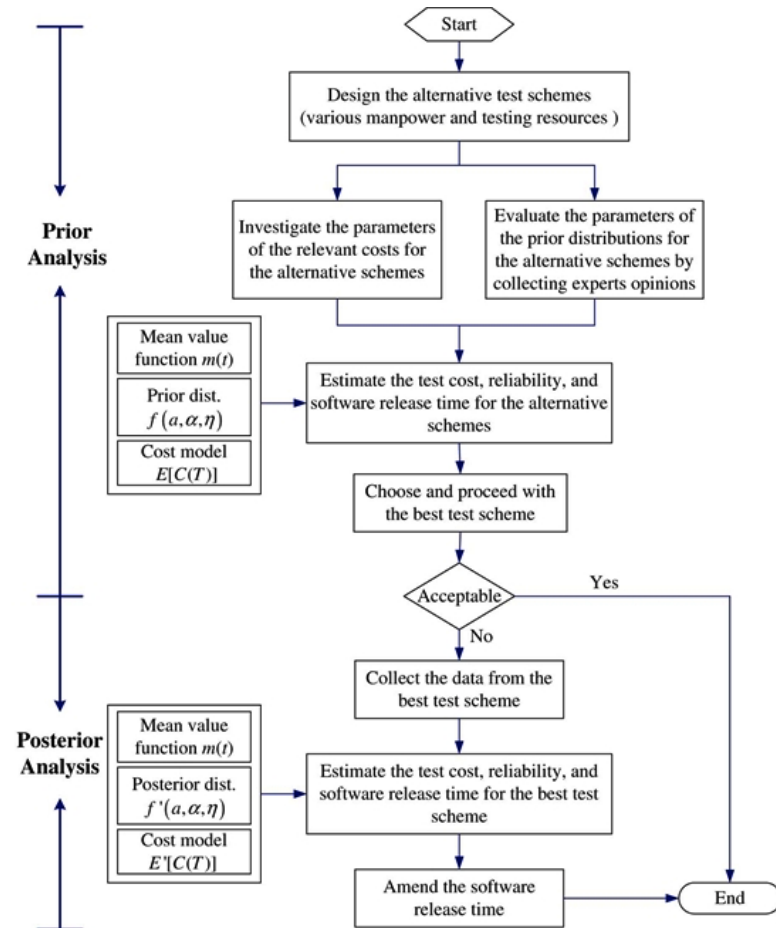


Kuei-Chen Chiu et al

Bayesian updating of optimal release time for software systems

SOFTWARE QUALITY JOURNAL Volume 17, Number 1, 99-120, DOI: 10.1007/s11219-008-9060-9

Apply **process decision program chart** to software



Kuei-Chen Chiu et al
 Bayesian updating of optimal
 release time for software systems
 SOFTWARE QUALITY
 JOURNAL Volume 17, Number 1,
 99-120, DOI: 10.1007/s11219-
 008-9060-9

2:30 - 3:30 pm	Resources for the Journey
3:30 - 4:30 pm	Consolidation and Commitment ... <i>Where to Go From Here</i>

stakeholder agreement



operational profiles



reviews



tests



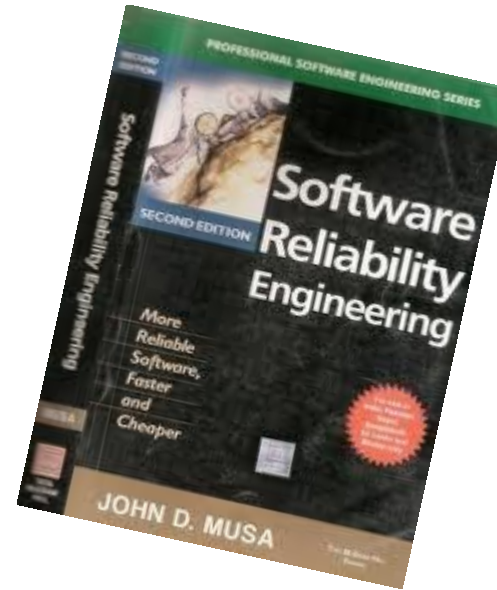
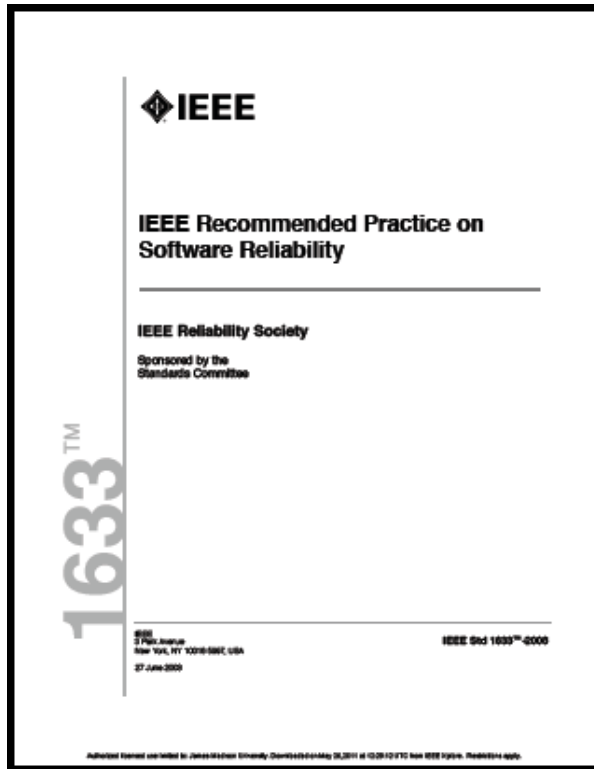
verifiable requirements

