





When we expend resources on X, we inherently cannot expend them on Y

We are very hungry defenders; alas, the world only offers finite, scarce resources





- I. On Opportunity Cost
- II. The Spectrum of Costs
- III. Case Study: AppSec

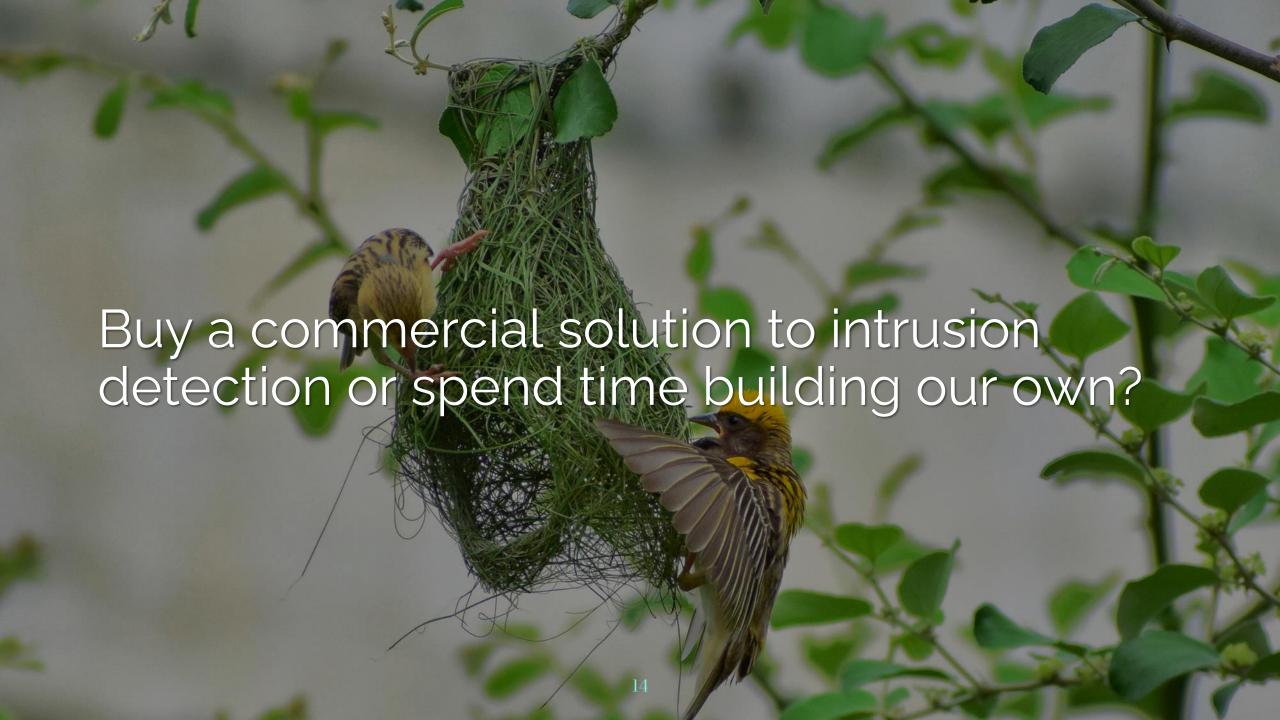


OC: The loss of potential gain from other alternatives when one alternative is chosen

Time pressure, tunnel vision, and info bias derail critical thinking during crisis

Opportunity cost applies across problem domains – let's extract their lessons learned

Opportunity cost should be considered in every cybersecurity decision...



