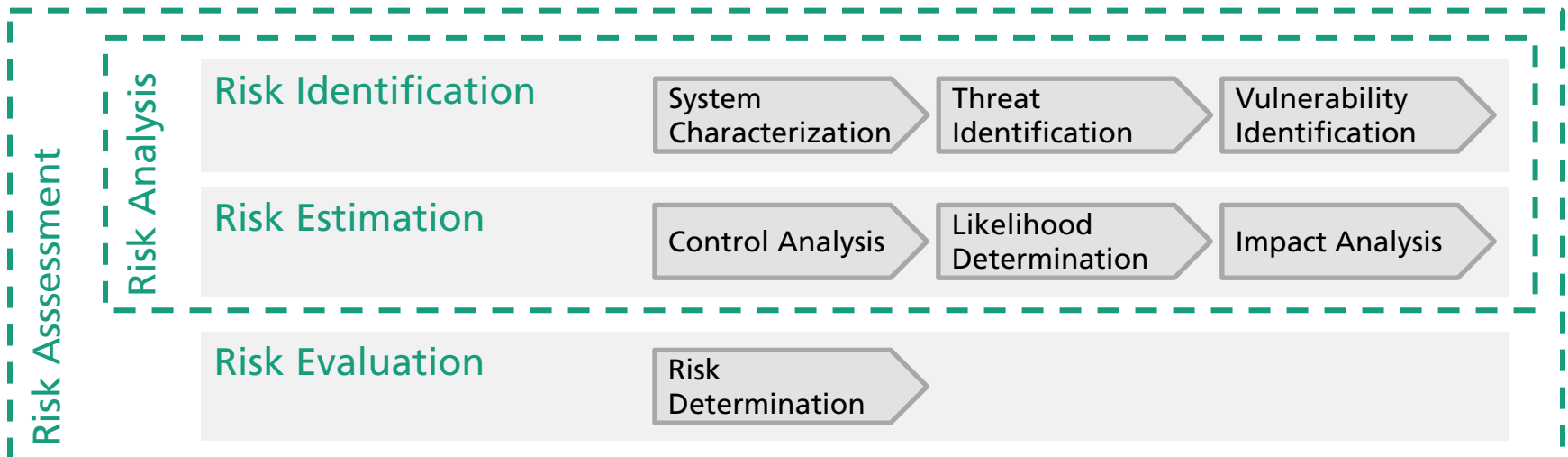


Selecting and Deploying Risk Assessment Methods for the Development Lifecycle

SASSI-Workshop Berlin

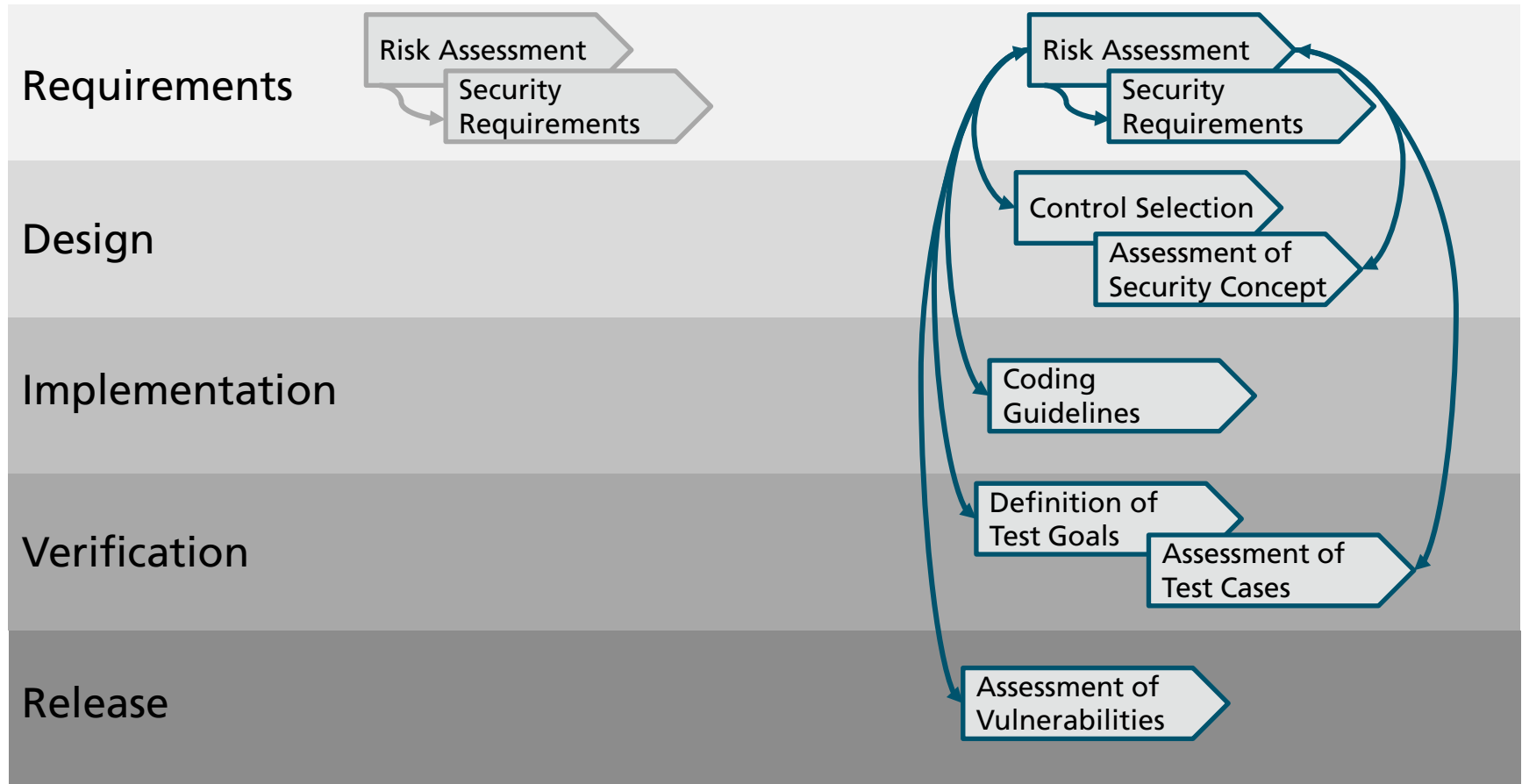
2015-09-16, Dr. Jörn Eichler



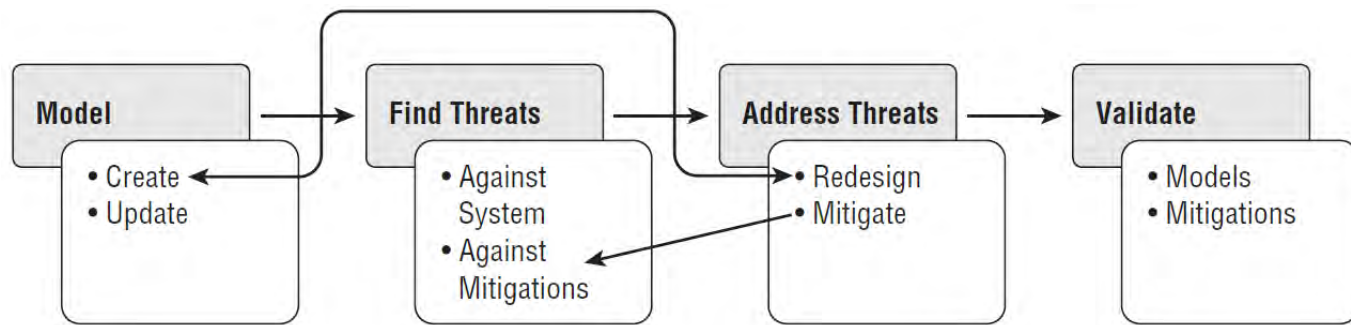
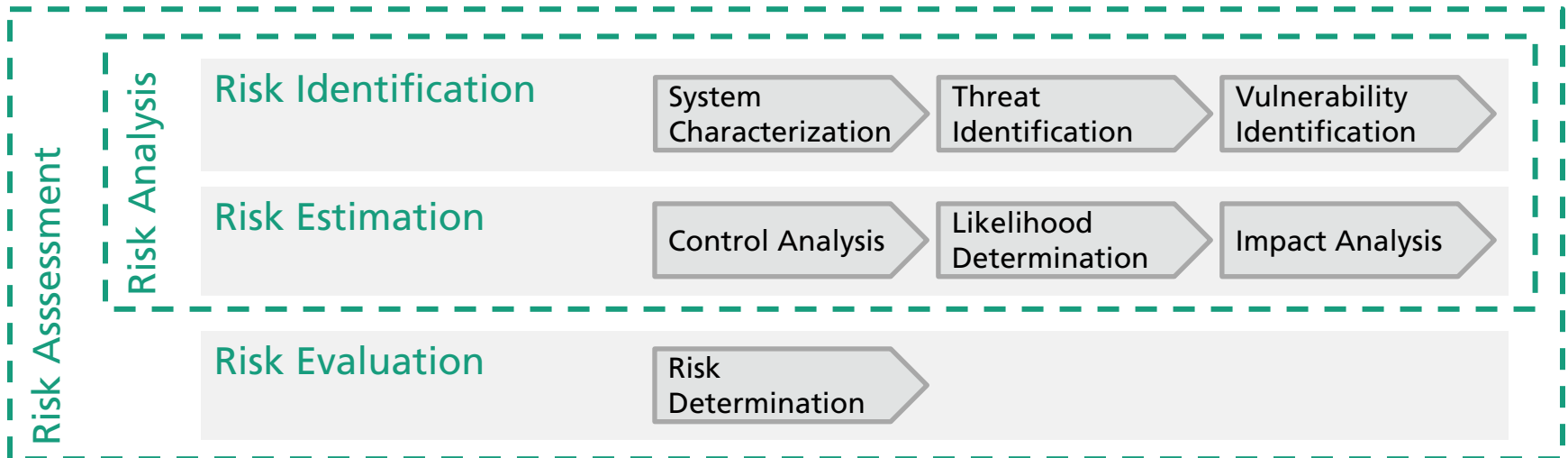
AGENDA

- Motivation
- Essentials
- Comparing approaches
- Tailoring approaches
- Summary

Motivation: The Case for Risk Assessment



Risk Assessment: Essentials



Source: Shostack (2014)

Evaluating Methods for Risk Assessment (Köster et al. 2009)

Aspect	Criteria	Example: Microsoft
Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer and architects “Real world” environments 	Addresses practitioners, rich application experience
Abstraction level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different level of abstraction 	Multiple levels of data flow diagrams (DFDs)
Collaboration support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role model Asynchronous execution Knowledge sharing 	Supports templates but provides no defined roles and no knowledge base
Evaluation target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantification not required Ongoing assessments 	Focus on concrete scenarios, estimation very weakly supported
Models and techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specified data structure and notation Intended vs. current level of security Reuse of existing model information 	DFD and templates provided but intended/current level is not clearly distinguished
Validation and plausibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of results Explication of assumptions Metrics for assurance level Tool support with audit trail 	Tool provided and assumptions are explicated but verification, assurance level, and audit trail not really

Source: Köster et al. (2009)

Exemplary Evaluation of Multiple Methods (Köster et al. 2009)