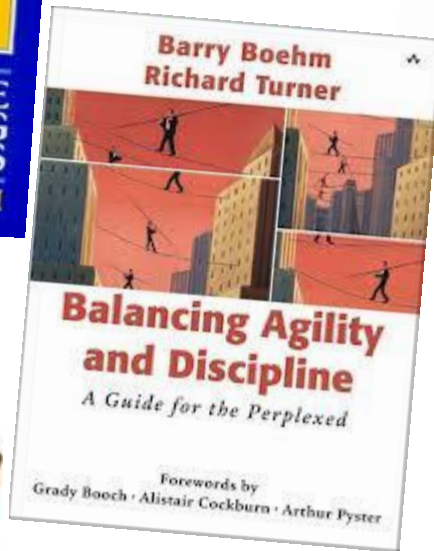
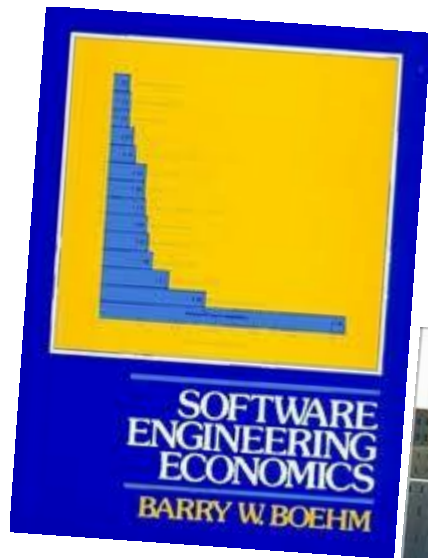


fault-tolerant design



Software Reliability





THE RISKS DIGEST

Forum On Risks To The Public In Computers And Related Systems

ACM Committee on Computers and Public Policy, [Peter G. Neumann](#), moderator

Search RISKS using [swish-e](#)

The RISKS Forum is a moderated digest. Its USENET equivalent is [comp.risks](#)

- [Vol 26 Issue 96 \(Wednesday 1 August 2012\)](#) <= Latest Issue
- [Vol 26 Issue 95 \(Wednesday 25 July 2012\)](#)
- [Vol 26 Issue 94 \(Tuesday 24 July 2012\)](#)



Build Security In
Setting a higher standard for software assurance

Sponsored by DHS National Cyber Security Division

Search BSI:

Actions

Navigational Links

- Home
- Mission
- Articles [by Content Area]
- Events
- About Us
- FAQs
- Secure Coding Sites
- Additional Resources
- DHS SWA Web Site
- DHS Software Assurance Resources
- RSS Feeds
- Contact Us

Build Security In Home

What is Build Security In?

Build Security In is a collaborative effort that provides practices, tools, guidelines, rules, principles, and other resources that software developers, architects, and security practitioners can use to build security into software in every phase of its development.

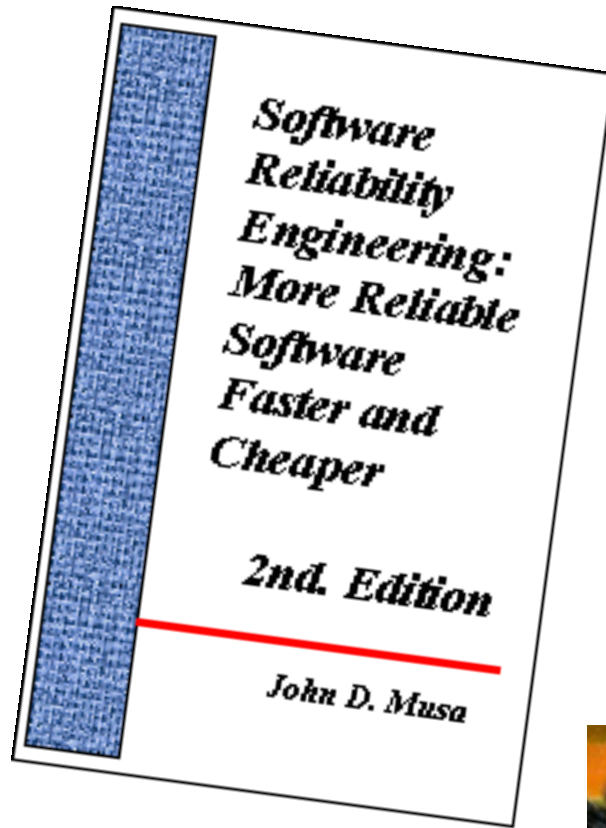
[Introduction to Software Security](#)

