

THE CYBER SECURITY EDUCATION GAP – WHAT DO WE DO NOW?

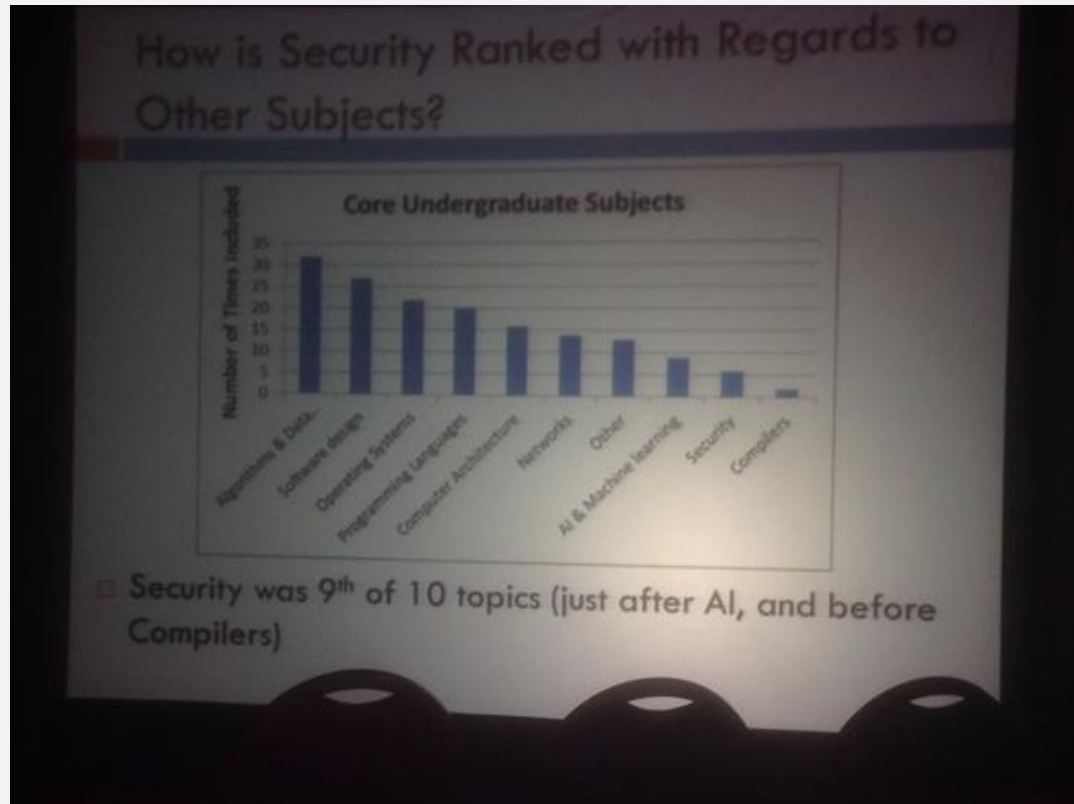
SOURCE Conference Boston 2016

Ming Chow (@0xmchow)

Roy Wattanasin (@wr0)

WHY ARE WE HERE? WHAT ARE THE POINTS?

1. To understand why cyber security is facing a talent shortage (or why it is difficult to find talent in cyber security)
2. To understand why we are still battling the same vulnerabilities for decades
3. To understand just how big the cyber security education gap is –or how big is the iceberg
4. To discuss what **we** can do to address the problems (**we** meaning many different contexts)



The picture that started it all for us: from HOPE X (July 2014): Sarah Zatzko's [How to Prevent Security Afterthought Syndrome](https://twitter.com/sambowne/status/490316922844872704); image from <https://twitter.com/sambowne/status/490316922844872704>



Wesley McGrew

@McGrewSecurity

+ Follow

Dunno how to teach someone all the fundamentals needed to be a good hacker other than putting them through a 4 year CS program or equivalent



RETWEETS

9

FAVORITES

10



7:21 AM - 3 Apr 2015



Tottenkoph

@tottenkoph

+ Follow

@McGrewSecurity I can see how a CS degree can be a good foundation, but there are some big gaps in trad CS progs if you want to be a hacker



RETWEET

1

FAVORITES

4



8:06 AM - 3 Apr 2015



InfoSec Taylor Swift

@SwiftOnSecurity

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IMPORTANT: Multiple people who are graduating college have asked how they can get into InfoSec. What is your advice for people with degrees?



