

Empower New Code Citizens to Reflect and Communicate on Code Security

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May 20, 2025 SoSySec Seminar Rennes



Outline

- Background
 - Curriculum Vitae
 - Developer-Centred Security
 - A Serious Game for Software Security, the Citadel Programming Lab
- Code Security Empowering Workshop
 - Securing New Code-Citizens
 - Provoking Games
 - Cybersecurity Cards
 - Secrious Project
- Perspectives
- Rennes Research Visits

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- Since 2014 Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh
- 2010-2014 Research Engineer at SafeRiver Paris
- 2008-2010 Research Assistant at INRIA Grenoble
- 2007-2008 ERCIM Fellow at CRP Henri Tudor Luxembourg
- 2007 PhD Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh
- 2002 MSc-UG Studies University Pierre et Marie Curie Paris



Developer-Centred Security – Safety-Security-Usability Analysis – Security by Design – Formal Methods – Programming Languages – Computing Education – Serious Games





The Observer

One engineer's curiosity may have saved us from a devastating cyber-attack John Naughton

In discovering malicious code that endangered global networks in opensource software, Andres Freund exposed our reliance on insecure. volunteermaintained tech

Sat 6 Apr 2024 16.00 BST

< Share



CHI 2020 Paper

2016 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy

You Get Where You're Looking For The Impact of Information Sources on Code Security

Yasemin Acar, Michael Backes, Sascha Fahl, Doowon Kim[†], Michelle L. Mazurek[†], Christian Stransky CISPA, Saarland University; [†]University of Maryland, College Park

2021 IEEE Secure Development Conference (SecDev)

Developers Are Neither Enemies Nor Users: They Are Collaborators

Partha Das Chowdhury, Joseph Hallett, Nikhil Patnaik, Mohammad Tahaei and Awais Rashid Bristol Cyber Security Group University of Bristol, UK {partha.daschowdhury, joseph.hallett, nikhil.patnaik, mohammad.tahaei, awais.rashid}@bristol.ac.uk

2017 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy

Stack Overflow Considered Harmful? The Impact of Copy&Paste on Android Application Security

Felix Fischer, Konstantin Böttinger, Huang Xiao, Christian Stransky*, Yasemin Acar*, Michael Backes*, Sascha Fahl* Fraunhofer Institute for Applied and Integrated Security; *CISPA, Saarland University

CHI 2020, April 25–30, 2020, Honolulu, HI, USA

Listen to Developers! A Participatory Design Study on Security Warnings for Cryptographic APIs

Peter Leo Gorski, Yasemin Acar*, Luigi Lo Iacono, Sascha Fahl* TH Köln/University of Applied Sciences, *Leibniz University Hannover

Making Sense of the Unknown: How Managers Make Cyber **Security Decisions**

BENJAMIN SHREEVE, University of Bristol, United Kingdom CATARINA GRALHA, NOVA LINCS, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal AWAIS RASHID, University of Bristol, United Kingdom JOÃO ARAÚJO and MIGUEL GOULÃO, NOVA LINCS, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal

2022 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP)

How Does Usable Security (Not) End Up in Software Products? Results From a Qualitative Interview Study

Marco Gutfleisch ^{⊚*}, Jan H. Klemmer ^{⊚†}, Niklas Busch ^{⊚†}, Yasemin Acar 0[‡], M. Angela Sasse 0^{*}, and Sascha Fahl 0^{†§} *Ruhr University Bochum, Germany, {marco.gutfleisch, martina.sasse}@ruhr-uni-bochum.de [†]Leibniz University Hannover, Germany, {klemmer, busch}@sec.uni-hannover.de [‡]Max Planck Institute for Security and Privacy, Germany, yasemin.acar@mpi-sp.org SCISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security, Germany, sascha.fahl@cispa.de

/.[°]Slashdot Stories Polls **1** Software Newsletter Jobs Open Source Topics: Devices Build Entertainment Technology

66 Slashdot is powered by **your submissions**, so send in your scoop

Developers Can't Seem To Stop Exposing Credentials in Publicly Accessible Code (arste



Posted by msmash on Thursday November 16, 2023 @04:00PM from the old-habits-die-hard

Despite more than a decade of reminding, prodding, and downright nagging, a surprising number of developers still can't bring themselves to keep their code free of credentials that provide the keys to their kingdoms to anyone who takes the time to look for them. From a report:

The lapse stems from immature coding practices in which developers embed



Software Security

Context

- Cyber security is a worldwide concern
- Software vulnerability is a vector of attack
- Making software is now widely accessible
 Motivation
- Understand how to raise security awareness and to train the masses of software developers