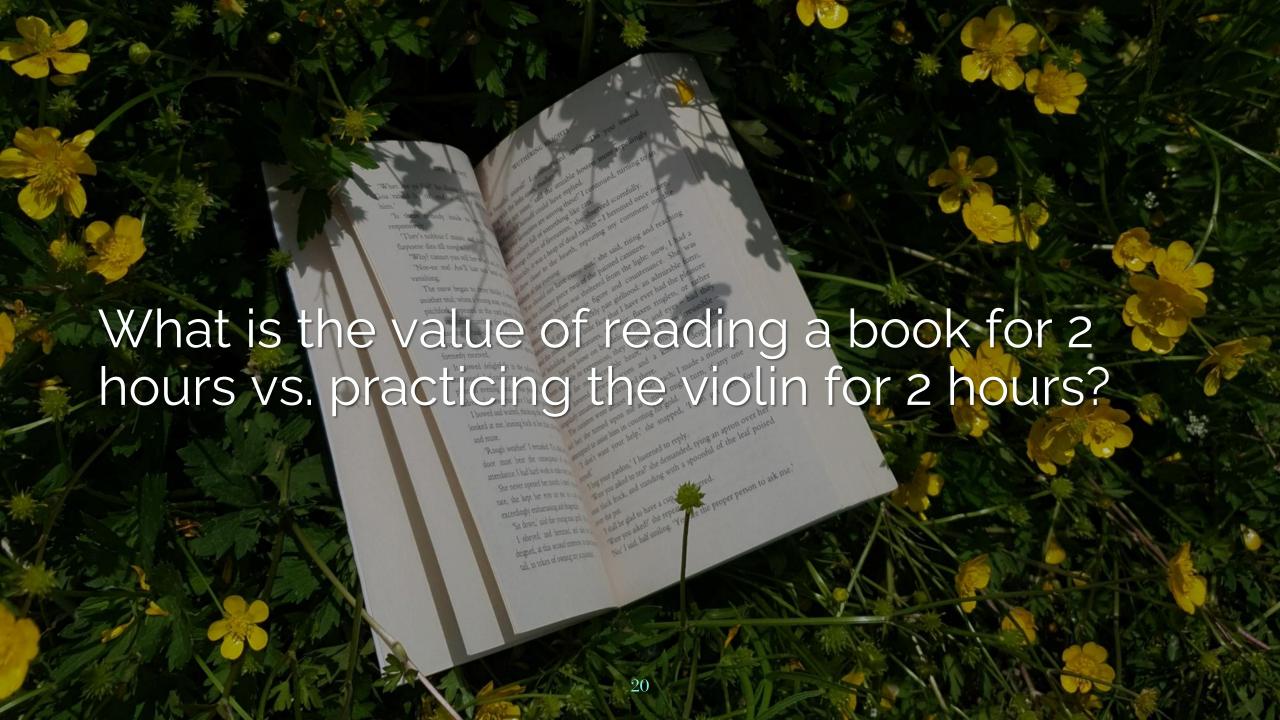
Do we need expensive software at all or should that money be spent on chaos engineering and automated recovery?

Should we create new procedures or ensure existing ones are standardized and documented so teams can self-serve?

