

# Mission Aware MBSE Meta-Model

SysML v2 is proposed standardization target for the formalization of associations between Systems Theoretic Process Analysis (STPA), Model-Based System Engineering (MBSE), and Mission Aware (MA) concepts.

# STPA



## STPA Handbook

Leveson &amp; Thomas - 2018

**MBSE**

OMG

SysML v2 RFP - 2017

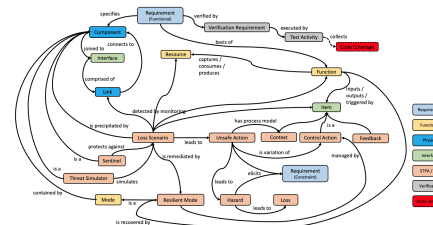
## Mission Aware



SERC

2012-2019

## MA MBSE Meta-Model



STPA is an iterative, methodical **hazard analysis technique** to identify causes of hazardous conditions intended to improve or promote **system safety**.

- In cyber-physical systems, **security** can be treated as analogous to safety.

## STPA Outputs and Traceability

Figure 2.21 shows the traceability that is maintained between various STPA outputs.

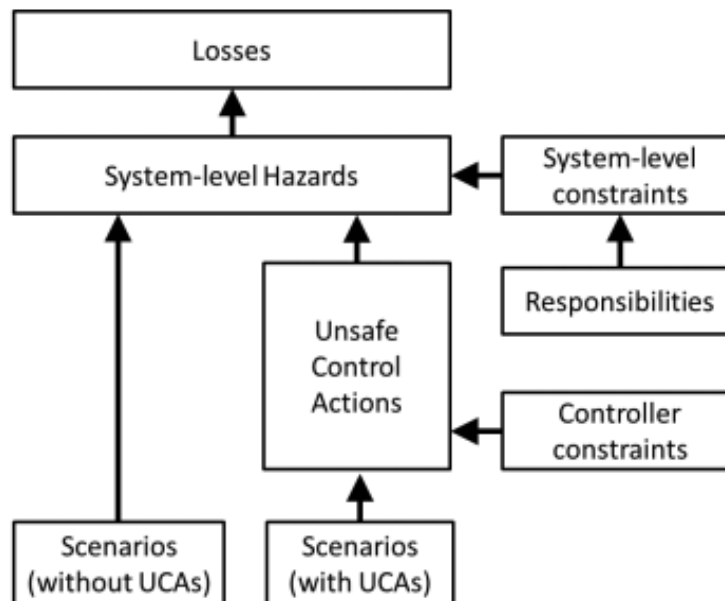
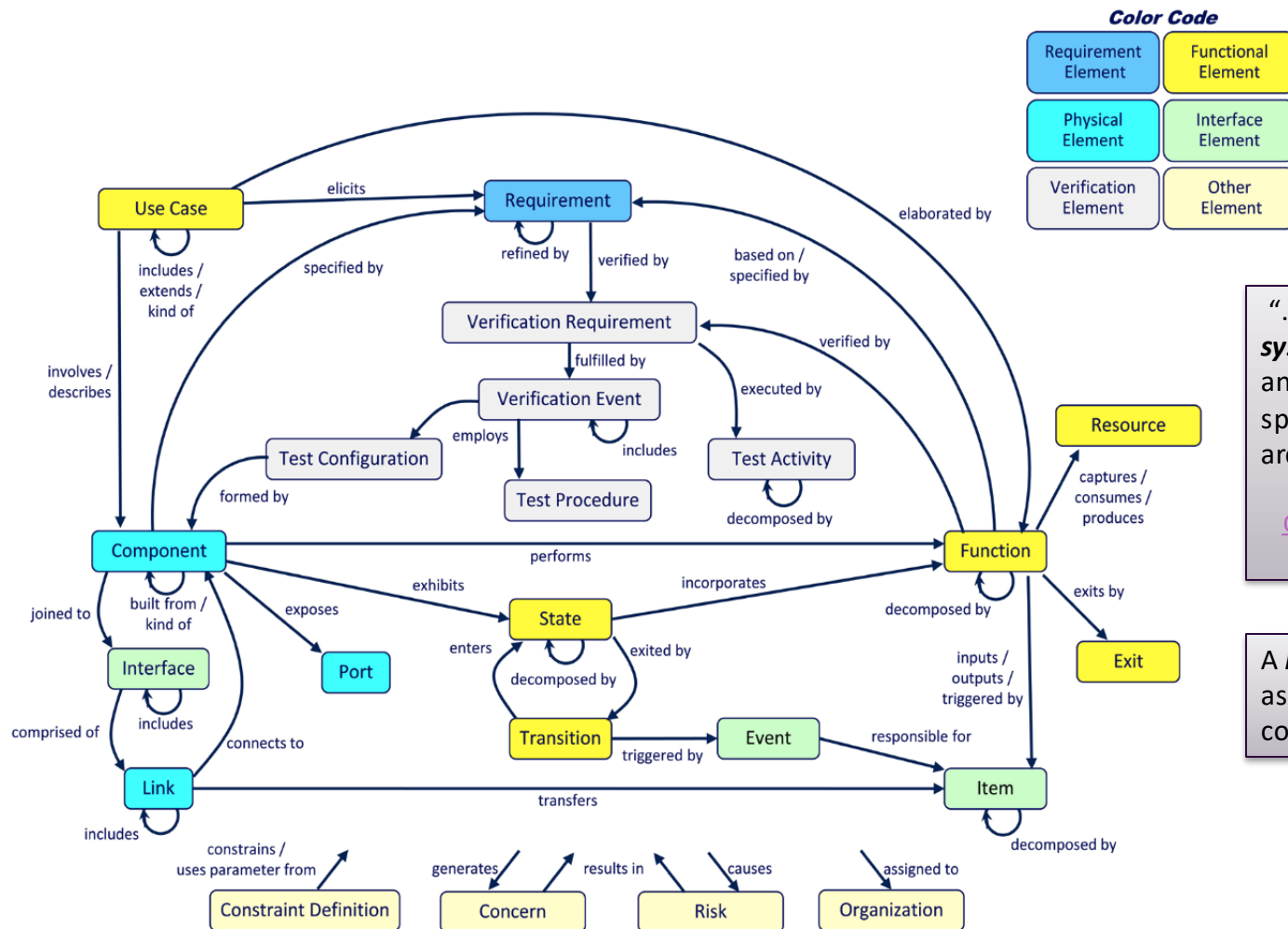