HOW TO WRITE GOOD CODE:





Serious game and gamification for development and security

Coding-based games

Secure-coding games

Coding competitions

Software Development gamification

Interactions for programming education

Gamification for security



A Serious Game for Software Security

High Score = (

Tasks Completed:

Citadel Programming Lab













Java python

encryption-task ● encryption-task ch □ ch □ <t< th=""><th>Task List Launch Game View Instructions</th><th></th><th></th></t<>	Task List Launch Game View Instructions		
 Image: Internal of the state of	encryption-task aa001/encryption-task		Pipeline #50
 README.ind README.ind Readmeter Readmet	encryption-task ad001/encryption-task Edit D vthon encryptiontask.py frequirements.txt test.py src or .gitignore or .gitignor .gitignore or .gitign	 Designing tasks to meet learning outcomes derived from CyBOK 1. Credential Storage* — Store password in a database 2. URL Shortener* — Shorten a long URL 3. String Encryption* — Encrypt a text message 4. Public Key Certificates — Validate an X.509 Certificate 5. PGP — Verify the signature of a message signed via PGP 6. SSL Connections — Implement an SSL/TLS 	CM HMAC y_symmetric_string_encryption_password_based.html STUVMXY20123456789" in range(48)) For each task: Includes task description • Empty methods / code skeletons
Commit Commit Commit Cohner_text = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(cipher_text_bytes) Cipher_text = base64.urlsafebencode(cipher_text_bytes) Cipher_text = base64.urlsafebencode(cipher_text_bytes) Cipher_text = base64.urlsafebencode(cipher_text_bytes) Cipher_text = base64.urlsafebencode(cipher_text_bytes) Cipher_text = base64.urlsafebencode(cipher_text_bytes) Cipher_text = base64.u	Commit O changed files ipeline #50 passed for \$ 62f9ba5e by lonm 4 month	* Secure programming tasks repurposed from earlier study	 Includes CI configuration Free choice of libraries



Earn upgrades by completing tasks

- Each task maps to upgrades
- Review other task solutions to enhance upgrades further
- This encourages critical thinking

Metaphors

Gameplay elements and mechanics in the game match elements and concepts from the tasks





WATT Citadel Programming Lab – Metaphors

Vehicle	Task	Metaphor
Standard	All	Actor that may be good or bad
Tank	1	Attacker that targets infrastructure
Hacker	3	Attacker that interrupts communications
Interceptor	4	Attacker that steals communications





Interaction	Task	Metaphor
Command	1	Command line interactions
Targeting	2	Identifying and targeting a threat
Vehicle Payloads	5	What an actor may be delivering to you
Leaderboard	All	How are you, compared to competitors
Scores	All	A metric of your defensive ability
Coins	All	The data, services you are trying to protect



CyBOK		Х
https://www.cybok.org	Input Sanitisation	
	Input Sanitisation	
Input Sanitisation	What is input sanitisation?	
Encryption	Inputs should be "sanitised", meaning they should be checked for malicious content, if any is found it should not be processed.	
Network Safety	How are commands injected?	
Passwords	Most commonly, command injections are a result of misplaced trust in user inputs or data. Where a system blindly processes requests	
Security Education	without checking whether they are dangerous.	
Detecting Malicious Activity	What is command injection?	
Building Defences	A command injection is when a malicious program or attacker trick a user or system into running dangerous commands locally to gain illegal/over-privileged access or information	
	What is taint analysis?	
	Taint analysis is the general term for analysing code in search of input vulnerabilities, which should be fixed when discovered.	
	How can a script be injected?	
	A maliciously written input into an improperly sanitised input field can trick the server handling the input response into running the input as code. This happens most often when special characters (such as	

- Embedding knowledge and learning in the game
- Developed Q&A format to distil CyBOK Guidance

7 Topics, each has Q&A in the form of:

- "How do I defend against this"
- "How does an attacker exploit this"
- "How is this a vulnerability"

Fank Creep

The tank creep operates much like the standard creep, with the exceptions that they are always malicious and highly resistant to attacks from standard turrets. They are however very vulnerable to shots from the laser turret.

In addition to standard tank creeps, there is an additional variation that has malicious code associated with their name.

Entering this name for the laser tower will cause the code to be executed, which can have several debilitating effects, such as losing cash or removing all communications. So watch out!







Securing New Code-Citizens?



