

## Background

- New instances of existing, well studied vulnerabilities, such as SQL injections and buffer overflows, are frequently reported in vulnerability databases
  - 61% web apps contain at least one vulnerability listed in OWASP Top 10 vulnerability categories (*Vereacode Software Security Report 2016*)
  - 66% of vulnerabilities represented flawed programming practices recommended to avoid by secure programming guidelines (CWE/SANS top 25 most dangerous software errors, 2011)
- Developers often ‘blindly’ trust and use programming language APIs as if they are outsourcing security implications to the API itself.
- API security blindspot**: A misconception, misunderstanding, or oversight on the part of the developer when using an API function, which leads to a violation of the recommended API usage protocol with possible introduction of security vulnerabilities. (*Oliveira et. al. 2014, Cappos et. al. 2014*)

## Methods

### Sample:

- n = 109 Java Developers (age range: 21-52 years, 80.7% male)
- 64.2% participants were professional developers, rest were senior/graduate students in Computer Science and Engineering.

### Study Instrument:

- Code review task**: 24 programming puzzles, two-third had API blindspots, one-third had no blindspots in API usage. All puzzles were functional and error free.
- Professional experience assessment**: A self reported assessment on 17 programming concepts and technologies.
- Personality assessment**: Big Five Inventory questionnaire.
- Cognitive assessment**: NIH Oral Symbol Digit Test and Brief Test of Adult Cognition by Telephone.

### Study Procedure:

- Participants were asked to solve a set of six puzzles which were counterbalanced by blindspot and non-blindspot APIs, types of API usage contexts and cyclomatic complexity.
- Personality assessment was done on a 5-point Likert scale.
- A JavaScript plugin recorded audio responses during cognitive assessment.
- Upon completion, participants were presented with the solutions and explanation.

```

1 // OMITTED: Import whatever is needed
2 public final class SystemUtils {
3     public static boolean setDate (String date)
4         throws Exception {
5             return run("DATE=" + date);
6         }
7
8     private static boolean run (String cmd)
9         throws Exception {
10        Process process = Runtime.getRuntime().
11            exec("CMD /C " + cmd);
12        int exit = process.waitFor();
13
14        if (exit == 0)
15            return true;
16        else
17            return false;
18    }
}

```

➤ Example of a blindspot puzzle targeting a Java Runtime API usage.  
 ➤ **Susceptibility to API Blindspot**: Line 10, `Runtime.exec()` method if input sanitization is not done properly.

## Discussion

- Our data supports the notion that blindspots in API functions lead to the introduction of vulnerabilities in software, even for experienced developers.
- Given these findings, API designers should consider addressing developers’ misconceptions and flawed assumptions when working with APIs to increase code security.
- Software Security training and tools **should not come as a “one-size-fits-all”**, but consider developer’s decision making process and possible blindspots.
- Future Directions**: Explore and rank more variants of API blindspots in code repositories and develop detection and recommender tool for developers to write more secure code.

## Questions

- Is there a difference in developer’s accuracy to solve programming puzzles with API blindspots compared to non-blindspot puzzles?
- Which API usage contexts are particularly susceptible to API blindspot?
- Does cyclomatic complexity have an effect on API blindspot?
- Does developer’s technical expertise help him detect API blindspots?
- Do developer’s perception, personality and cognitive ability have an effect on API blindspot detection?

## Results

**1.** Our results confirmed H1 that **developers were less likely to correctly solve puzzles with a blindspot compared to puzzles without a blindspot**. This finding suggests that developers experienced security blindspots while using certain API functions.

**2.** This effect was more pronounced for puzzles with **I/O-related API functions** and when the programming scenario was more complex (i.e., **high cyclomatic complexity**).

**3.** Our data **did not support that developers’ perceptions of puzzle clarity, confidence, difficulty, and familiarity was associated with their ability to detect blindspots**. Our results also did not support that developers’ level of cognitive functioning predicted their ability to detect blindspots.