Figure 2.21: Traceability between STPA outputs

- A **Loss** involves **something of value** to stakeholders. Losses may include a loss of human life or human injury, property damage, environmental pollution, loss of mission, loss of reputation, **loss or leak** of sensitive information, or any other loss that is **unacceptable to the stakeholders**.
- A **Hazard** is a **system state** or set of conditions that, together with a particular set of worst-case environmental conditions, will **lead to a loss**.
- An **Unsafe Control Action** (UCA) is a control **action** that, in a **particular context** and worst-case environment, will lead to a hazard.
- A **Loss Scenario** describes the **causal factors** that can lead to the unsafe control and to hazards.

Key requirement defined by Object Management Group (OMG) for SysML v2 is “a meta-model of core SE concepts with precise semantics.” Vitech Corporation MBSE meta-model largely aligns with SysML v2 goals.

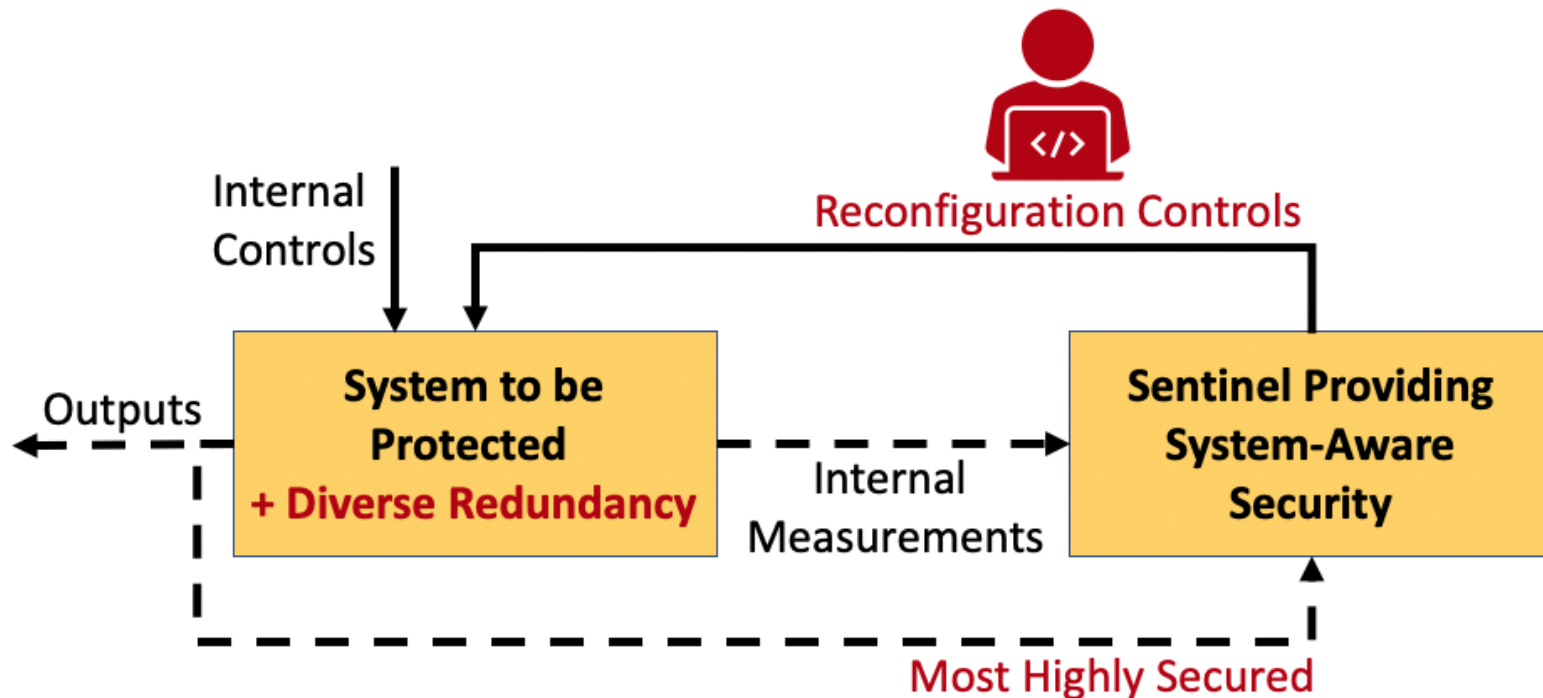


“... [a] representation of critical **systems engineering concepts** and their **interrelationships** spanning requirements, behavior, architecture, and test.”