RETWEETS

25

FAVORITES

61



4:24 PM - 26 Apr 2015



Tottenkoph

@tottenkoph

+ Follow

@jth @McGrewSecurity I was surprised a group of freshmen of CS students hadn't even thought of sec as something to "get into" (job/hobby)



8:28 AM - 3 Apr 2015

Software Engineering in the Wild

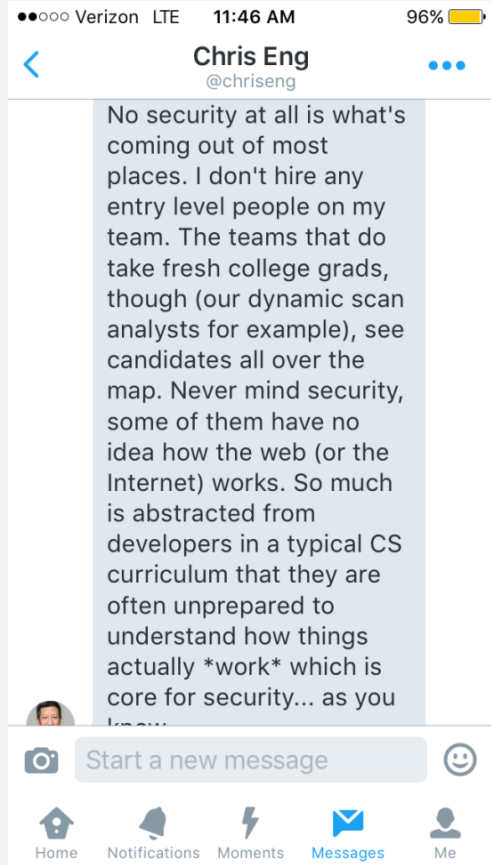
BASIC SECURITY

There are a few types of security vulnerabilities that you should be familiar with, both in terms of how to exploit them and how to harden your code against them.

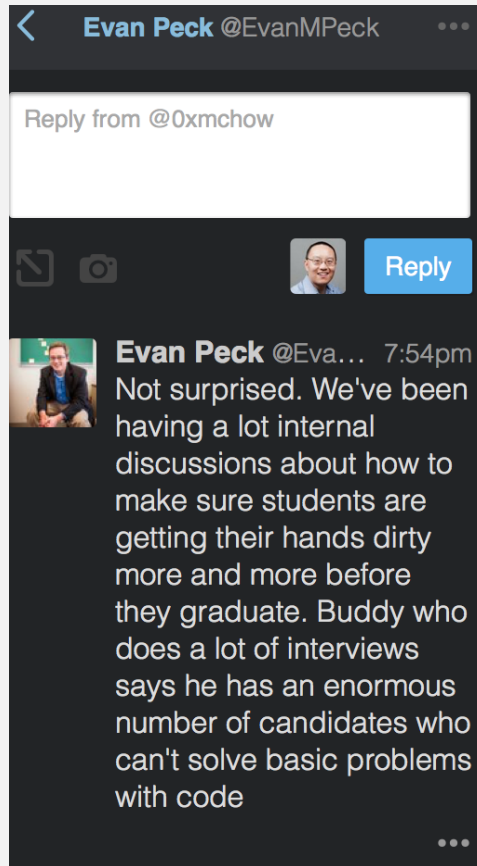
- Compromises your systems
 - Buffer overflow
 - SQL injection
- Compromises your users
 - SQL injection
 - XSS (cross-site scripting)
 - CSRF (cross-site request forgery; AKA: man-in-the-middle attack)
 - etc... (JSONP, and more)

Also be aware of PII (personally identifiable information). Don't expose or log access tokens (e.g.: Facebook, Google), e-mail addresses, or other sensitive information. Don't even store these things in plain text.

From Bill Langenberg, Technical Manager, Software Engineering at TripAdvisor (guest lecture to Web Programming class at Tufts)



For your eyes only, a private message...



A comment regarding previous image...

VULNERABILITIES / THREATS

4/7/2016
11:00 AM



Kelly Jackson
Higgins
News

Connect Directly



0 COMMENTS

[COMMENT NOW](#)

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Top US Undergraduate Computer Science Programs Skip Cybersecurity Classes

New study reveals that none of the top 10 US university computer science and engineering program degrees requires students take a cybersecurity course.

There's the cybersecurity skills gap, but a new study shows there's also a major cybersecurity education gap -- in the top US undergraduate computer science and engineering programs.

