

EDITORIAL PREFACE

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Evolving nature of software technologies prompts us to think beyond secure software engineering. Security assurance alone may not always convince us to use a software, we need to trust the software too. A secure software may not necessarily be trustworthy to all of us because trust depends on many other attributes – security is one of them. Some of the attributes have nothing to do with security such as correctness of output, reliability of the computation, amount of control the user holds on the software, use context, etc. Perhaps it is time to think about trustworthy software engineering. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this topic.

Using password is a part of daily activities of everyone sitting in front of a computer. Several research suggest that the selection of letters in password is mostly driven by the behavioral characteristics of individual. These characteristics are also heavily influenced by the personality, position, workload, social status, even relationships. There is no doubt that it is an interesting area for further research which involves psychology, behavioral science, lin-

guistics, social aspects, and of course computer science. Our first paper in this issue examines the use of formal controls in the password creation process to determine if their uses produce stronger passwords than informal control techniques. The results suggest that behavior controls used during the password formation process influence password strength, but the controls necessarily do not produce significantly stronger passwords than informal controls.

Our second paper proposes a semi-automatic information-processing pipeline to parse natural language vulnerability reports. The paper compares the results of multiple machine learning algorithms individually as well as collectively to semi-automatically annotate new vulnerability reports. The third paper proposes a technique for eliciting security requirements using the information about system architecture. It converts a use-case description into an asset-flow diagram which is refined based on a processor deployment diagram in order to retrieve information about system architecture. The paper argues that vulnerabilities can be identifiable in the asset-flow diagram. The

final paper presents a cyber security failure cost measure suitable for e-Learning systems. The paper highlights the security guidelines along with measures for controlling e-Learning security policies.

We have experienced a continued and relatively higher growth of submissions in this year. We need more submissions from researchers in order to maintain the quality of the IJSSE. This

journal continues to commission special issues of varieties topics of importance to the secure software engineering community.

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Khaled M. Khan is an assistant professor and the Graduate Program Coordinator in the department of Computer Science and Engineering at Qatar University. Prior to these, Khaled also served the University of Western Sydney as Head of postgraduate programs in computing. His research interests include secure software engineering, cloud computing, measuring security, trust in computer software, and software evolution. He has taught computing more than twenty years at various universities in Asia, Europe, Africa, and Australia. Khaled received his BS and MS in computer science and informatics from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. He received his PhD in computing from Monash University, Australia. He also holds a second bachelor's degree from the University of Dhaka (Bangladesh). He's the Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Secure Software Engineering. Khaled has published more than sixty technical papers, and edited two books.