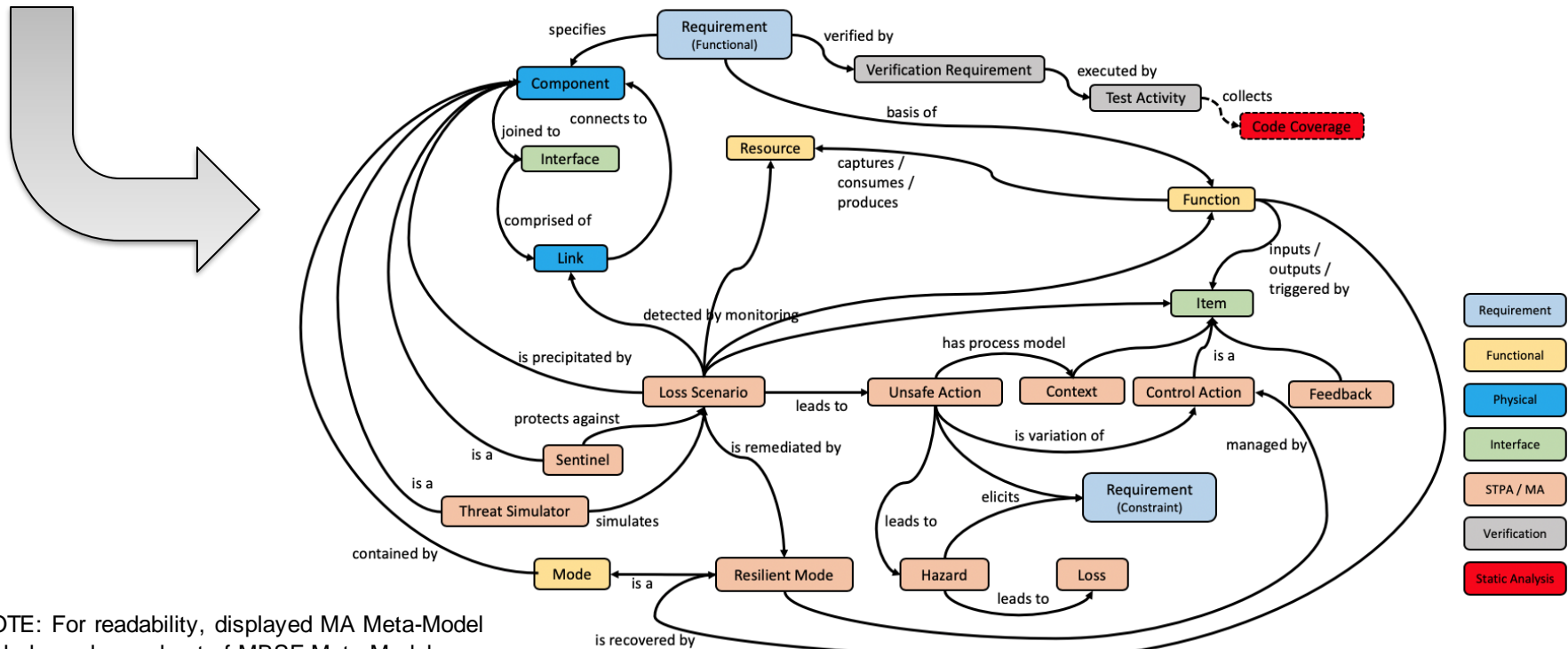
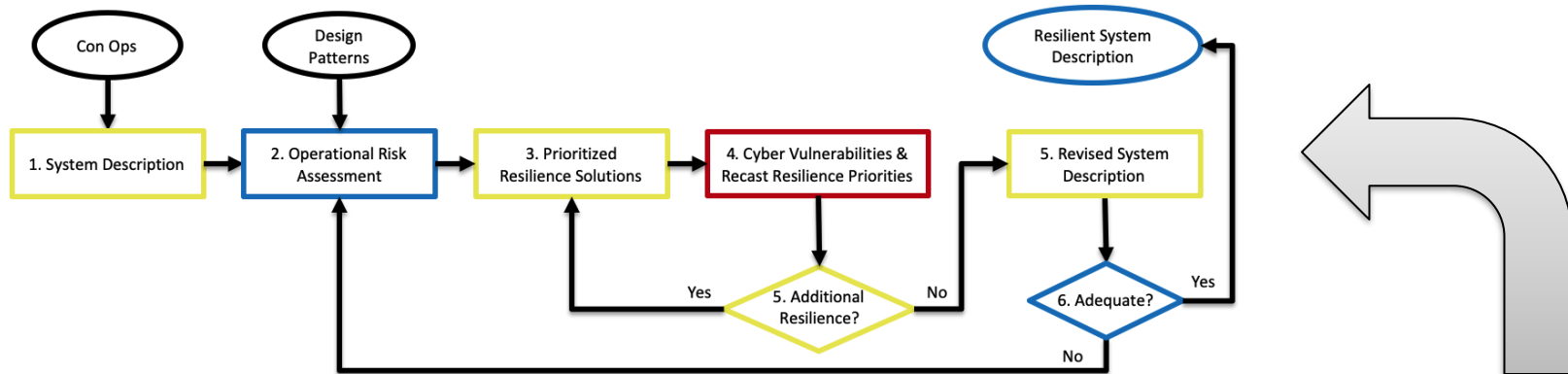
One Model, Many Interests, Many Views - Vitech 2018

A **layered / hierarchical** model as a mechanism to manage complexity.

- A **Resilient Mode** is a distinct and separate method of operation of a component, device, or system based upon diverse redundancy. Resilience allows the system to maintain a safe level of operational normalcy in response to anomalies, including threats of malicious and unexpected nature.
- A **Sentinel** is responsible for monitoring and reconfiguration of a system using available Resilient Modes. The Sentinel subsystem is expected to be far more secure than the system being addressed for resiliency.