An analysis of the top 121 US university computer science and engineering programs found that none of the top 10 requires students take a cybersecurity class for their degree in computer science, and three of the top 10 don't offer any cybersecurity courses at all. The higher-education gap in cybersecurity comes amid the backdrop of some 200,000 unfilled IT security jobs in the US, and an increasing sense of urgency for organizations to hire security talent as cybercrime and cyber espionage threats escalate.

April 7, 2016

April 07, 2016 11:00 ET

CloudPassage Study Finds U.S. Universities Failing in Cybersecurity Education

Cybersecurity Not a Priority for Computer Science Majors

SAN FRANCISCO, CA--(Marketwired - April 07, 2016) - [CloudPassage](#) today announced the results of a recent study analyzing cybersecurity education at undergraduate computer science and engineering programs at top American universities. According to the findings, not one of the top 10 U.S. computer science programs (as ranked by the U.S. News & World Report in 2015) requires a single cybersecurity course for graduation. In fact, only one of the top 36 U.S. computer science programs requires a security course for graduation: the computer science program at University of Michigan.

"I wish I could say these results are shocking, but they're not," said Robert Thomas, CEO of CloudPassage. "With more than 200,000 open cybersecurity jobs in 2015 in the U.S. alone and the number of threat surfaces exponentially increasing, there's a growing skills gap between the bad actors and the good guys. One way to close the gap is through automation, but we also need to train developers, at the very earliest stage of their education, to bake security into all new code. It's not good enough to tack cybersecurity on as an afterthought anymore. This is especially true as more smart devices become Internet accessible and therefore potential avenues for threats."

Key Findings

- None of the top 10 U.S. computer science programs require a cybersecurity course for graduation. In fact, three of the top 10 university programs don't even offer an elective course in cybersecurity.
- University of Michigan (ranked 12th) is the only one of U.S. News & World Report's top 36 U.S. computer science programs that requires a security course for graduation.
- Only three of Business Insiders' top 50 U.S. computer science programs require a cybersecurity course for graduation: University of Michigan (ranked 11th), Brigham Young (ranked 48th), and Colorado State University (ranked 49th).

April 7, 2016

- Only one of the top five schools offering the most cybersecurity electives is ranked in the top 50 computer science programs in the U.S. (Business Insider): Rochester Institute of Technology.
- Despite not being ranked on the U.S. News & World Report list nor the Business Insider list, the University of Alabama is the only institution of the 121 studied to require three or more cybersecurity classes -- three for an information systems degree and four for a computer science degree.

Study Analysis

The American education system is failing computer science students by deprioritizing cybersecurity training. Universities are inadvertently contributing to the lack of cybersecurity readiness in the U.S. by failing to teach students how to implement security thinking and awareness into all new code design, development, and testing. Given the increasingly complex nature of today's threat landscape, security can no longer be added on after new products and innovations are delivered to market. Cybersecurity training must be a graduation requirement for all computer science programs.

Cybersecurity Education - A Starting Point

"Our research reinforces what many have been saying: there is an incredible IT security skills gap. But what we've revealed is that a major root cause is a lack of education and training at accredited schools," said Thomas. "CloudPassage is prepared to donate technology to universities committed to tackling this important issue. Our hope is to forge deeper partnerships with these schools when they are ready to expand their curriculum, with the longer term goal to make security awareness and skills ubiquitous across all technology education programs."

Study Methodology

CloudPassage hired an independent consultant to analyze undergraduate computer science, computer engineering and computer information systems degree programs from top-ranked U.S. universities. The 121 university programs reviewed were pulled from three separate 2015 rankings: [U.S. News and World Report's Best Global Universities for Computer Science](#), [Business Insider's Top 50 best computer-science and engineering schools in America](#), and [QS World University Rankings 2015 - Computer Science & Information](#).

April 7, 2016

Cybersecurity Ed: meeting the challenge

- *Challenge*: changing undergrad curriculum difficult (no knobs)
 - cybersecurity: typically, advanced undergrad elective
 - integration throughout curriculum?
- *learning from our (MA) past*: Commonwealth Information Technology Initiative (CITI)

CITI

- launched in 2000, funded by BHE
- All segments of public higher education, with industry
- “strengthen and modernize computer science and IT programs” in MA public higher ed.