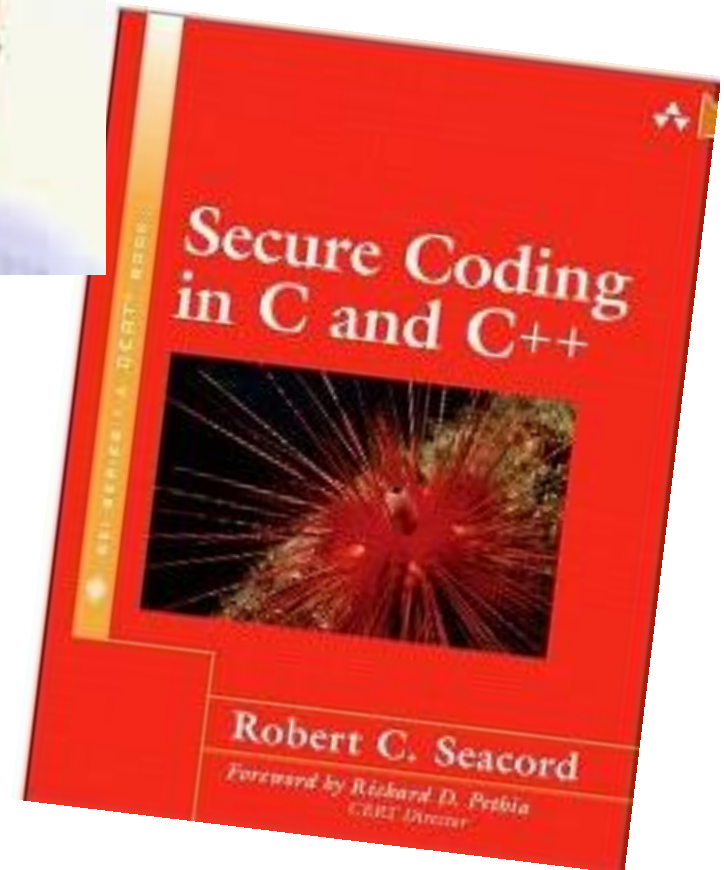
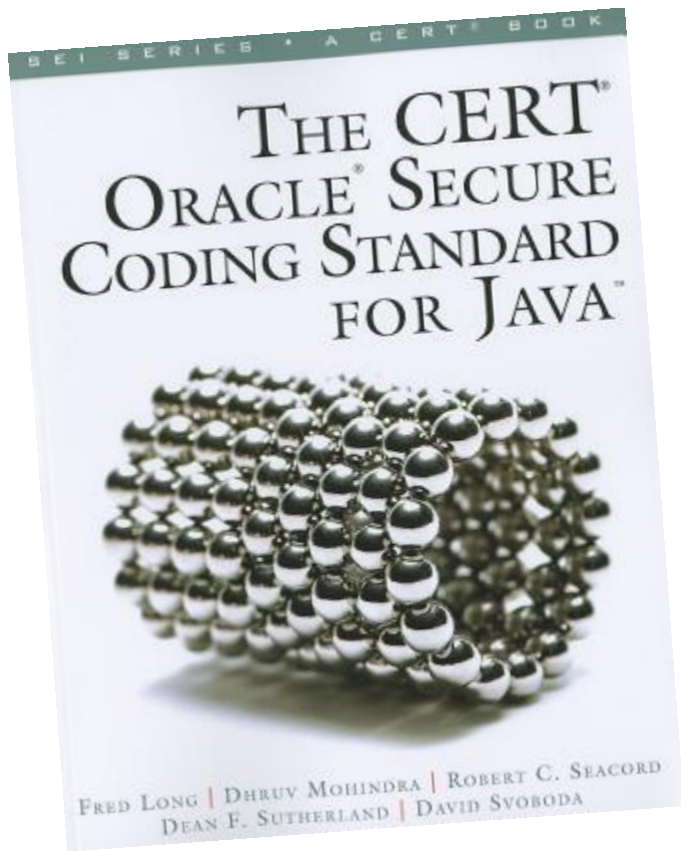
The Software Assurance Curriculum Project