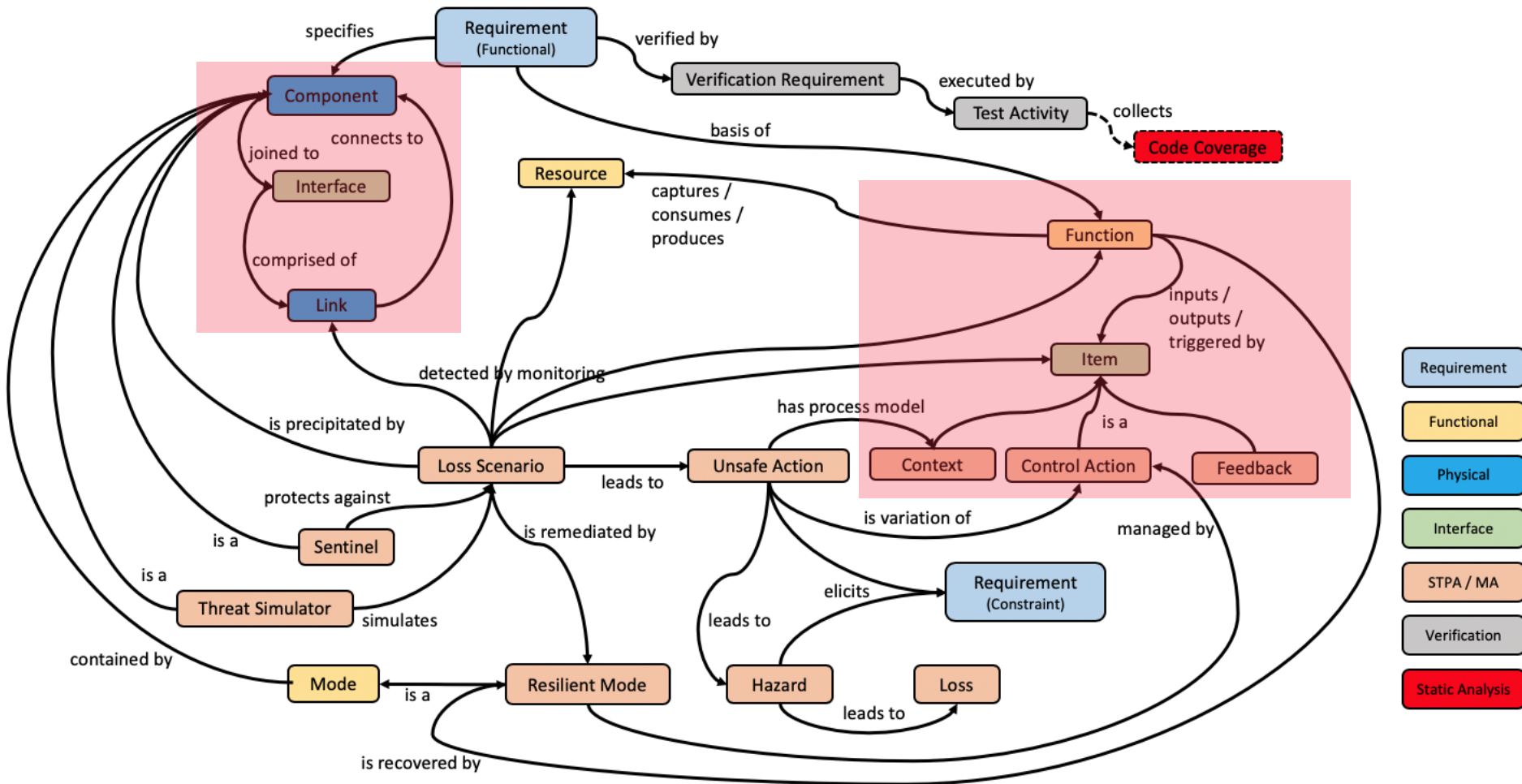


# CSRM / MA Meta-Model Mapping



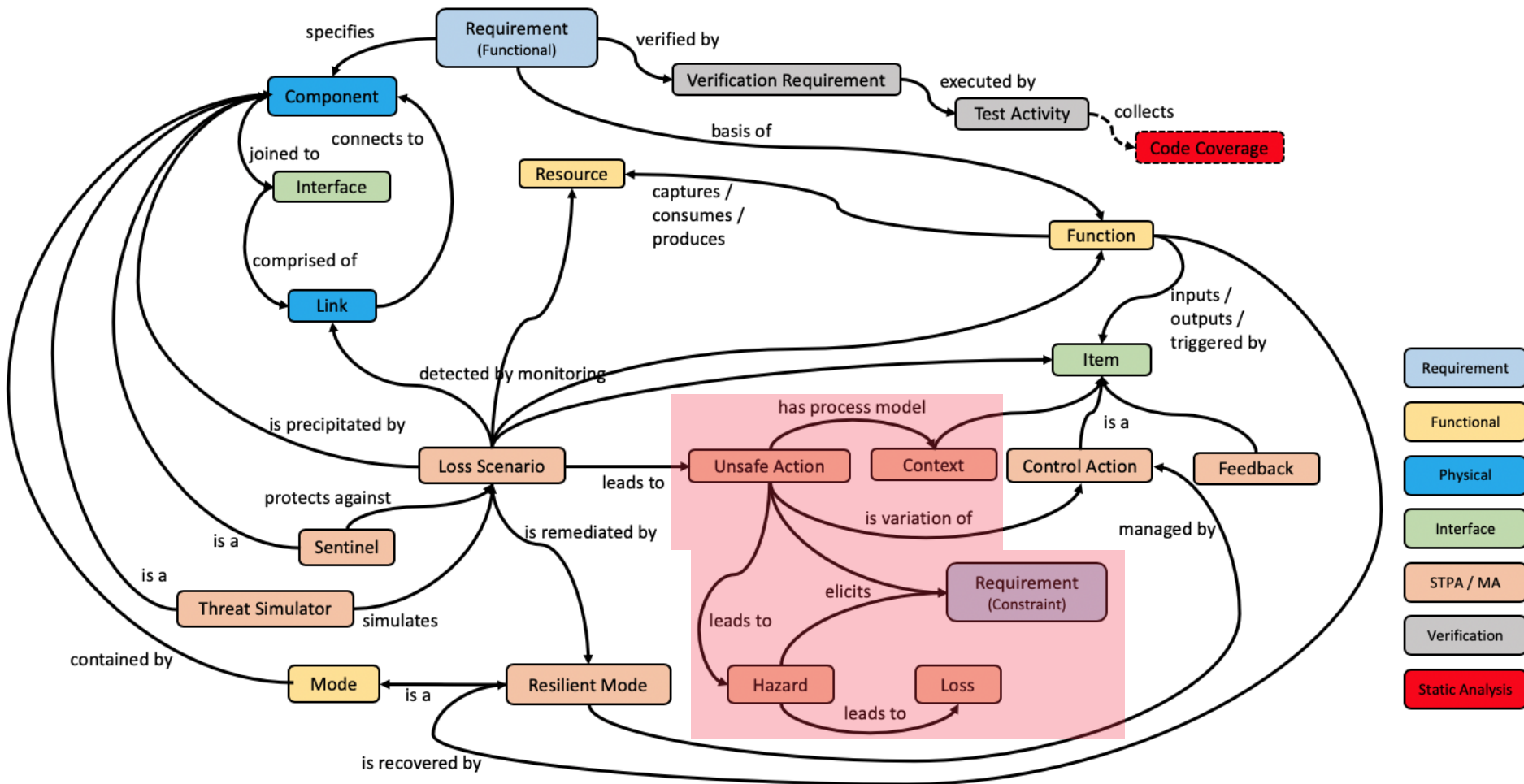
NOTE: For readability, displayed MA Meta-Model includes only a subset of MBSE Meta-Model.