From Dr. James Kurose, Assistant Director, Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate, NSF at Innovations Partnerships Network (IPN) Conference on December 9, 2015

A CS CURRICULUM'S RESPONSIBILITY AND OBLIGATION

- Most Computer Science curricula go through national accreditation (e.g., Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology)
- Why is accreditation important? To assess the quality of curriculum; to ensure curriculum has basic foundations according to specific accreditation.
- One of the important outcomes of a Computer Science curriculum via ABET: **“An understanding of professional, ethical, legal, security and social issues and responsibilities”**

FOR YOUR EYES ONLY

From 11/6/2011 during evaluation of Tufts' Computer Science curriculum, preliminary findings of the ABET evaluator: "There are several gaps in coverage that I have already pointed out to you and are obvious to anyone looking at a map of our coverage: > e. An understanding of professional, ethical, legal, security and social issues and responsibilities --We have part of this with EM54 (an Ethics course), **but there is little or no coverage of legal and security issues in the required curriculum.**"



Evan Peck

@EvanMPeck

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@0xmchow on a side note: any good resources better integrating security into existing CS curriculum (like data structures)?



RETWEET

1



3:22 PM - 30 Dec 2014

THE KEY: INTEGRATION INTO (MOST) COMPUTER SCIENCE COURSES

- Make students think #whatcouldpossiblygowrong; violate invariants, preconditions
- “Thinking like an attacker” is hard, a very different way of thinking and mindset
- Encourage students to think about security at the beginning of any project/assignment rather than being bolted on at the end
- Hands-on practice is required
- Inform them of opportunities in Security (sadly, many do not know)

EXAMPLE: DATA STRUCTURES

- The second course in most Computer Science curricula
- Discussion: the hash function for hash tables: collisions are bad but will be inevitable for simple hash functions. In the real world, hash functions are critical for security, use to verify integrity, and collisions are extremely bad (e.g., MD5)

EXAMPLE: WEB PROGRAMMING

- The full-stack: HTTP, HTML5, CSS, JavaScript, server-side, data persistence using database(s)
- Build client and server, then break. Since spring 2014, students had to create “Marauder's Map”
- Issues taught: input validation, XSS, injection attacks
- Assignment: Students are paired to perform a security audit another student's client and server.
- Example (from spring 2013):
<https://tuftsdev.github.io/WebProgramming/assignments/security-gjoseph/report.html>

EXAMPLE: USING EXISTING FRAMEWORKS

- HIPAA Security versus HIPAA Privacy
- NIST, ISO, HITRUST, GRC
- Ethics, privacy, segregation of duties
- Local, state and international laws
- CIS
- PCI, HITECH
- Healthcare terms like PHI, PII, EHR, etc.

EXAMPLE: SENIOR CAPSTONE PROJECT / SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

- Exercise: think of abuse cases in the specification and design phases
- Deliverable: technical risk analysis table for capstone project (in the fall)
- From @chriseng: "Undergraduate CS projects should be subjected to security testing" @sfjacob #AppSecCali2016 (/cc @0xmchow)
<https://twitter.com/chriseng/status/692510469442117634>

EXAMPLE: APPLICATIONS OF INFOSEC. IN HEALTHCARE

- Concept of “not bolted on ...”
- How to test and monitor software applications (reverse engineering)
- Evaluate information security tools
- Review existing/new IoT devices and its uses
- Create an incident response checklist and how to respond
- OWASP Top 10 & OWASP Mobile Security Project

EXAMPLE: GAME DEVELOPMENT

- Issues taught: cheating in games, virtual economies, and abusing online games
(https://tuftsdev.github.io/GameDevelopment/notes/ethics_security.html)
- Assignment: Read four accepted articles from IEEE Security & Privacy Securing Online Games issue (May/June 2009), answer five questions
- <https://tuftsdev.github.io/GameDevelopment/assignments/security.html>

EXAMPLE: EMERGING ISSUES IN HEALTHCARE

- Review of current events on a weekly-basis
- Review/ Discussion Questions of students' feedback of ongoing and past information security events
- Threat vectors / FBI warnings and lists of healthcare breaches, Verizon DBIR, Mandiant Report
- Opportunities to network with colleagues and present at conferences
- Awareness of new technologies like implantable medical devices, PHR

EXAMPLE: MOBILE MEDICAL DEVICES AND APPS

- Issues taught: security and privacy of medical devices (<https://mchow01.github.io/talks/SecurityMedicalDevices.pdf>)
- Activities: think of security issues in the design phase
- Project 1: Build a temperature sensing device using an Arduino (hardware); iOS app to display readings
- Project 2: Build a patient monitoring device
- Guest speakers: former President of St. Elizabeth Hospital in Brighton, MA, Chief Medical Information Officer at University of California, San Francisco
- Article about our work: <http://now.tufts.edu/articles/engineeringreality>

EXAMPLE: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER SECURITY AT TUFTS

- Syllabus runs the broad spectrum: network security, web security, incident handling, privacy, forensics
- Real assignments: analyze packets captured from DefCon, build an intrusion detection system (using Ruby and PacketFu)
- There is a CTF game; students play in teams
- World class guest speakers. Special thanks to Steve Christey Coley, Chris Wysopal, Peter Ballerini and his team at Putnam Investments, Kade Crockford, Gary McGraw, Vik Solem, Silicosis, Josh Abraham for their contributions over the years.