If we spend resources on supply chain attacks but social eng pwns us, we suffer

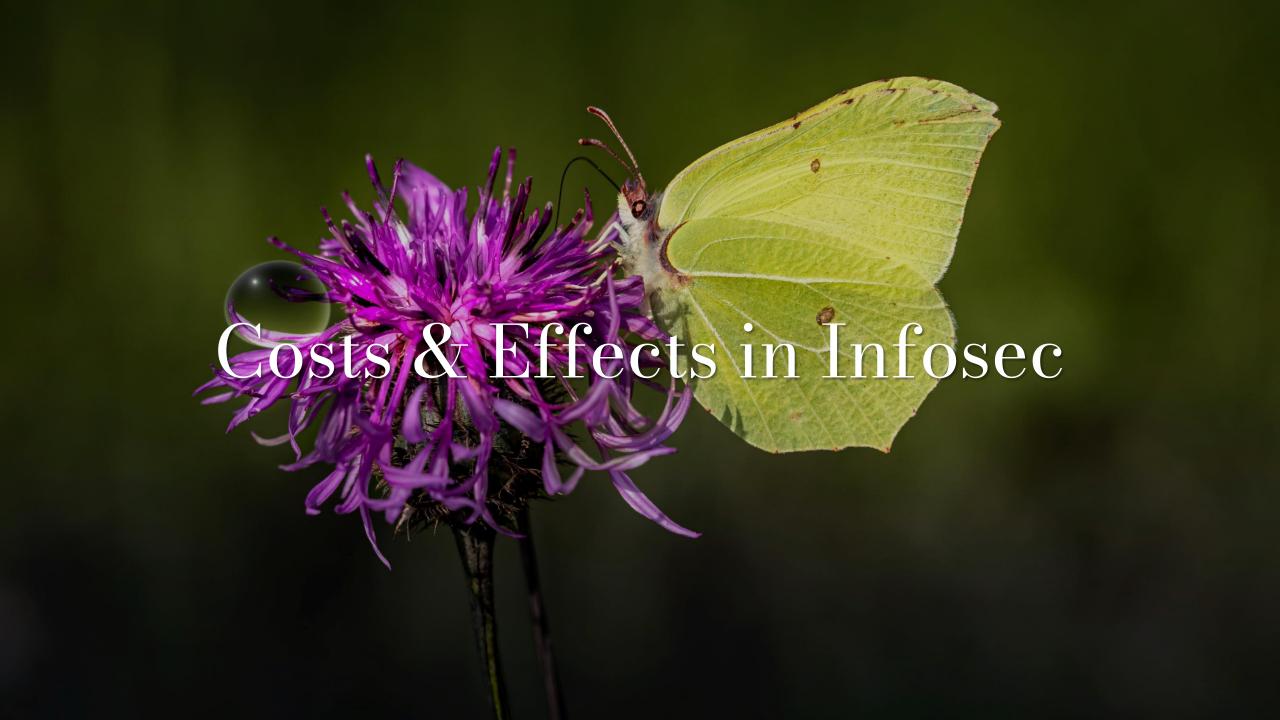


# II. The Spectrum of Costs



We can answer these questions, even if we don't have precise, absolute dollar values

Prompts to think about alternatives at all is a key improvement in our decision-making



How do we elucidate the bigger picture of a decision?

Map the potential costs & effects of security investments – including *not* pursuing them

# - COSTS + EFFECTS

Productivity

Effects

# Tangible Costs

#### Organizations:

- Wages of security personnel
- Capital costs (software or hardware investment)
- Overhead costs (tuning, maintenance, configuration)
- Service / outsourcing costs

# Intangible Costs

# Employees:

- Time investment in security intervention
- Burnout (lack of meaning or perceived lack of impact)
- Cognitive overload (task switching)
- Lack of perceived "flow" (wait time, number of interruptions)
- Cynicism, exhaustion
- Workplace conflicts / friction

#### Organizations:

- Productivity loss from implementing intervention
- Time to plan and execute intervention
- Delayed time to market
- Increased attrition
- Curtailed innovation

#### Society:

- Consumer workload & anxiety
- Efficiency loss of public funds
- False sense of security
- National security risk from 3rd parties (defense industry)
- Research costs

# Employees:

# Satisfaction (perception of work)

- Efficacy (availability of resources needed to get their work done)
- Less burnout and stress
- Collaboration, reduced conflicts
- Efficiency and perceived flow
- Standardized, less manual work (fewer mistakes, less toil)
- Faster, empowering onboarding

#### Organizations:

- Product quality gains (reliability, service health, number of bugs)
- Faster time to market
- Incident reduction (impact / severity, volume, duration)
- Speed of change integration
- Turnover and attrition reduction
- Learning culture (innovation, knowledge discoverability)
- Activity volume (PRs, deploys, infrastructure utilization)

# Society:

- More dependable digital services
- Macroeconomic effects
- Reduced identity theft and fraud

# Tangible Benefits

#### Organizations:

- Revenue growth
- Customer satisfaction (renewals, expansion, feature adoption)
- Output gains (more software releases, more product lines)
- Profitability (doing more with less)
- Uptime (service availability)

#### Users:

- Enhanced user experience
- Reduced anxiety / worry about safety and privacy

# Employees:

- More dedication, less cynicism
- Feeling that their work is meaningful and has impact
- Energized vs. drained

## Organizations:

- Brand perception and corporate image
- Competitive advantage
- Compliance adherence
- Intellectual property
- Talent attraction and retention

# Tangible Savings

Intangible

Benefits

## Organizations:

- Reduced headcount required
- Technology cost savings
- Compliance fines
- Incident response / crisis management retainer
- Insurance premiums

# Society:

- Credit monitoring
- National security
- Consumer confidence given economic / political stability





Productivity effects





# Tangible savings



The null baseline: what do you gain by *not* implementing the security measure?