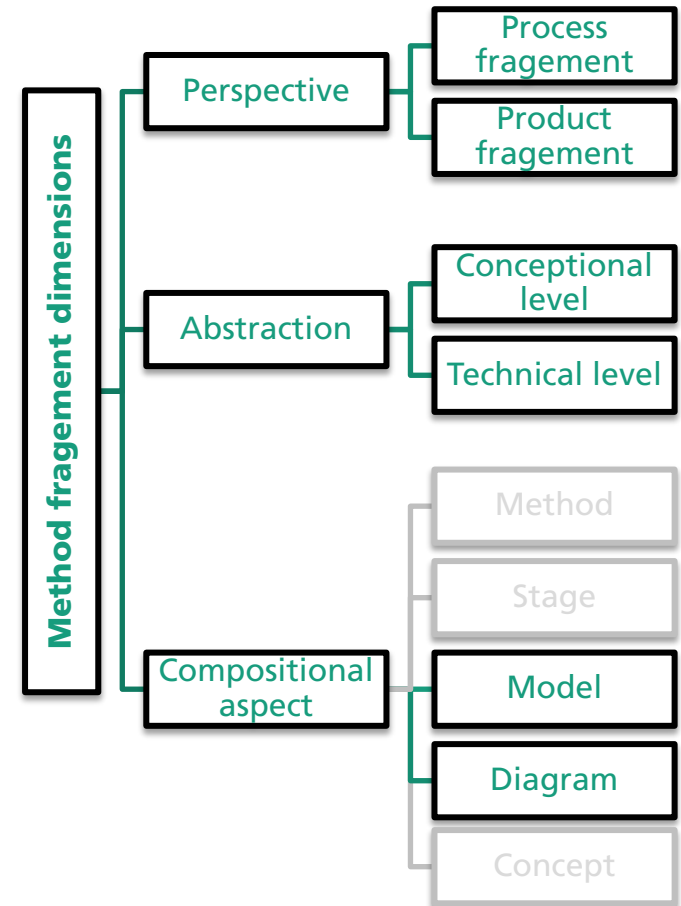
Aspect	CORAS	OCTAVE	Trike	EBIOS	Microsoft
Audience	◐	◐	○	○	●
Abstraction level	●	○	●	○	●
Collaboration support	◐	◐	○	◐	◐
Evaluation target	◐	◐	◐	○	○
Models and techniques	●	○	●	◐	◐
Validation and plausibility	◐	○	◐	◐	◐

Source: Köster et al. (2009)

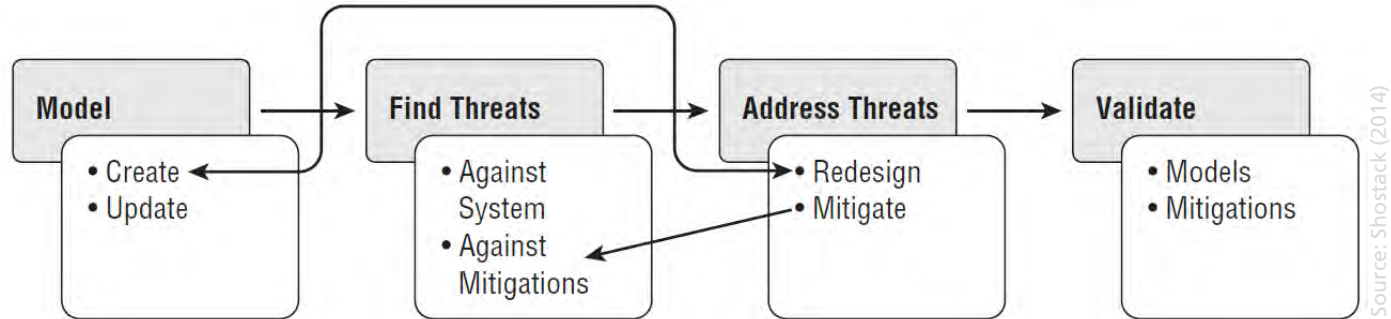
Analyzing and Decomposing Methods

Applying a Method Engineering Framework

- A method
 - is a repeatable procedure
 - that specifies the steps
 - involved in solving a specific problem
- Method Engineering
 - *Selection and assembly* of method fragments to provide adequate methods
 - Situational method engineering “encompasses all aspects of creating a development method for a specific situation” (Brinkkemper 1996)