EXAMPLE: HEALTHCARE INFORMATION SECURITY SYSTEMS AT BRANDEIS

- Syllabus runs the broad spectrum: healthcare information security, privacy, application security, incident handling, threat modeling, healthcare medical devices, IoT, mobile applications
- Real hands-on assignments: Analyze your organization's information security program, analyze existing security tools, create your own ISP, conduct risk assessments, research additional information security topics, write paper(s) and have two students give feedback to your paper
- Discussion on weekly news and security events
- Guest speakers from the field

EXAMPLE: MACHINE STRUCTURE AND ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING

- Reverse engineering (e.g., “binary bomb”)
- Buffer overflow

SUCCESS STORIES



COMP 120 ▾

Q & A


Resources

Statistics

Manage Class

 Ming Chow 

s project1 project2 examples

 Note History:

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 note ☆

stop following

42 views

Actions ▾

Word of advice for anyone pushing work to a personal repository

Hey guys I wanted to make a piazza post giving everyone a word of caution about what they push to a personal github account. Today I decided to push my groups work to a personal github account so employers would be able to see the work. I later found out that there was sensitive information pertaining to the web application that allowed access to accounts made on Django, Amazon and other services. Within 5 hours of pushing this content my group received emails from AWS reporting suspicious activity on our account and detailing charges that were made to the account.

So my word of advice is be wary of what you push to a personal repository as it is likely that the information is being monitored in some way. Hope my mistake serves as a lesson for all the other groups out there.

#pin

news

Thanks



Academic x



Mar 9 ☆



to ming ▾

Hey Ming,

Just wanted to reach out and say thank you for your generous guidance and enthusiasm as a professor while I was at Tufts. Barstool Sports (my employer) recently relaunched our entire infrastructure and I was charged with the development of the mobile app and API that powers it.

The lessons learned in your courses were major influences not only in my ability to land the job, but to help build a scalable and reliable product. We just mitigated a XSS attack this morning, and I am confident that without the information I learned in your courses that the exploit would have gone unnoticed.

Thanks again Ming,

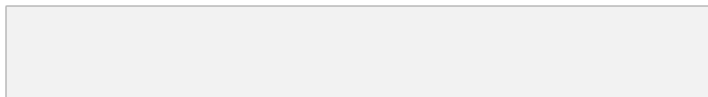
Hope all is well!

P.S. Tough year to be Arsenal or United fans. :(

Boston Globe Article



Academic x



5/5/10 ☆



http://www.boston.com/yourtown/news/medford/2009/08/tufts_president_among_those_li.html

So apparently I'm such a leet haxor I can hack sites without even being aware of it. Comp20 A4 taught me well?

-Mike

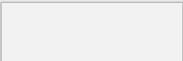


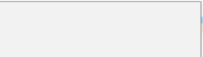

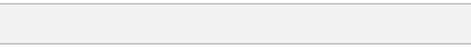



(pretty darn baffled - a friend found this for me today)

Never trusting user input



Academic x



-  Hi Ming, Wanted to let you know that I put my Comp20 knowledge to very good u... 10:42 AM (5 hours ago) ☆
-  **Ming Chow** Ironically, they are some of the worst developers with regards to handling so... 12:17 PM (3 hours ago) ☆
-  d be happy to have the example in the talk, as long as you remove the speci... 1:35 PM (2 hours ago) ☆
-  via cs.tufts.edu 1:42 PM (2 hours ago) ☆  
- to Ming ▾

The following would be good:

Today at my internship, I was looking at some code that sent post requests to the server and realized the input wasn't sanitized! I showed my supervisor some cross site scripting on his development server and he's now pretty frantically running around trying to determine the scope of the security holes. Hilarious that a government contractor with a cyber security department in the same building made a thing so insecure, but at least they've got a Comp20 grad to come to the rescue. I have a feeling that security might become a focus of my internship. Anyways, just wanted to say thanks for the preparation for this job, I've been using literally every part of Comp20 every day here and it's been easy so far.