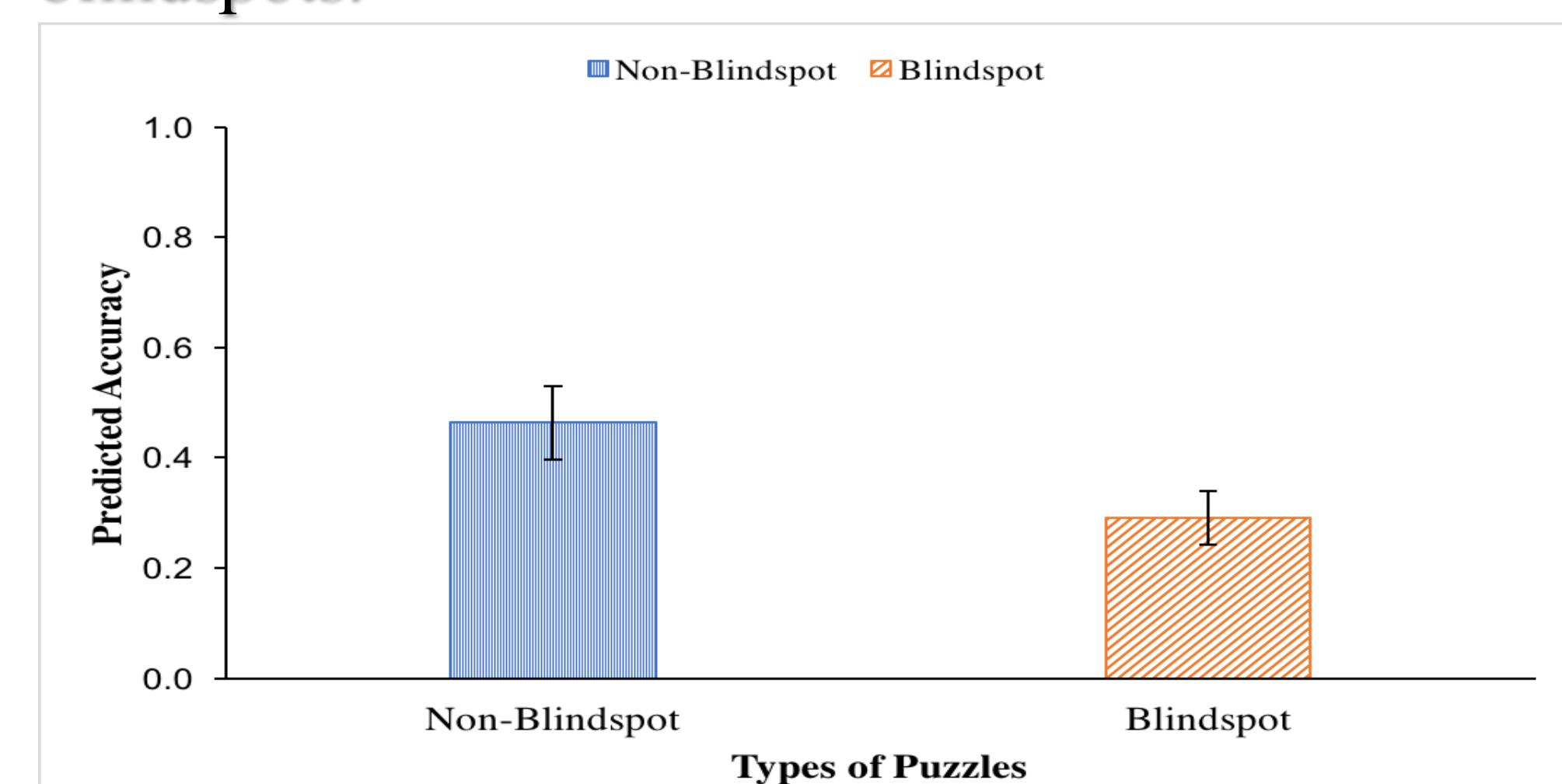


Figure 1: Developers were more likely to accurately solve non-blindspot puzzles than blindspot puzzles. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

**4.** Our data also **did not support that professional and technical experience was associated with developers’ ability to detect blindspots**.

