

Report on Session 4

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The logo for LAAS-CNRS features the text "LAAS-CNRS" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The text is centered between two horizontal lines: a red line above and a yellow line below.

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Robin Bloomfield

Security Risk Assessment: Between Snake Oil and Science

Assessments provide useful outputs, an estimate is not the only one

☞ Safety: damage = system → environment

☞ Security : damage = environment → system

... why not looking for the safety of the environment

☞ Carrot diagram: Effort/investment ↔ risk level

☞ Problem of legacy systems

☞ Impact of security on safety cases

☞ Some success stories

☞ Solution = layered analysis

☞ Uncertainty in structure is enormously important

... what about the uncertainty due to the nature of application itself

☞ Factorization of attacker capabilities

☞ Attack scenarios, grading of scenarios → table

↔ similar to:

Failure Mode Effects and Criticality Analysis spreadsheets

FMECA

Laurie Williams

Where should I look? Using metrics to prioritize verification efforts

- ☞ Application of software engineering approaches to security engineering
- ☞ Metrics: to predict the presence of security vulnerabilities
 - ☞ Vulnerability databases
- ☞ Collect internal metrics
 - static analysis tools → statistical correlations
- ☞ Machine learning: training period
 - identification of vulnerability prone components

- 👉 Empirical studies
- 👉 3 impacting classes of metrics (discriminative power)
 - Code complexity (14)
 - 👉 Size /volume, cyclomatic complexity, comments
 - Code churn / change metrics (3)
 - 👉 Frequency / number of changes, etc
 - Developer metrics (11)
 - 👉 Closeness, betweenness, number, etc
- 👉 Static analysis alerts → indicative of security vulnerabilities
- 👉 Can we rely only on these alerts?
- 👉 Should be completed? How?