TWC: Small: Empirical Evaluation of the Usability and Security Implications of Application Programming Interface Design

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OVERVIEW

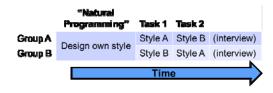
- Develop and empirically test concrete and actionable API design principles that lead to more secure code
- Investigate the tradeoffs between security and usability in language and API design
 - When better usability leads to more secure code (e.g. [Wang]), and when it leads to less secure code (e.g., [Ellis][Stylos])
 - Can we design languages and APIs that help programmers write secure code?
- Threat model: well-meaning and benign programmers, but arbitrarily malicious attackers of programmers' code
- Address all APIs, not just ones for security
 - Security impact when programmers are thinking of functionality, not security
- Initial focus on two areas:
 - Competing C and C++ parallelism language extensions
 - Using immutability to reduce the likelihood of vulnerabilities, especially in concurrent code

SECURITY / USABILITY TRADEOFFS

- Prior empirical work has shown that guidelines for more secure code recommend coding styles that are less preferred / less usable by developers
 - o Factory pattern is 2.1 to 5.3 times slower [Ellis]
 - Create-Set-Call preferred [Stylos]

METHODOLOGIES

- Programmers are people too use proven HCI methods
- Investigate initial learnability
 - o How understandable?
 - o Fosters exploration during learning?
- Investigate effectiveness for novice and experienced users
 - o Error-proneness when coding avoid security flaws
- Ability to find security issues in existing code
- "Contextual Inquiry" [Beyer] field studies
 - Watch programmers working on their actual tasks looking for *breakdowns* and difficulties
 - Understand issues with today's APIs and language features with respect to security and usability
- Corpus studies
 - o Look for evidence of usage and problems
 - o Change logs, bug databases, analysis of code
- Expert interviews
 - Opinions about what is important to study further
- Surveys
 - o How widespread are the identified issues?
- Classroom studies
- Lab studies
 - Controlled A vs B with different versions of API
 - o "Natural programming" to elicit expectations



References

[Beyer] Beyer, H. and Holtzblatt, K., Contextual Design: Defining Custom-Centered Systems. 1998, San Francisco, CA: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, Inc. [Bloch] J. Bloch. Effective Java Programming Language Guide. Mountain View. CA. Sun Microsystems. 2001.

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[Stylos] Stylos, J. and Clarke, S. "Usability Implications of Requiring Parameters in Objects' Constructors," in *International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE'2007)*. Minneapolis, MN: pp. 529-539.

[Wang] Rui Wang, Yuchen Zhou, Shuo Chen, Shaz Qadeer, David Evans, and Yuri Gurevich. 2013. Explicating SDKs: uncovering assumptions underlying secure authentication and authorization. In *Proceedings of the 22nd USENIX conference on Security (SEC'13)*. USENIX Association, Berkeley, CA, USA, 399-414.

C/C++ Parallelism Language Extensions

- OpenMP and Cilk Plus are being considered by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22/WG14 CPLEX standards committee
- What are the Usability and Security issues with each?

Immutability

- Experts and books recommend immutable objects to reduce errors, especially in concurrent code (e.g., [Bloch][Oracle])
- However, a study found the create-set-call pattern is more usable for learnability than required parameters in constructors [Stylos]

INITIAL WORK

- The approach taken by CPLEX experts suggests reductions as a good area for study
 - Especially avoiding race conditions
 - Homeworks using OpenMP and Cilk Plus planned for Spring graduate class on security
 - Study learnability and effectiveness of each API by students
- Taxonomy of immutability features in Java, C, C++, Objective-C, etc.
 - o const, final, readonly
 - o Reference vs. value immutability
 - o But programmers want "logical immutability"
 - E.g., if internal cache
- Examined commit logs in code repositories and found that users wanted logical immutability, but languages only provide bitwise immutability







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