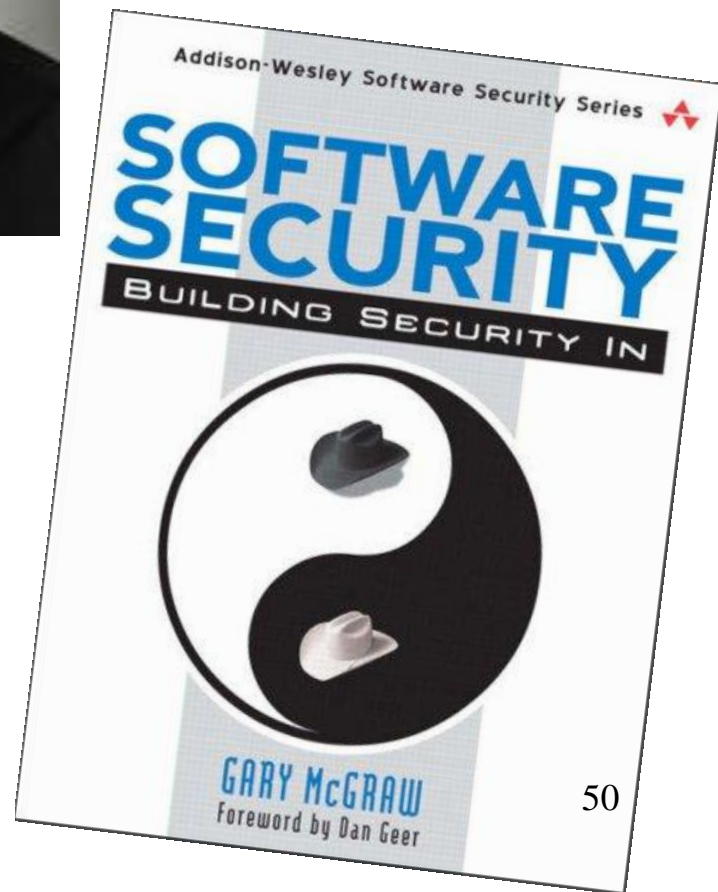
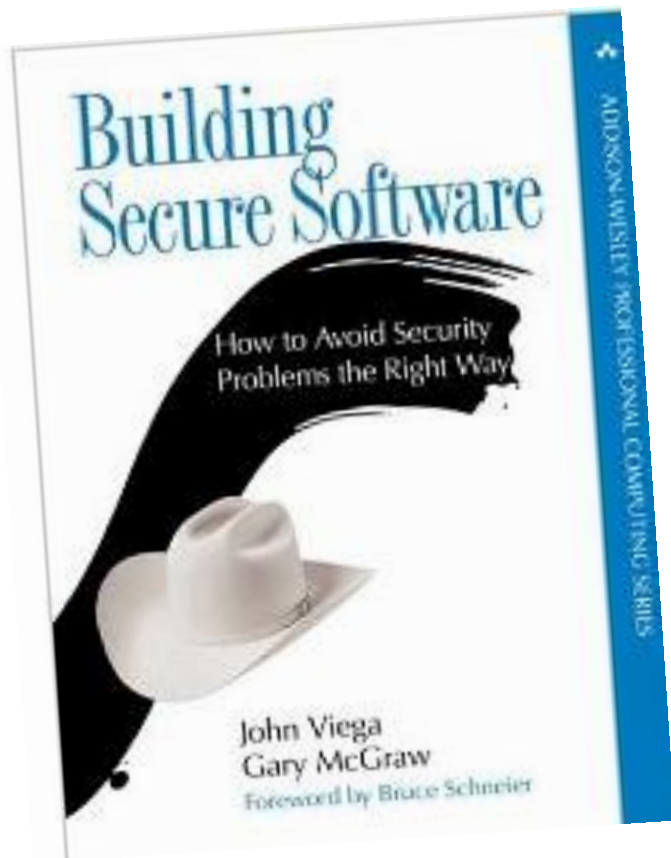
Improve Security and Software Assurance: Tackle the CWE Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors

The Top 25 CWEs represent the most significant exploitable software constructs that have made software so vulnerable. Addressing these will go a long way in securing software, both in development and in operation. [Read more and see the list of Top 25 CWE Most Dangerous Software Errors](#) on the Software Assurance Community Resources and Information Clearinghouse website.

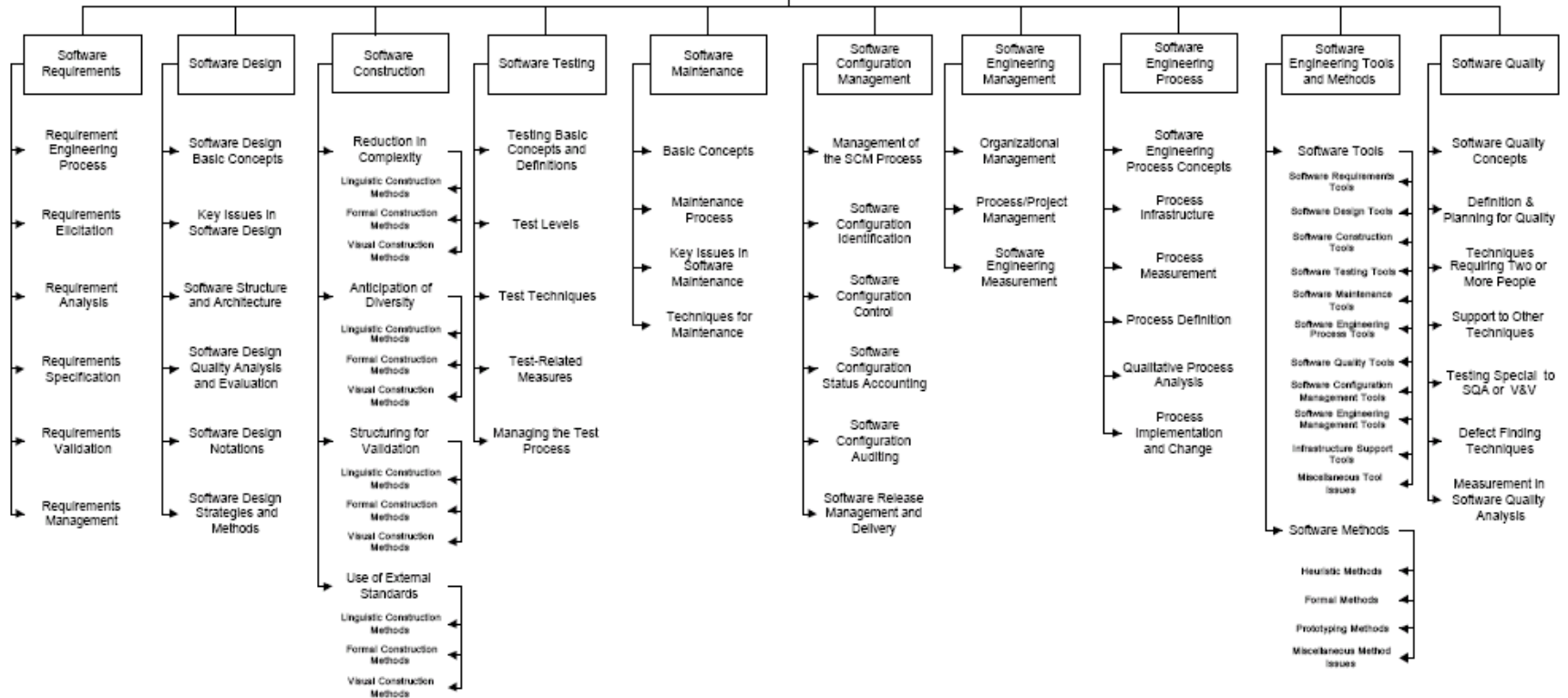
Consistent with this list is the Top 10 Project by the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP). OWASP's report