# CSRM Step #1 – System Description



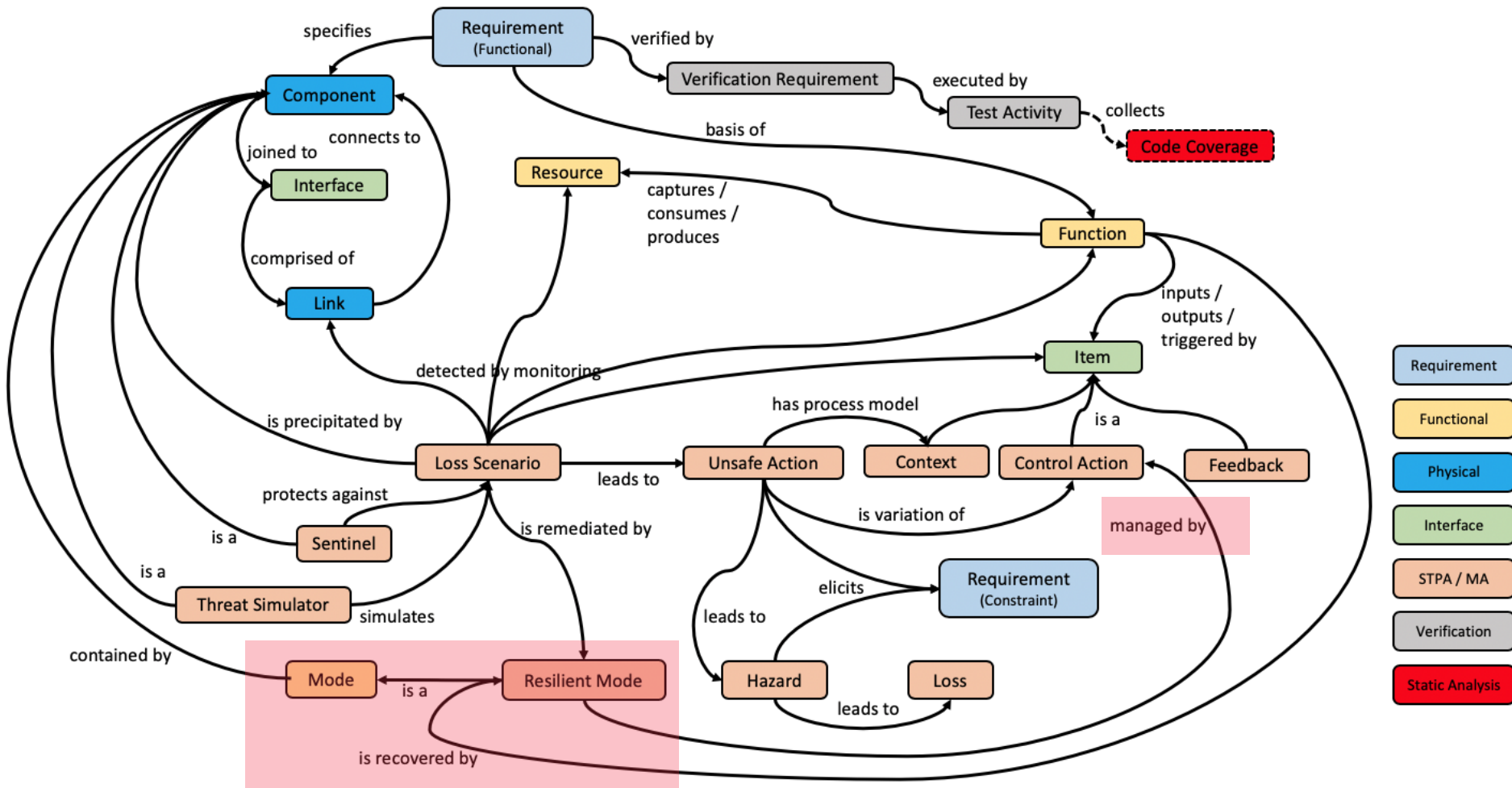


# CSRM Step #2: Operational Risk Assessment

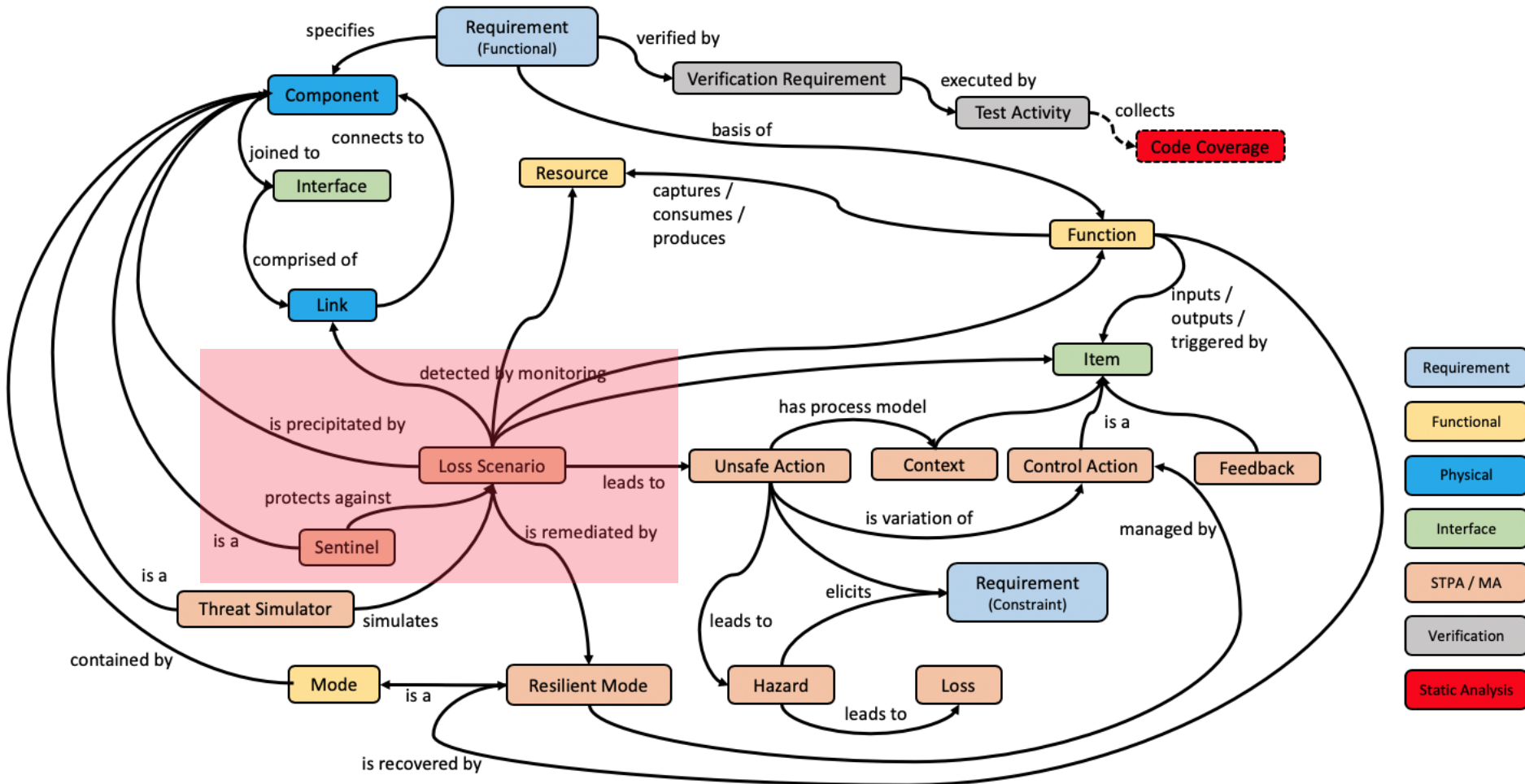




# CSRM Step #3: Prioritized Resilient Solutions



# CSRM Step #4: Cyber Vulnerabilities & Recast Resilient Priorities



***Mission Aware:*** MBSE Attributes and Metrics

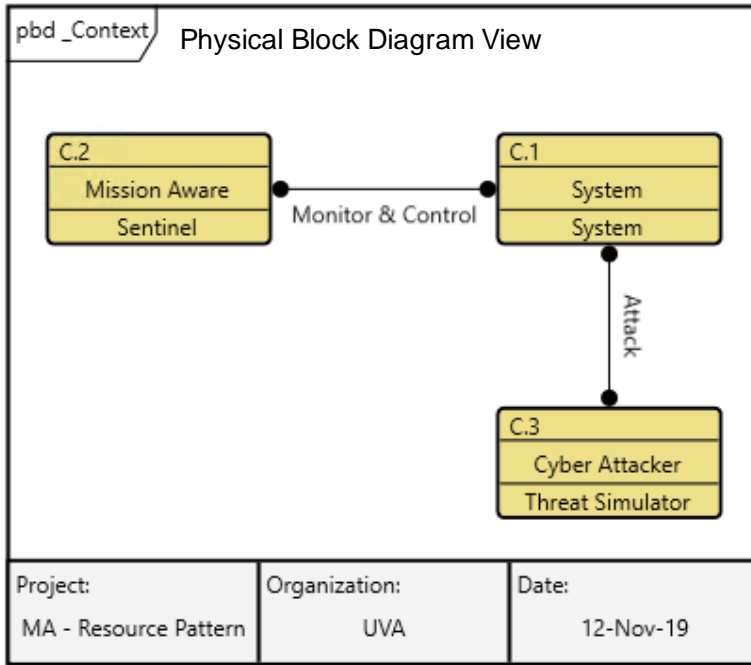
Object	Attribute	Values	Notes
Loss	missionImpact	High / Med / Low	Blue Team
Loss Scenario	attackLikelihood	High / Med / Low	Red Team
	attackType	External Insider SupplyChain	
	attackPattern	<CAPEC-#>:<Title>	
	detectionPattern	DataConsistency ChangingControlInput Introspection	
	detectionTime	seconds	Time budget to detect loss
	isolateTime	seconds	Time budget to isolate loss via system /component tests.
Resilient Mode	complexity	High / Med / Low	Number of model "contained by" associations. Indication of cost.