Staying honest about what is *lost* when security is implemented opens our options



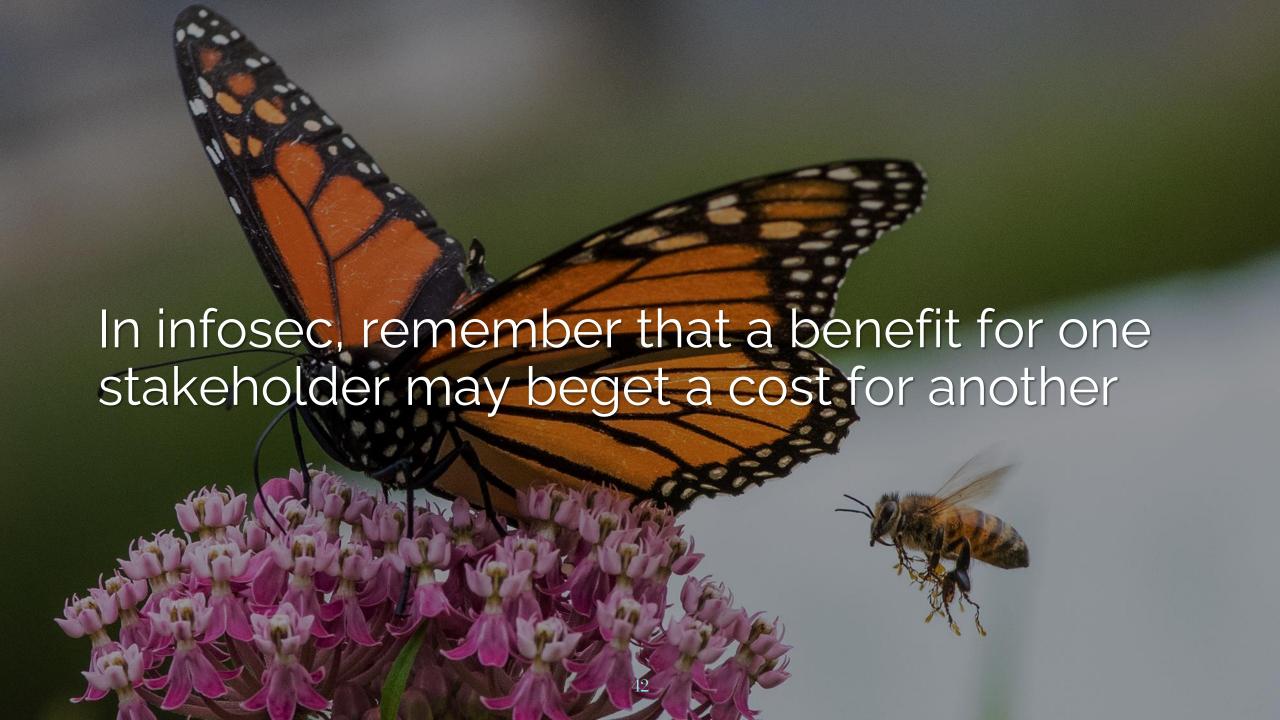
Externalities: the costs and benefits imposed on other entities by the choice



Appsec may impose negative externalities on SWE teams, the org, and customers



The "shadow price": a price that considers negative externalities and opportunity cost



What is the "shadow price" of each security mitigation in your organization?



Monetary value matters, but "cost" is more than just money...