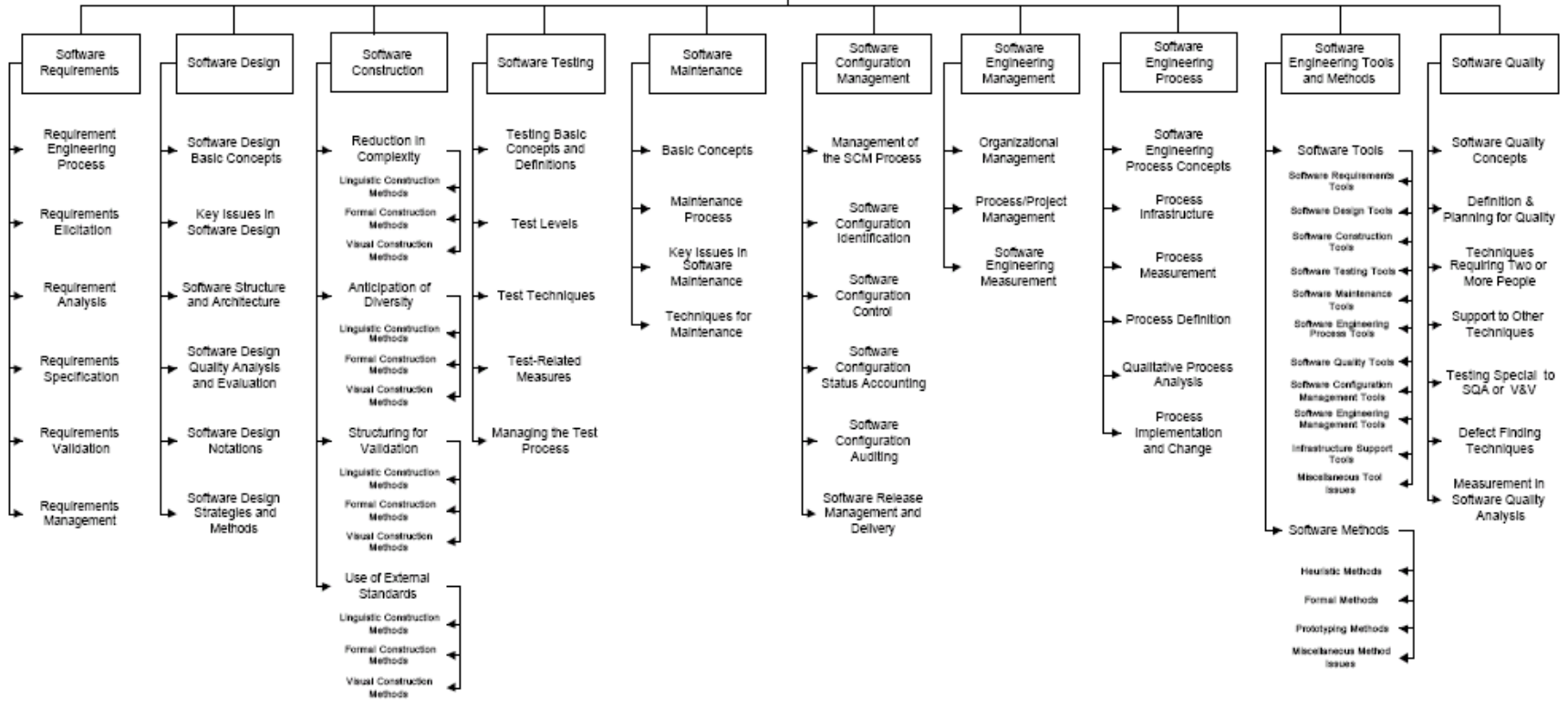




Guide to the Software Engineering Body of Knowledge
(Version 0.95)