	effectiveness	High / Med / Low	Impact on remediating High "likelihood" attacks associated with High "mission impact".
	operationalImpact	High / Med / Low	Degree of operator training need. Degree of mission interruption.
	restoreTime	seconds	Time budget to restore system function via resilient mode.
	operatorDecisionTime	seconds	Time budget for operator decision time to enable resilient mode. 0 implies automated resilient mode.

**Recovery Ratio**: A mechanism to evaluate & refine a System Architecture against defined Resiliency requirements:

- An iterative process as system design is refined / matured

Metric	Units	System Model Evaluation / Simulation
Resilient Mode: “Recovery Ratio” per System Function [per Loss Scenario]  <i>Calculated: Measured / Expected</i>	< 1: Acceptable > 1: Not Acceptable	Recovery time includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detection</li> <li>• Isolation</li> <li>• Restoration</li> </ul> Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical: System Components</li> <li>• Operational: System-of-System Interactions</li> <li>• Operator: Expected Decision Times</li> </ul>
Loss Scenario: Time to Detect	seconds / minutes	Impact tradeoff for Sentinel interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• polling-based (system / link loading)</li> <li>• event-based, etc.</li> </ul>
Loss Scenario: Time to Isolate	seconds / minutes	Impact tradeoff for System / Component Test capabilities
Resilient Mode: Time to Restore	seconds / minutes	Impact tradeoff for Resilient Modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active/Active</li> <li>• Active/Standby (Hot / Warm / Cold)</li> </ul> Includes Operator decision time

# Example: Behavior Model Simulation



## Loss Scenario – Attack Pattern:

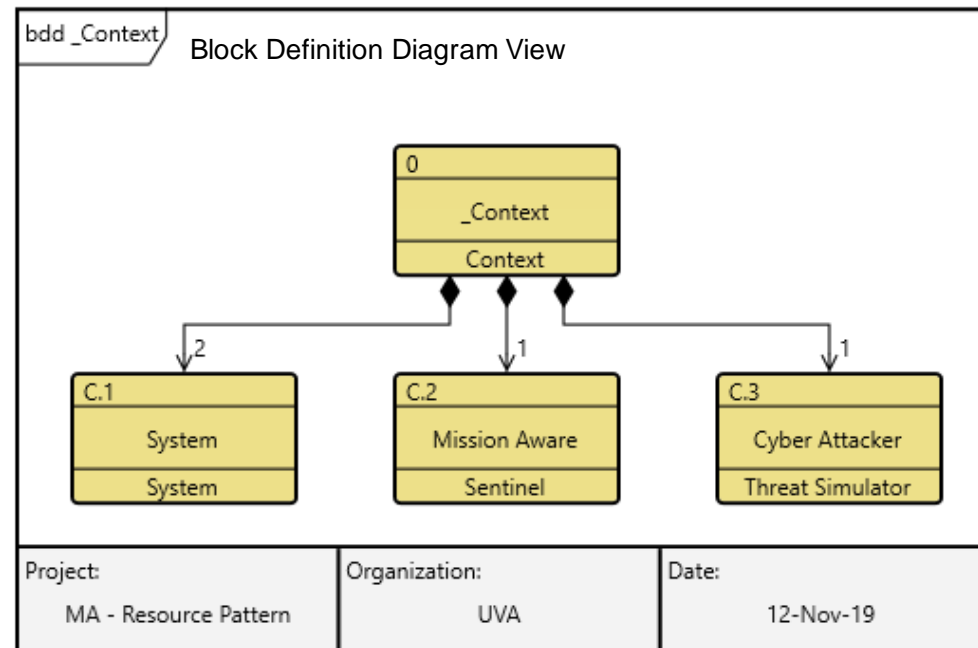
- CPU Overload
- CAPEC-443: Malicious Logic Inserted Into Product Software by Authorized Developer