Building awareness of code security to the wider audience of coders

Wider audience of coders:

New Code-Citizens

- Proximity to software systems
- Not just as users, but as potential creators or contributors
- No formal training in coding
- No particular interest in security

Code Security Training

- Formal training as courses or gamified hacking platforms
- Resources freely available to developers, e.g. OWASP Developer Guide
- Essential for upskilling but often hard to grasp by nonexperts

Accessing Common Code Security Knowledge

- Open datasets, curricula
- In the UK, the Cybersecurity Body of Knowledge (CyBOK)
- Dedicated exhaustive information, includes: software security, web and mobile security, secure software lifecycle KAs
- Requires prior knowledge

Cybersecurity Cards





SECRIOUS

Objectives

- 1. Provide **introductory** cybersecurity knowledge to novice users
- 2. Provide material for expressing interpretation of key cybersecurity topics, that supports independent learning and **self-efficacy**
- 3. Act as an **index** for the CyBOK knowledge base, which provides an interface for discussion on key cybersecurity topics
- 4. Provide **links** between key cybersecurity topics, allowing for the capture of various cybersecurity scenarios

[DGASP23]



Cybersecurity Cards

SECRIOUS



- Each card focuses on one code security concept
- Classified by topic-icon, unique number within a topic
- Attacks-vulnerabilities-defences trichotomy



- Vulnerabilitiesattacks /
 Vulnerabilitiesdefences relationships
- No direct attacksdefences link: instil the notion of attack surface
- No one-to-one single link between cards: no simplistic solutions



Triggering Reflection on Code Security



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Provoking Games

- Small serious games designed to provoke reflection
- Not to convey knowledge but to make player think
- Initiate discussion and reflection
- Create behavioural change in nonexperts

- Protection on Code Security
- Collaboration on Secure Software Development Lifecycle and communications
- API-ary on API Security



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Saf8sxIm1Gs

[ICGBL22]

Provoking Games #1 Protection

SECRIOUS



University of St Andrews civic digits



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LisU_9lc2b0



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hksB27sqGpo

Cybersecurity Cards & Provoking Games



External consultants:

DOLIEARL Iniversity of Andrews



Correspondence between code security **misconceptions**, reflective motives, and cybersecurity cards or provoking games features

SECRIOUS

Misconceptions	Reflective Motives	Features of Cards and Games	
Code security is for experts	Provide comprehensive code security content in digestible format	SECURITY SECURITY	
Security is binary with a single solution per issue	One-to-many links with vulnerabilities, and no one-to-one link between attacks and defenses	AVARENESS TAINING DESCRIPTION Provide the static and the state of the	
Relations between threats and mitigation are straightforward	Discover relationships between threats and mitigation		
The more security, the better	Illustrate the impact of excessive security preventing functionality or usability		
There are no impacts to security mitigation	Make security requirements be an integral part of systems requirements		
Security is only an issue for security experts	Show the impact of disengaging from security matters		
There is a technical solution to all security issues	Illustrate that security technical solutions benefit from being inclusive	± ±	
Security is every team's top priority	Highlight that communication about security requires energy and time, which need to be costed		
Using this library works so it can just be added to my code	Show the danger in not vetting library code and external data in the system being developed	्र ज्य	
This piece of code is not important so does not need to be secured	Illustrate the impact of insecure code on the ecosystem to advocate for security by default		



Code Security Empowering Workshop





Code Security Empowering Workshop

- 1. Cybersecurity cards introduction
- 2. Deconstructing provoking games
- 3. Building code security interventions

[IEEE S&P 2025]





The intention in building the participants' confidence and ownership of code security issues is to foster discussion and provide an entry for further information-seeking activities





Secrious Project



Serious Coding A Game Approach to Security for the New Code-Citizens

New Code-Citizens

- Proximity to software systems
- Not just as users, but as potential creators or contributors
- No formal training

Aim

 Engage New Code-Citizens in making the security of software code tangible through the design of serious games



THE GLASGOW SCHOOL PARE



Funded by



Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

External consultants:



EPSRC Project EP/T017511/1 Call: People at the Heart of Software Engineering





Serious Slow Game Jams



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Themes

SECRIOUS

- Code Security
- API Security
- Secure Software Development Lifecycle













Serious Toolkit

Themes

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Code Security

Secure Software

Development Lifecycle

API Security



Provoking Games





Cards

- Cybersecurity
- Learning Mechanics
- Game
 Mechanics









Project ID : EP/T017511/1

Worksheets



Code Snippets

<?php

require_once('../_helpers/strip.php');