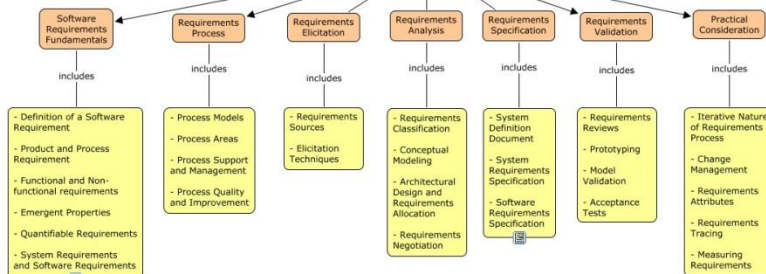


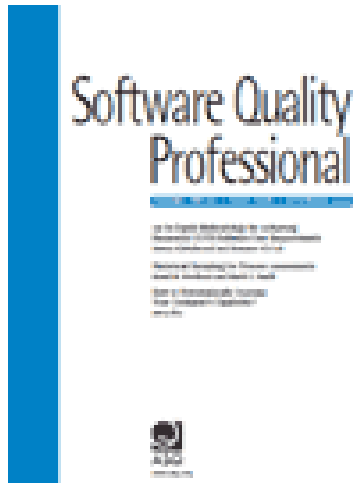
Guide to the Software Engineering Body of Knowledge (Version 0.95)



SWEBOK KA-1

breakdowns to





Cyber Security and Information Systems Information Analysis Center



Ask CSIAAC

Websites

Community

My stuff



Software Security Growth Modeling

Security growth modeling, analogous to reliability growth modeling, is an attempt to quantify how the projected security of a system increases with additional detection and removal of... [read more](#)

Presenter:

Taz Daughtrey
Senior Software
Quality Scientist



Related:

- Webinar Video
- Journal: Software Reliability Engineering
- Security and Software Assurance Programs



Automated Test and Re-Test (ATRT)



Quantifying Uncertainty in Early Lifecycle Cost Estimation



Software Security Growth Modeling



Social Media Analytics and Privacy



Managing Technical Debt



Software Intensive Systems Engineering

Software Intensive Systems Engineering includes the entire field of software and systems engineering and related



Modeling & Simulation

Modeling and Simulation (M&S) is the use of models, including emulators, prototypes, simulators, and stimulators, either statically

Upcoming events

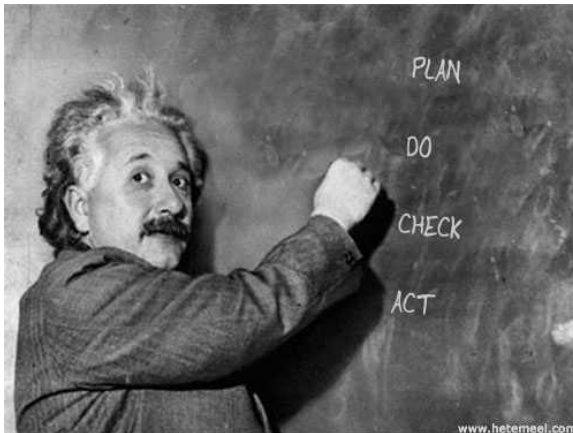
Mar 18 11th Annual Conference on Systems Engineering Research (CSER 2013) Location: Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia Group:


Apr 7 Defense Intelligence Worldwide Location: Baltimore Convention Center Group: *Software Intensive Systems Engineering, Knowledge Management & Information Sharing, Information Assurance, Modeling & Simulation*

Apr 28 APQC's 2013 Knowledge Management Conference Location: Houston, Texas Group: *Knowledge Management & Information Sharing*

Sep 4 14th European Conference on Knowledge Management Location: Kaunas, Lithuania Group: *Knowledge Management &*

Community of Practice → Practical Products



 Learning from Success Stories
A CSIAc Topical Report
September 2012

This study represents another investigation into the use of professional social media to produce useful products dealing with software-intensive systems engineering.

Tom McGibbon, reacting to yet another story of a massively dysfunctional development project [FBI case management system], asked "Are there any successful large and complex modern day software system stories out there? What were the success factors?"

Several responses included citations, which could be the basis for including in a publishable case study. As with others also suggested, it's not immediately clear how many "lessons learned" would apply to development methodologies, to project management, or to other aspects.

Space Shuttle flight control: Fishman, C., "They Write the Right Stuff", Fast Company, December 1996.

2000 Olympics: K. Bossa, K., "Metrics to evaluate vendor-developed software based on test case execution results," IBM Systems Journal, January 2002.