...



Feb 5



to Ming

Hi Ming,

Already started reading them.

I reached out a while ago to Brian Milas from the 199 board about an internship at his startup Covered. He was impressed with me knowing what XSS was and I have a second interview coming up in a couple weeks. Thought you'd like to know hear more examples of how useful the stuff we learned in 20 is.

I have attached the instructions for the Oxford recommendation, it's due before the end of February.

Thanks!
Thomas

PS
I'll be taking Security in the fall. Can't wait

“ I had the opportunity to take an Information Assurance Management class taught by Prof. Wattanasin at Brandeis last spring.

I found the course content extremely useful and enjoyed the 10 weeks thoroughly. What made the learning process most effective was Roy's teaching style- He kept his students engaged and probed us all further to think in the right direction and reach the appropriate conclusions.

Due to his vast experience in the healthcare field, I have turned to him for advice time and again. He has always been available to share his expertise and was able to help me make some important career decisions.

I highly recommend Mr. Wattanasin as a professor, coach and mentor. **less** ”

“ I met Roy a few years ago as a student of his class "Information Security in the Healthcare Industry." The dates that mandated healthcare organizations to commit to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) compliance requirements were closing in, so this was a class I intended to get a lot out of. Roy did not disappoint me. Roy's knowledge of the industry and its compliance regulations were impressive, but that was second to his patience and willingness to help individual students when they really needed it. I was very happy to have him as a teacher, and you will be happy to have him on your team of instructors. **less** ”

“ I had the opportunity to take an Healthcare Information Security class taught by Prof. Wattanasin at Brandeis University last fall.

I found the course content extremely useful and enjoyed the 10 weeks thoroughly. This is an online class however Roy made this class so engaging that I feel that I was in a real classroom. Roy has very special teaching skills that kept his students engaged and probed us all further to think in the right direction and reach the appropriate conclusions. He also designed the program in a very good way : ordered, good coverage from entry level to mid-advanced level, and brought everyone's experience out to benefit with each other.

Due to his vast experience in the healthcare field, I have turned to him for advice. He has always been available to share his expertise and was able to help me make some important career decisions.

I am really happy that I had opportunity to learn and know from Roy. I highly recommend him. less ”



Feb 5



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PS
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FACT TO THE MATTER IS



Kevin Fu
@DrKevinFu

 Follow

Computer science education without [#swsec](#) == shop class without safety training. All thumbs.

technology



Gary McGraw @cigitalgem

Think of #swsec tools like you think of chainsaws @sfjacob
treat with respect
use them (don't just sit them around)

RETWEETS

4

LIKES

5



3:36 AM - 12 Apr 2016



NEED: REAL AND "VALUABLE" ASSIGNMENTS

- Capture The Flag (CTF) games
- Code reviews
- Conduct risk assessments, metrics
- Create information security policies
- Research papers on information security topics that students care about
- Mock-interviews that can be used at student's organizations
- Hands-on assignments
- Peer reviews of assignments
- Attend local security events/webinars and discuss

From New England Security
Day Spring 2016, April 28th,
Security Education Panel

Shriram Krishnamurthi

Code review

*We don't spend enough time in curricula
reviewing code, despite its clear importance for
ensuring security in the field.*

FACEBOOK'S RECENTLY OPEN SOURCED CTF

“Career Advantage

Not only do CTFs have the ability to teach more technical skills than you'll get in an average computer science program, they can also help you break into the security industry. When I started looking for full-time positions, I found security job interviews to be a lot like CTF challenges, which made it easier for me to demonstrate my technical skills --- and I was able to make an impact from day one.

When I joined the Facebook security team last year, it was in large part because of the experience I gained through CTFs. When I was a student at the University of Michigan, the TA for my security class introduced me to CTFs, which exposed me to a fun and practical side of security that I didn't get in class.”

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/notes/facebook-ctf/facebook-ctf-is-now-open-source/525464774322241/>

NO EXCUSE

- There is no excuse to not integrate security into Computer Science courses, especially systems and application-based courses.
- Inform students of the security and privacy problems and opportunities; ask students to be good citizens.
- Encourage and challenge students to develop the curiosity and mindset of the bad guy/girl
- Do not use only traditional teaching and learning techniques for courses. Learning how to take tests isn't helping.
- Provide mentorship, menteeship, and networking opportunities.
- Provide guidelines of lessons learned through presentations like this.
- Work with all and the younger generation through classes, workshops, presentations and conferences.