## Time







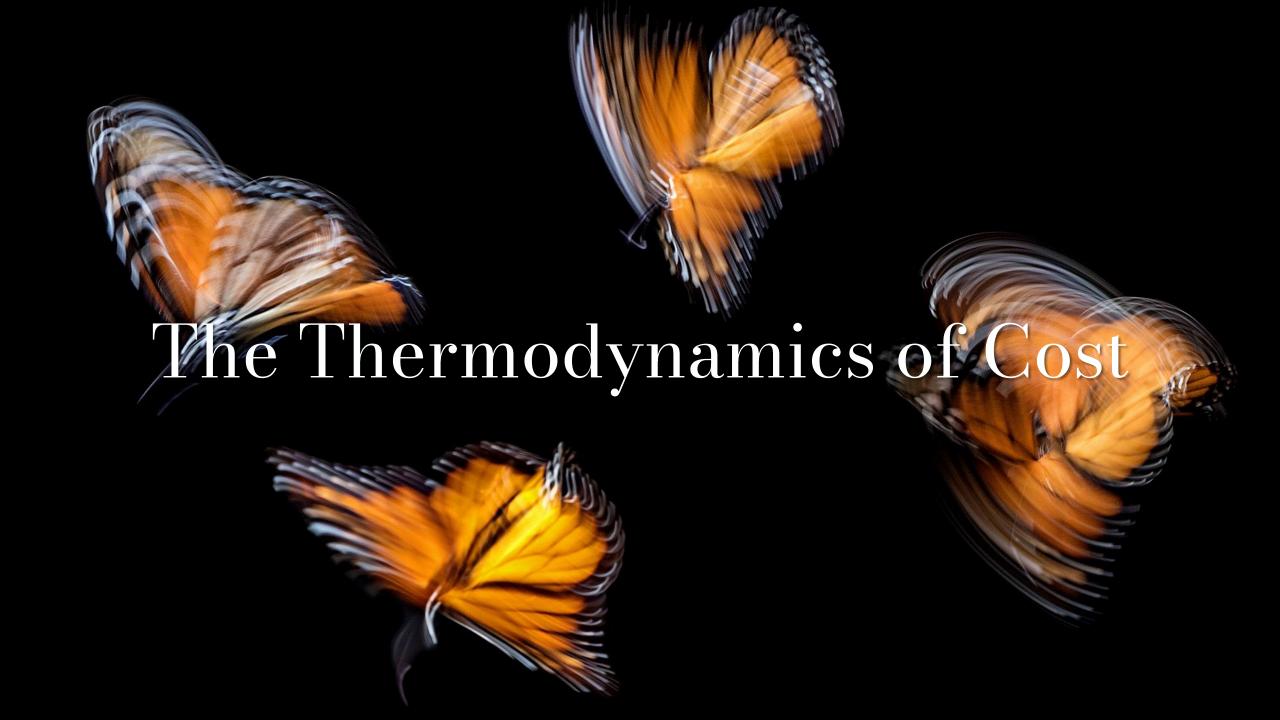
In infosec, stress from time pressure makes humans more likely to bypass security



New hardware and increased IT support pale in cost vs. productivity and satisfaction



Consider how else costs could be used & which option maximizes the org's outcomes



Energy within a system cannot be created or destroyed – but it is interchangeable

