Eliciting Security Requirements for an Information System using Asset Flows and Processor Deployment

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ABSTRACT

The authors cannot comprehensively determine all of the vulnerabilities to an attack only from requirements descriptions. To resolve the problem, the authors propose a method for eliciting security requirements using the information about system architecture. The authors convert a use-case description into a variation of a data flow diagram called an asset-flow diagram (AFD). The authors then refine the AFDs based on a processor deployment diagram (PDD), which gives information about a system architecture. By using vulnerabilities patterns to an attack, the authors distinguish vulnerabilities to the attack that can be identifiable in AFDs from remaining vulnerabilities to the attack. To prohibit the former vulnerabilities, security requirements are defined as countermeasures and/or modification of existing requirements. To prevent the latter vulnerabilities, security requirements are defined as design and implementation constraints. Through an evaluation of a web application, the authors show that our method enables us to elicit security requirements against several different attacks in different system architectures.

Keywords: Asset, Countermeasure, Information Security, Security Prohibitive and Preventive Requirements, System Architecture, Use-Case Model, Vulnerability

1. INTRODUCTION

Information security means protection of information (ISO Standard, 2005), and information is a kind of asset, i.e., that has value to an organization (ISO Standard, 2004). It is important to take information security into account in the early stages of system development because security issues have a big impact on development costs, system performance, and even the fundamental functional requirements of users. Requirements engineering focuses to a large
extent on stakeholders, especially customers and users, and the viewpoints of the asset holders and the attackers are dealt with in the security requirements analysis (Sindre & Opdahl, 2005), (Lamsweerde, 2004), (Liu, Yu, & Mylopoulos, 2003), (Giorgini, Massacci, Mylopoulos, & Zannone, 2005). However, the question of how to handle assets in an information system has rarely been discussed in security requirements engineering. One of the reasons is that many researchers in this field think this question is out of the scope of requirements analysis because it is about the design and/or architecture of the system. Another reason is that well-known notations such as the use-case model and goal model are not good at handling many kinds of assets. However, security requirements analysis cannot be effective without considering the design and architecture to be used because the functions and attributes of the implemented system potentially threaten the assets.

Recently, several researchers tried to handle security requirements and design/architectural issues together (Heyman, Yskout, Scandariato, Schmidt, & Yu, 2011; Okubo, Kaiya, & Yoshiioka, 2012). In this paper, we also propose a method for eliciting security requirements by taking design and architectural issues into account. We call the method the Cause-Oriented Vulnerability Analysis (COVA) because removing and preventing vulnerabilities is the main reason for protecting assets. People entrust a lot of assets to computer systems to facilitate their daily activities. This is one of the main reasons why we develop the system. For example, some people may entrust their healthcare data to a healthcare information system for the sake of efficient healthcare, or delegate the right of dealing in stocks to an automatic stock dealing system. We think that the most fundamental cause of threats to assets is how we trust and delegate assets to computers. This means we have to focus on the flows of the assets in a computer system. The parts of such flows that can be used in an attack can be regarded as vulnerabilities. The role of security requirements is to specify functions and constraints that will prohibit or prevent such vulnerabilities. However, not all vulnerabilities can be identified from fundamental requirements such as the necessary functions for users. Moreover, distinguishing vulnerabilities that have already been embedded in requirements from vulnerabilities that will emerge in the later development phases is important because their security requirements differ; i.e., the former should be prohibited and the latter should be prevented. COVA has been designed with the above rationale in mind. The main contributions of COVA to eliciting security requirements are as follows. First, we can systematically narrow down the suspected vulnerabilities by determining which attacks pose threats. Second, we can systematically elicit security requirements for prohibiting vulnerabilities caused by existing requirements. Third, we can systematically elicit security requirements for preventing vulnerabilities designed and/or implemented in the system.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we briefly describe a few well-known attacks that will be used to explain our method. In Section 3, we explain COVA. In Section 4, we evaluate COVA as to whether it can thwart these attacks in different system architectures. We review related work in Section 5, and we summarize our results and outline future issues in Section 6.

## 2. SOME WELL-KNOWN ATTACKS

The following attacks on Web applications were taken from a web site on Web application risks (OWASP, 2010):

- **Injection**: An attacker sends commands to the interpreter in a system that he has no permission to access. A lot of web applications use interpreters for database operations such as SQL commands. If a user can input characters freely and the interpreter directly interprets the input as a command, he or she can operate on the
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