// this database contains a table with 2 rows
// This is my first secret (ID = 1)
// This is my second secret (ID = 2)
%db = new SQLite3('test.db');

if (strlen(\$_GET['id']) < 1) {
 echo 'Usage: ?id=1';
} else {
 \$count = \$db->querySingle('select count(*) from secrets where id = ' . \$_GET['id']);
}

if (\$count > 0) {
 echo 'Yes!';
} else {
 echo 'No!';
}







Slow Game Jam with Students

- 13 participants (11 full answers)
- Conversion MSc computing level
- Game: Collaboration

SECRIOUS

- Theme: Secure software lifecycle
- Cybersecurity cards version 1
- Knowledge and understanding of cybersecurity confidence rose from 12.5% to 62.5%
- 82% students agreed cybersecurity cards provide introductory cybersecurity knowledge to novice users
- 82% students self-efficacy of cards to access knowledge without expert

[ACM Games 2025]

Summer School Slow Game Jam

- 23 participants
- 11–16 yo in late primary or secondary school
- Game: Protection
- Theme: Software security
- Cybersecurity cards version 2
- Knowledge and understanding of cybersecurity confidence rose from 41.2% to 76.5%
- 70% of the pupils agreed cybersecurity cards provide introductory cybersecurity knowledge to novice users
- 57% pupils self-efficacy of cards to access knowledge without expert

[CSI 2025]

Evaluation methods

Mixed methods. Pre-/post-Likert questionnaires to measure knowledge; regular questionnaires to measure workload, motivation, and engagement; peer feedback; questionnaire to evaluate how decks of cards used (cybersecurity, learning mechanics, and game mechanics)



Cybersecurity Cards: User-centred Design, Uses and Evaluation





OOLigart

University of St Andrews Funded by

External consultants:

Civic digits

- Design refined based on user feedback
- Version 1: 124-card deck composed of 30 vulnerability, 32 attack, and 47 defence cards, each of which are categorized under one of the 15 general cards
- Version 2: 70-card deck composed of 20 vulnerability, 20 attack, and 30 defence cards, with a glossary replacing general cards, with improved linkage among cards

Limitations of Evaluation

Relatively low number of participants, measure of confidence in knowledge rather than assessed knowledge, evaluation only based on data collection at and immediately after the Slow Game Jam



Beaconing Events

Cards



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Provoking Games

















Multiple **Beaconing Events** with experts and new code-citizens to showcase and validate the co-designed serious games, the SSGJ methodology, and SSGJ toolkit

Serious

Games



2023 at Abertay cyberQuarter



Worksheets



Code Snippets

<?php require_once('../_helpers/strip.php')

// this database contains a table with 2 r
// This is my first secret (ID = 1)
// This is my encoded correct (ID = 2)

\$db = new SQLite3('test.db');

if (strlen(\$_GET['id']) < 1) {
 echo 'Usage: ?id=1';
} else {
 Scount = \$db->querySingle('select count(*) from secrets where id = ' . \$_GET['id']);
}

if (\$count > 0) {
 echo 'Yes!';
} else {
 echo 'No!';
}



Secrious Project



SCHOOLSARE University of St Andrews





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https://secrious.github.io/





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Secrious Project



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https://secrious.github.io/



Workshops on Game-Based Approaches for Cyber Security

Workshop on Serious Games for Cyber Security



Heriot-Watt University

May 21-22, 2019



https://www.macs.hw.ac.uk/sgcs19/

- 2019 SICSA Workshop in Edinburgh
 2023 DGASP'23 @ SOUPS'23
 - 202X??

DGASP'23



Deconstructing Gamified Approaches to Security and Privacy

Co-located with <u>SOUPS 2023</u> Sunday August 6, 2023 — 10.00am - 1.30pm PDT (GMT-7)



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OLUTIONS

https://secrious.github.io/dgasp23/



Rennes Research Visits

MLSEAN Machine Learning based software systems SEcurity Analysis

- Project supported by the UK-France Science, Innovation, and Technology Researcher Mobility Scheme
- Rennes visits taking place from May 2025 to January 2026
- Preparing Horizon Europe submission
- Building bridges between research communities in Rennes and Edinburgh

Research collaboration

- Sophie Pinchinat (formal methods for security)
- Manuel Maarek (mixed methods for software security)
- Michael Lones (machine learning)
- Sasa Radomirovic (formal verification of security protocols)



Thank you! Questions? Connect!

Manuel Maarek Heriot-Watt University



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