CBOE Direct, a real time trading platform: self-reported at www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/AnnualReportArchive/AnnualReport2003.pdf

European company providing online entertainment, sporting and betting services: Shelley, C.C., "The Evolution of a Super Agile, Scalable Software Capability," www.cs.cmu.edu/~sps/essss/c.pdf (2011)

Traffic collision avoidance system (TCAS) preventing multiple mid-air collisions that would have killed hundreds: http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/11/us/plane_scan_04/Del5E8BPyTZWAwAJN and <http://www.professional.wsl.com/article/BB40000872383204435171045773713219745200172270> (2011)


Digital TV systems: <http://goo.gl/760xh> <http://goo.gl/SH7V>



Other suggested cases (for which we still need published references) included:

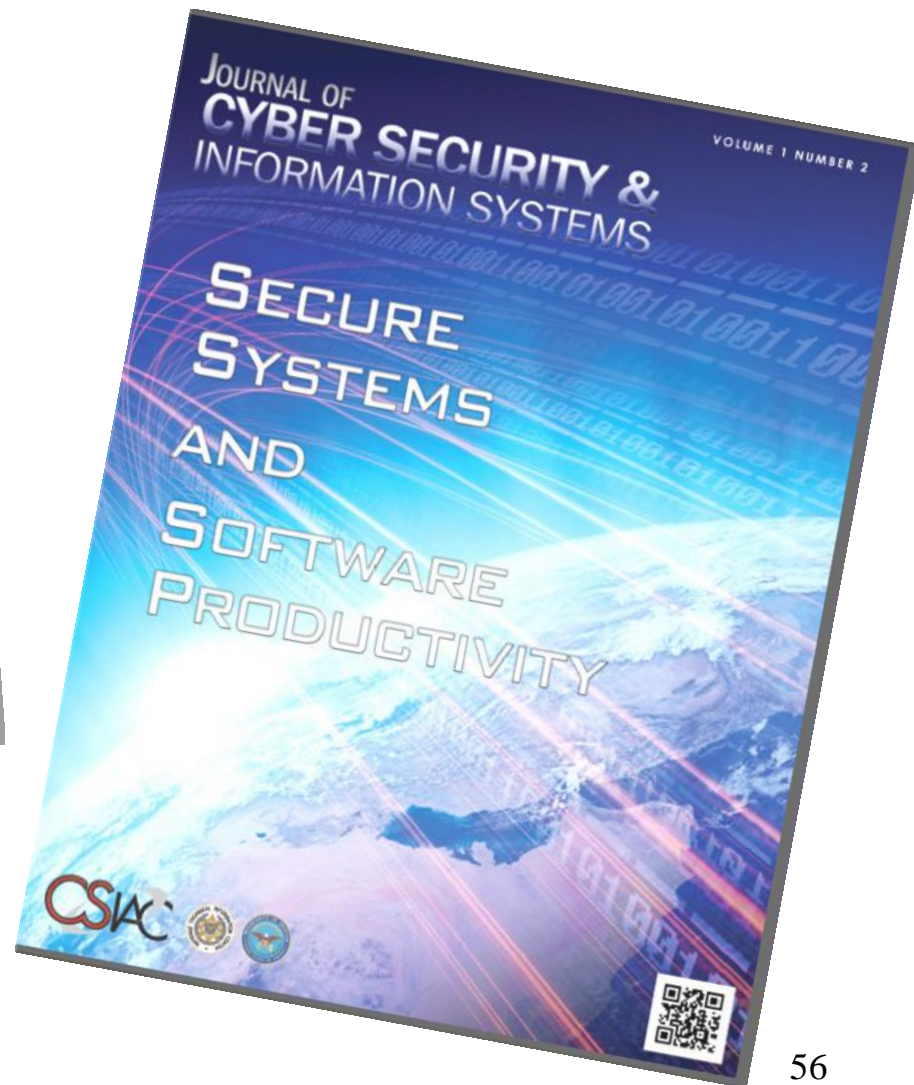
IBM's Federal Systems Division performance on the Global Positioning System (GPS) Ground Station