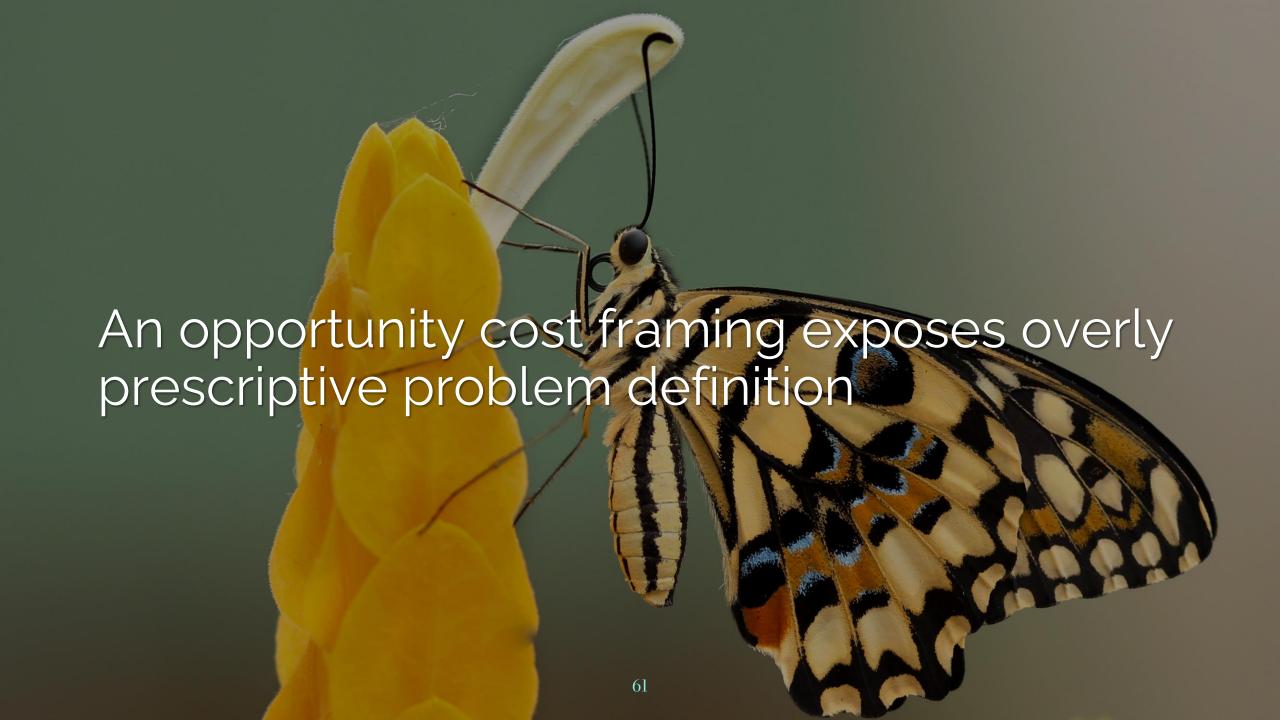


Requiring users to be vigilant to phishing expends energy, which security absorbs



Think about where energy is expended and absorbed, and by whom, to spot OCs





"What SAST tool is best?" begets a narrow focal point and only prescribes SAST tools

Better: "How can we minimize the number of security bugs devs introduce into code?"

Best: "How do we minimize the impact of security bugs in code running in prod?"



Ephemeral infra, standardized libraries or patterns, isolation, chaos experiments...



Our default tendency as humans is to remain "zoomed in" on a problem



Most organizations have a defined purpose to fulfill – and that mission *isn't* security

Work that doesn't directly support the org's purpose bears the OC of time, budget, and effort away from more purposeful work

A retail business lacks the internal skillsets of DBs, ad placement, and content delivery



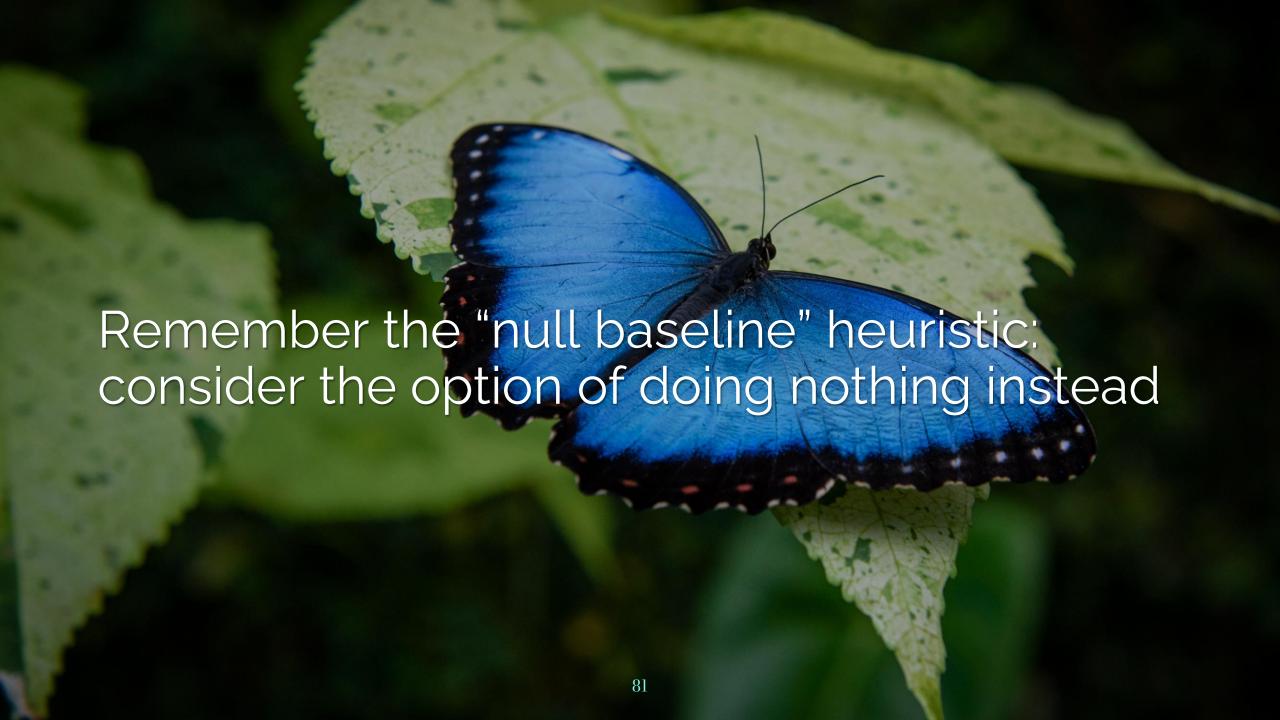
Their time & effort is better spent on retail business logic delivering value to end users