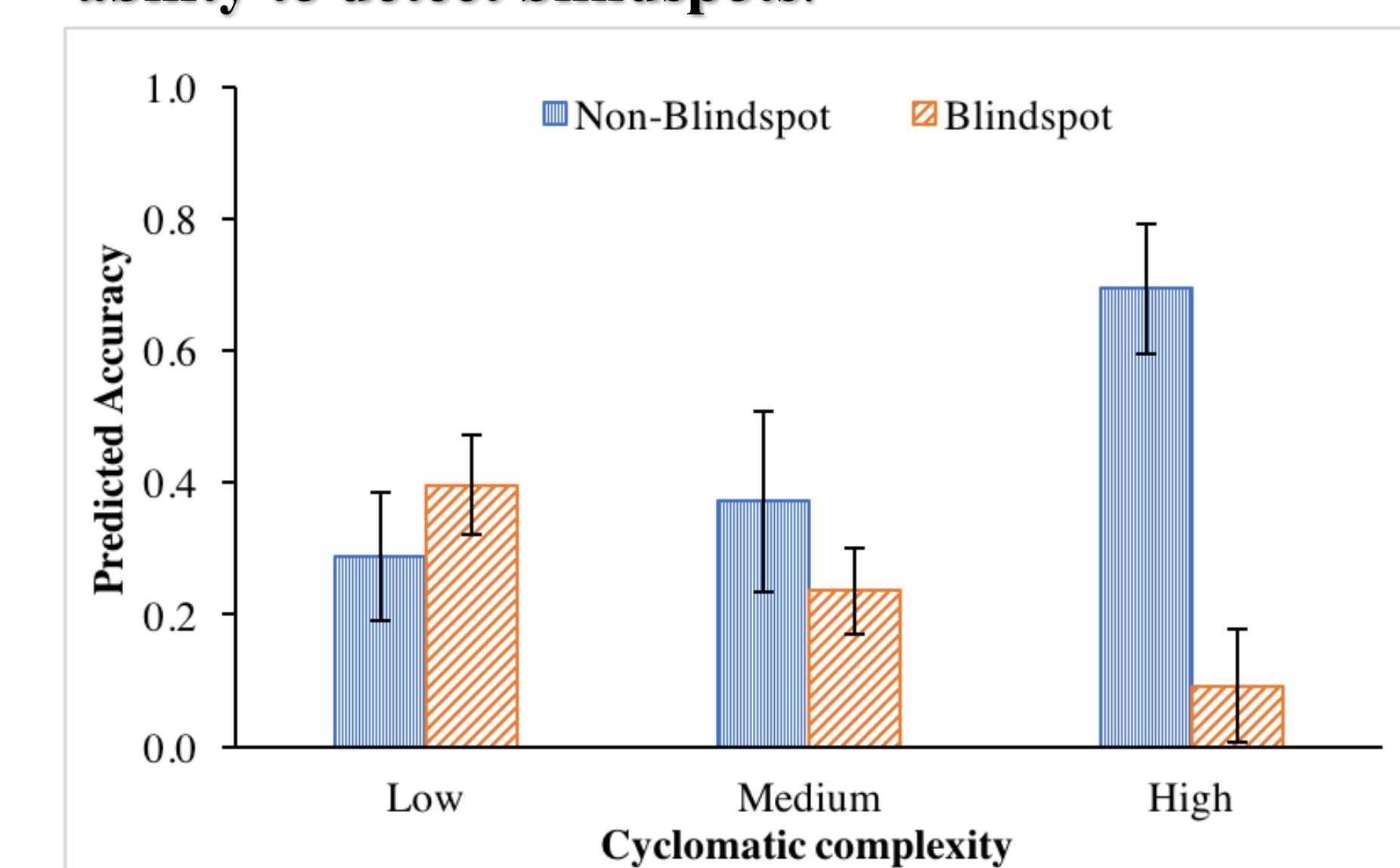


Figure 2: Interaction effect of cyclomatic complexity of the puzzles on accuracy. X-axis shows the three levels of complexity: low( $\leq 2$ ), medium( $3-4$ ) and high( $> 4$ ). Y-axis shows accuracy (predicted probability of correctly solving a puzzle). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

**5.** Our results partially supported that **more openness and higher extraversion as personality traits in developers were associated with higher likelihood to detect blindspots**.