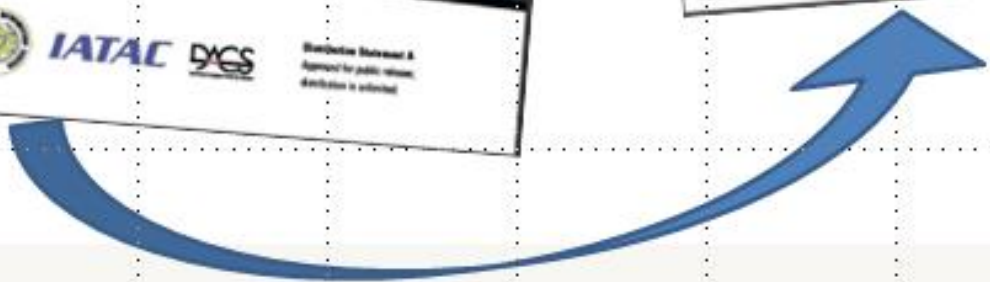
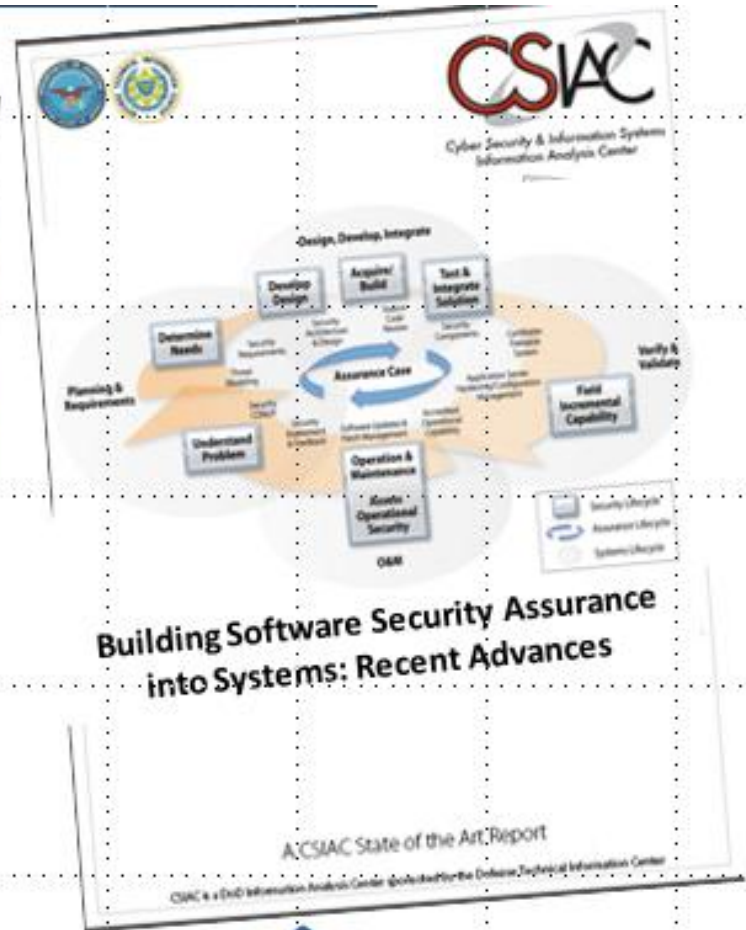
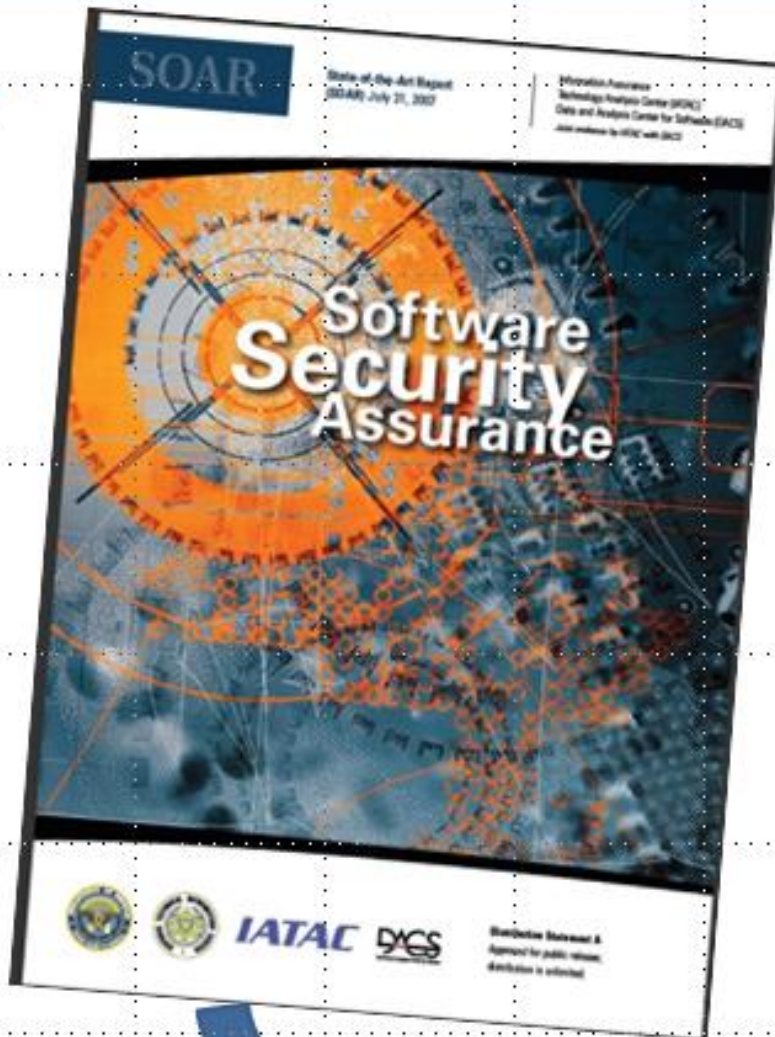
Iridium Project: on June 28, 1990 a "go live" date of 1998 was announced. Successfully achieved in November 1998

Software for several vehicles using the Ford EEC4 (Electronic Engine Control)

The Cyber Security and Information Systems Information Analysis Center is a Department of Defense Information Analysis Center sponsored by the Defense Technical Information Center and operated by  Quintessence Solutions.









ongoing mentoring



follow-up [virtual] sessions



on-the-job application



initial class session

management-sponsored project

Taz Daughtrey



hdaughtrey@quanterion.com

434 841 5444



Cyber Security & Information Systems
Information Analysis Center