Chris Eng

@chriseng

 Follow

"We can't address the talent gap without retrofitting the CS degree." Update textbooks, educate professors, etc. [@sfjacob](#)
[#AppSecCali2016](#)

RETWEETS

5

LIKES

5



4:50 PM - 27 Jan 2016



Tad Taylor @tad_taylor · Jan 27

[@chriseng](#) [@cigitalgem](#) [@sfjacob](#) CS degree needs to bring logic, philosophy, etc. to teach people to think & communicate. [#swsec](#) = thinking



1



ONLY THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG

[SUBSCRIBE](#)[SEARCH](#)[MENU](#)

Programmers: Stop Calling Yourself Engineers



Programmers: Stop Calling Yourself Engineers

It undermines a long tradition of designing and building infrastructure in the public interest.

32k



TEXT SIZE



IAN BOGOST | NOV 5, 2015 |

TECHNOLOGY

ONLY THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG (CONTINUED)

“The title “engineer” is cheapened by the tech industry.

Recent years have seen prominent failures in software. Massive data breaches at Target, Home Depot, BlueCross BlueShield, Anthem, Harvard University, LastPass, and Ashley Madison only scratch the surface of the cybersecurity issues posed by today’s computer systems. The Volkswagen diesel-emissions exploit was caused by a software failing, even if it seems to have been engineered, as it were, deliberately.”

Source: http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2015/11/programmers-should-not-call-themselves-engineers/414271/?single_page=true

FURTHER SECURITY EDUCATION GAPS

- Awareness that software has critical infrastructure, has life-and-death implications
- Policy and leadership (see encryption debates)





Chris Wysopal

@WeldPond

Follow

1st yr CompSci students 1st lecture should include a SQLi exploit walk through like MechE students see a Tacoma Narrows Bridge failure video

RETWEETS

86

LIKES

105



7:45 AM - 13 May 2016



Andrew Case @attrc · 7h

@WeldPond @egyp7 most 1st year students don't know SQL though... probably appropriate in later classes though



2



[View other replies](#)



Chris Wysopal @WeldPond · 7h

@attrc @egyp7 it's the failure that's important. MechE students don't understand the mechanics of. Resonance either.



3



[View other replies](#)

THE NEED: FOLLOW THIS MODEL?

ASCE

Code of Ethics¹

Fundamental Principles²

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

1. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare and the environment;
2. being honest and impartial and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;
3. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and
4. supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

Fundamental Canons

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and shall strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development³ in the performance of their professional duties.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence.
3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, and dignity of the engineering profession and shall act with zero-tolerance for bribery, fraud, and corruption.
7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers, and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

Guidelines to Practice Under the Fundamental Canons of Ethics

Canon 1.

Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and shall strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development in the performance of their professional duties.

- a. Engineers shall recognize that the lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices incorporated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices.
- b. Engineers shall approve or seal only those design documents, reviewed or prepared by them, which are determined to be safe for public health and welfare in conformity with accepted engineering standards.
- c. Engineers whose professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health and welfare of the public are endangered, or the principles of sustainable development ignored, shall inform their clients or employers of the possible consequences.
- d. Engineers who have knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of the provisions of Canon 1 shall present such information to the proper authority in writing and shall cooperate with the proper authority in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required.

NCEES Principles and Practice of Engineering Examination Software Engineering Exam Specifications

Effective Beginning with the April 2013 Examinations

- The exam is an 8-hour open-book exam. It contains 40 multiple-choice questions in the 4-hour morning session, and 40 multiple-choice questions in the 4-hour afternoon session. Examinee works all questions.
- The exam uses both the International System of units (SI) and the US Customary System (USCS).
- The exam is developed with questions that will require a variety of approaches and methodologies, including design, analysis, and application.
- The knowledge areas specified as examples of kinds of knowledge are not exclusive or exhaustive categories.

decisions under uncertainty)

