

# Best Security Practices FT: Shared Repositories

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```
mirror object to mirror  
mirror_mod.mirror_object =  
operation == "MIRROR_X":  
mirror_mod.use_x = True  
mirror_mod.use_y = False  
mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Y":  
mirror_mod.use_x = False  
mirror_mod.use_y = True  
mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Z":  
mirror_mod.use_x = False  
mirror_mod.use_y = False  
mirror_mod.use_z = True  
  
selection at the end -add  
mirror_ob.select= 1  
mirror_ob.select=1  
context.scene.objects.active  
("Selected" + str(modifier.  
mirror_ob.select = 0  
= bpy.context.selected_object  
data.objects[one.name].select  
print("please select exactly  
  
-- OPERATOR CLASSES ----  
  
types.Operator):  
X mirror to the selected  
object.mirror_mirror_x"  
mirror X"  
  
context):  
context.active_object is not
```

**Automated scanning**- implementing automated scanning as early as possible can help prevent simple mistakes from making your code vulnerable. In the beginning phase, applications that allow static scanning will be most useful, but the additional precautions remove some of the human error in development. [1]

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**Continuous monitoring-** While scanning can eliminate some of the flaws in code, it is important to monitor all parts of the code base. If there are external libraries associated with the business code, things that effect the libraries will affect the business as well. Monitor patches, updates, and vulnerabilities to be equipped for the best decision making [2].



**Limit Access**- access control is essential in protecting valuable assets. Keeping access to the code contained to a select base will ensure that accidents are limited, stolen credentials are less likely (by availability) to pose a severe risk [1].

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**Reliable authentication-** While limited access provides some protection, increasing authentication measures can also provide additional layered security. The standard today is to implement two factor authentication to reduce efficacy of stolen credentials and increase difficulty of invalid entry [1].



## **Security policies-**

Solidify and enforce policies that will implement security as the standard.

Enabling policies for the entire institution will allow training to be uniform, increasing effectiveness [1].





**Protect intellectual property-** Ensure any code copyrights are confirmed and referenceable. Some version control systems help with this by tracking contributions and histories in detail [1].

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**Utilize encryption-** Keeping the secrets of valuable code should not be treated as ordinary email passwords. Adding tools that utilize password vaults can assist with further protection and layers of separation for information [1].



# Thankyou for your time.

[1]<https://get.assembla.com/blog/source-code-security/>

[2] <https://snyk.io/learn/securing-source-code-repositories/>