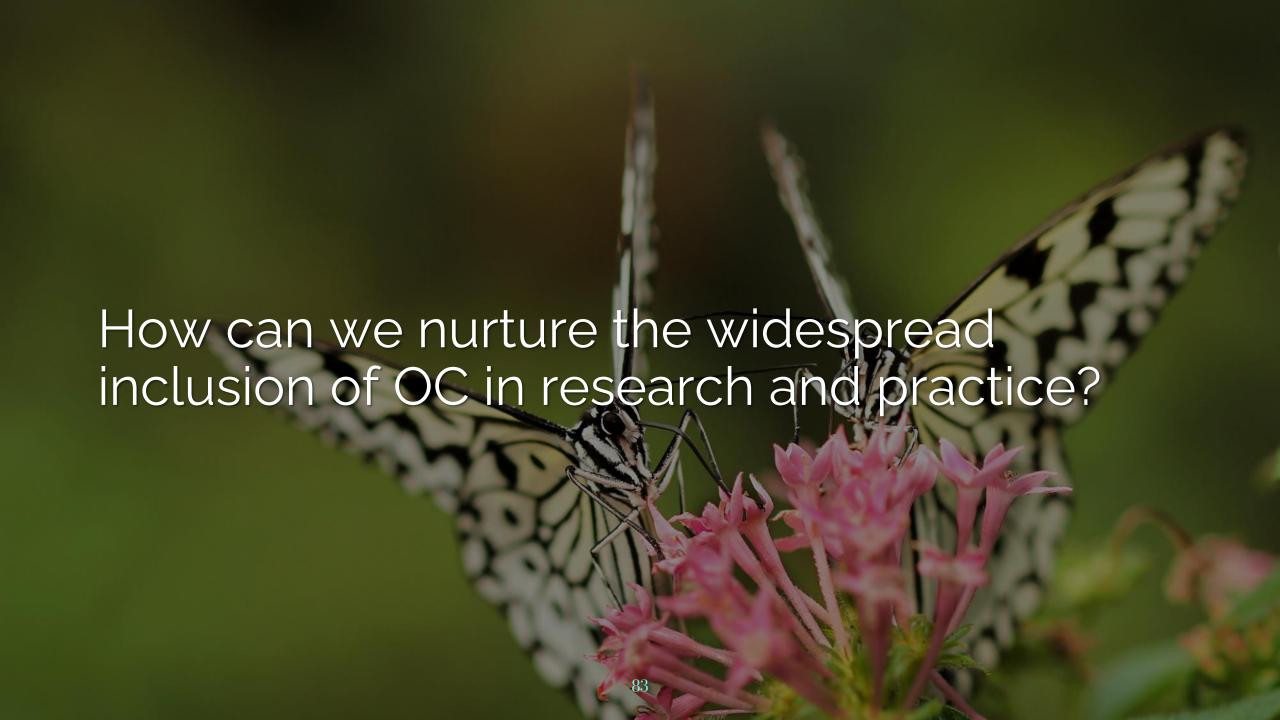








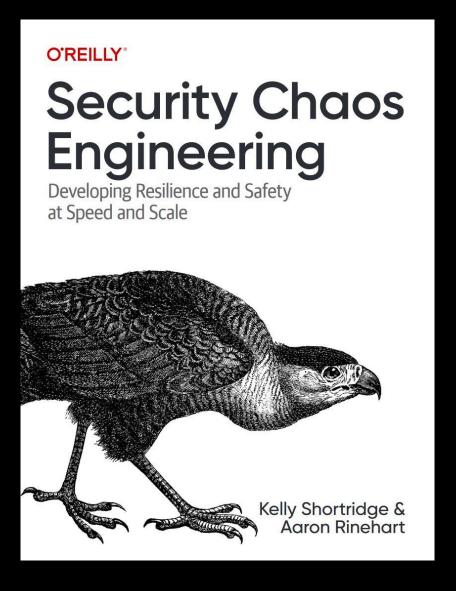




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