VIII. Quality Assurance	6
A. Software quality fundamentals (e.g., organizational role, value and cost of quality, models and quality characteristics, software quality improvement)	
B. Software quality management processes and systems (e.g., product assurance, process assurance, quality analysis and evaluation)	
C. Software quality techniques (e.g., reviews, audits, software quality requirements, defect characterization, software quality measurement, software quality tools)	
IX. Safety, Security, and Privacy	12
A. Basic concepts (e.g., security versus privacy, intellectual property, confidentiality, integrity, availability, Common Criteria, component criticality)	
B. Secure architecture and design (e.g., secure communications, disaster recovery, encryption, patterns and anti-patterns, infrastructure and environment planning)	
C. Secure coding (e.g., secure subsets, encryption and keying, numerical precision, accuracy and errors)	
D. Human-computer interface design (e.g., use of shape and color, response time, system navigation, consistency, error messages)	
E. Safety issues (e.g., hazard analysis, failure analysis, fault-tolerant design, fail-safe design, fault-recovery)	
F. Identity, authentication, and authorization (e.g., biometrics, password strength)	
G. Threat analysis and remediation (e.g., spoofing, tampering, repudiation, information disclosure, denial of service, elevation of privilege, assurance cases, security audits)	
H. Security testing (e.g., penetration testing, intrusion detection, fuzz testing, fault injection)	

HOW TUFTS IS ADDRESSING THE POLICY GAP

- Tufts can make global contributions to this nascent field by leveraging our existing strengths in Diplomacy, International Relations, Political Science, Computer Science, and Active Citizenship.
 - Side note: Boston College founded a new MS in Cyber Security and Policy in January 2016 but without much help with from Computer Science as the program does not have emphasis on Security in curriculum (special thanks to Kevin Powers)
- Step 1: A bridge professorship in Cyber Security and Policy between School of Engineering and The Fletcher School (only two schools)
- Step 2: Joint Computer Science and Political Science course on Cyber Security and Cyber Warfare (accepted; will run in spring 2017)
- Step 3: Start Certificate and Masters Programs

GOALS OF NEW COURSE AND PROGRAM

- To engage International Relations, Political Science, and non-technical/engineering students in a sustained discussion on a topic that has transcended to an international security issue.
- To expose Computer Science and Engineering students to the realm of policy-making understanding key issues in the strategic management of cyber security for the organizations of industry and government.
- To develop intellectual bridges among students and faculty members in International Relations, Political Science, Computer Science, and other Departments in the University. One of the reasons behind the lack of progress in cyber security is because of the technical and non-technical knowledge gap. Partisanship is getting worse especially in politics: too often, people cannot sit down at the same table to discuss the issues.
- To encourage the students to be involved, be active citizens. Currently, there is a lack of ownership in educating and informing the public about the politics, risks, and legal issues in technology. Being involved and being bipartisan is the best form of citizenship. Involvement can be as simple as talking to people who are just curious about the issues, to being active in the local, state, or even federal governments.
- To engage in constructive and healthy debates. Students need to understand that tradeoffs are necessary in security and privacy.

HOW BRANDEIS IS GOING TO ADDRESS THE POLICY GAP

- Proposed:
 - Open up healthcare information security systems course to all Brandeis students as it is a required course in the healthcare medical informatics program. (Make course an elective course for all people outside the program) who want to learn
 - High School?
 - Undergraduate?
 - Development of new course to incorporate student projects and work directly with students throughout course
 - Provide the ability to have course every semester so that course does not fill up
 - Incorporate additional required information security and elective courses in to other Brandeis programs?
 - To ensure security is throughout lifecycle rather than bolted on.
 - Certification program
 - Integration with departments

From New England Security
Day Spring 2016, April 28th,
Security Education Panel

Carl Landwehr

Leaders

We need to train future leaders, not just computer science students, to understand the principles behind public policy issues relating to cybersecurity and privacy, so that when they rise to decision-making positions they will be less susceptible to poor advice.

From New England Security
Day Spring 2016, April 28th,
Security Education Panel

Brian Levine

Educate broadly

CS/EE students need exposure to outside topics such as finance, criminology, democracy, and censorship. Sometimes the best solution isn't technical.

From The Computer Science Teachers
Association

(CTSA) [http://www.techrepublic.com/ar
ticle/cs-teachers-ramping-up-
cybersecurity-education/](http://www.techrepublic.com/article/cs-teachers-ramping-up-cybersecurity-education/)

<http://www.csteachers.org/>



TechRepublic.



CXO

Innovation

Cloud

Security

Big Data

More -

Newsletters

Forums

Resource Library

Tech

SECURITY

Computer science teachers need cybersecurity education says CSTA industry group

The Computer Science Teachers Association (CTSA) is working on a cybersecurity certification program for computer science educators, so they can better teach students about computer security.

By Evan Kobleritz | May 10, 2016, 11:29 AM PST

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

- “[HOPE X] How to Prevent Security Afterthought Syndrome” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLiOqii0c9E>
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- <http://www.techrepublic.com/article/cs-teachers-ramping-up-cybersecurity-education>
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