Exemplary Method Analysis: SDL/A Threat Modeling



Fragment	Short name	Dimensions	Method chunks
F1.1	Diagram creation	pro / conc / dia	C1.1
F1.2	Threat identification	pro / conc / mod	C1.2
F1.3	Selection of mitigations	pro / conc / mod	C1.3
F1.4	Identification of update needs	pro / conc / mod	C1.4
F1.5	Model validation	pro / conc / mod	C1.5
WP1.1	DFDs	prd / conc / dia	C1.1, C1.2, C1.3, C1.4, C1.5
WP1.2	Threats	prd / conc / mod	C1.2, C1.3, C1.4, C1.5
WP1.3	Mitigations	prd / conc / mod	C1.3, C1.4, C1.5
T1.1	Threat modeling tool	prd / tech / mod	(C1.1), (C1.2), (C1.3), (C1.4), (C1.5)

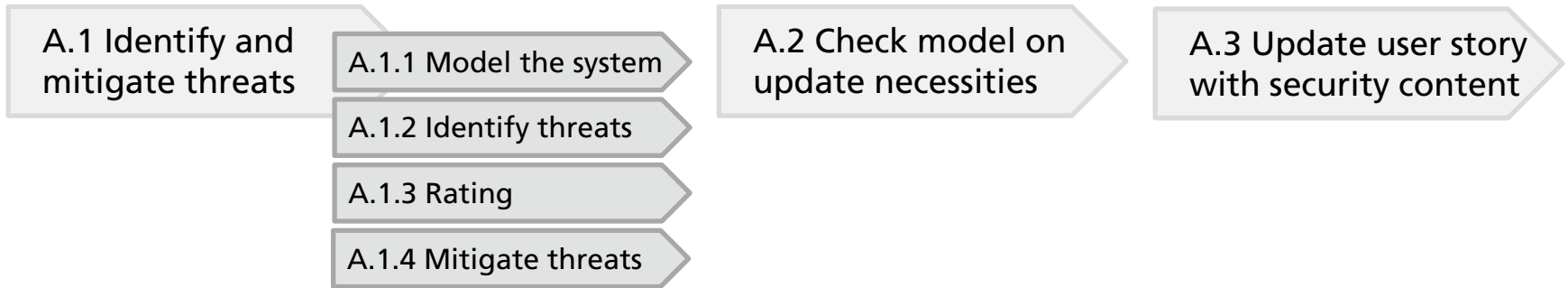
Source: Renatus et al. (2015)

Method Comparison Based on Decomposition

	SDL/A Threat Modeling	AVS Threat Modeling	Threat Modeling Express
Non-Monolithicity	● (5)	● (5)	○ (2)
Segmentation of product fragments	◐	●	○
Additional artifacts	●	●	●
Policies / guidelines	●	◐	○
Scrum modifications: activities / work products	● / ○	○ / ●	○ / ○
Estimations	◐	◐	○

Source: Renatus et al. (2015)

Method Tailoring Based on Decomposition



Chunk	Short name	Process fragment	Work products	Related chunks
C.1	Model system	A.1.1	WP.1	C1.1
C.2	Identify threats	A.1.2	WP.1, WP.2	C1.2
C.3	Mitigate threats	A.1.4	WP.1, WP.2, WP.3	C1.3
C.4	Check update necessities	A.2	WP.1, WP.2	C1.4, C2.2
C.5	Update user story	A.3	WP.1, WP.2, WP.3, WP.4	C2.1
C.6	Rating	A.1.3	WP.1	C2.4

Source: Renatus et al. (2015)

Summary

- Risk assessment is a cornerstone for secure software
- Many activities depend on up-to-date risk assessments
- Therefore, choose your risk assessment method wisely
 - Understand differences between existing approaches
 - Investigate your internal requirements
- COTS methods do not always fit your needs
 - Tailoring increases acceptance and benefit
 - Systematic approaches for analysis and tailoring provide means for streamlined adoption

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