## Sentinel - Design Pattern:

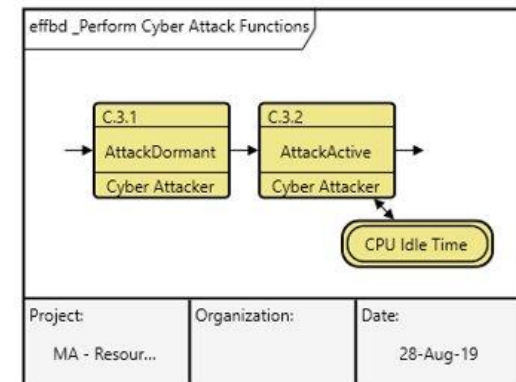
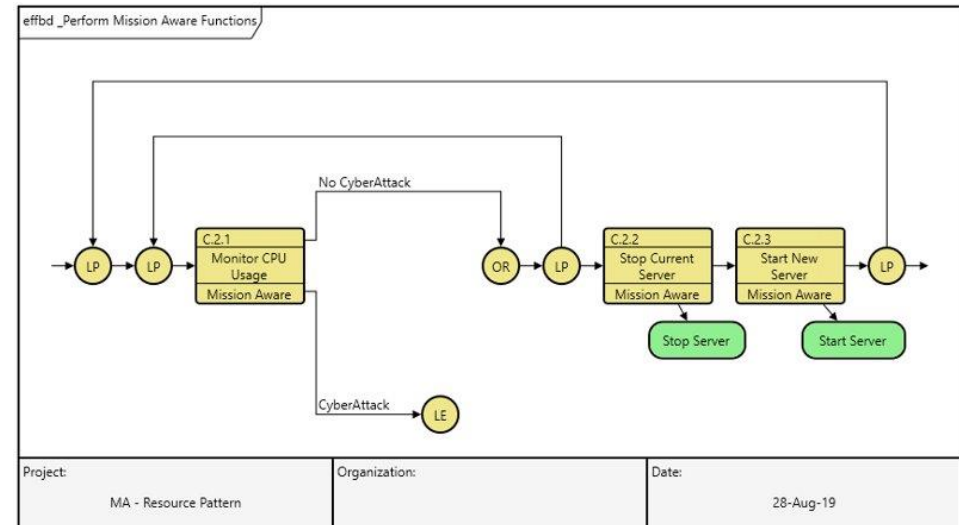
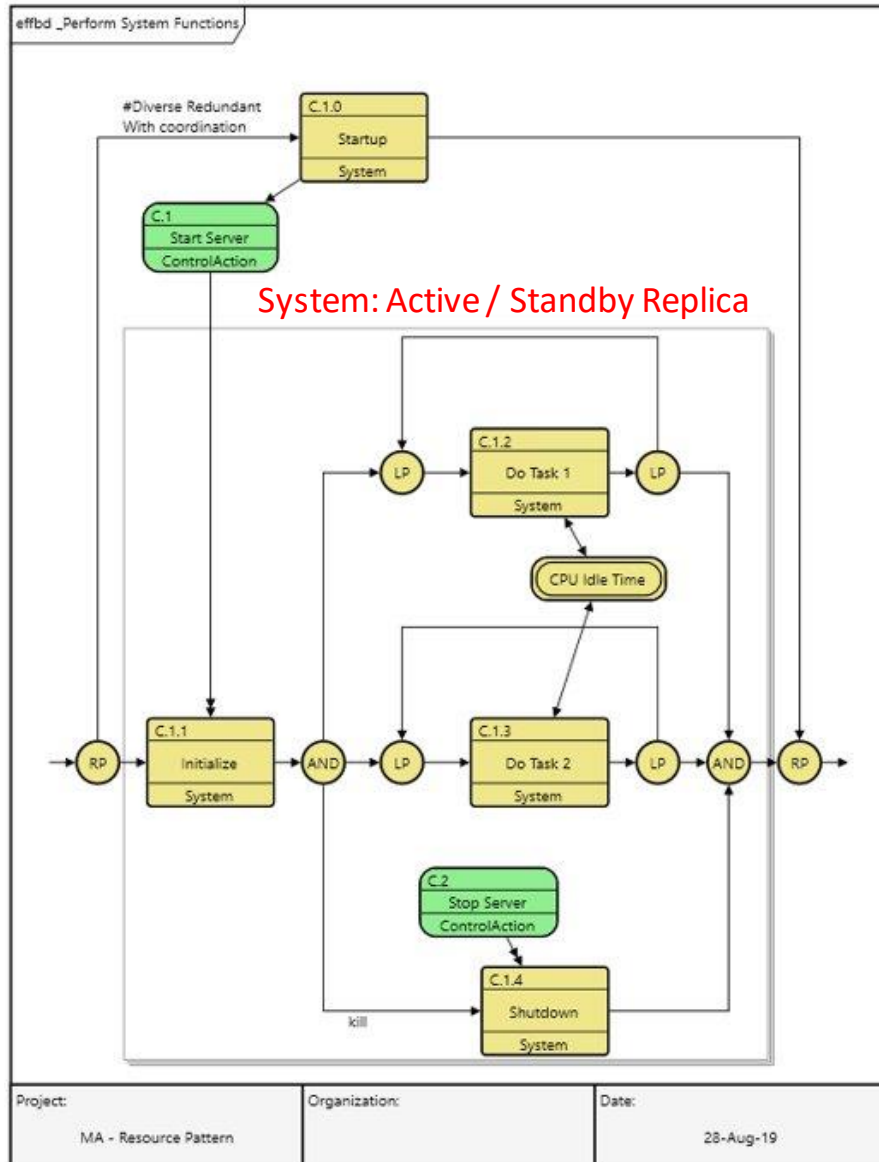
- Resource Introspection - CPU Idle Time

## Resilient Mode:

- Active / Standby



# Example: Behavior Model



The Enhanced Functional Flow Block Diagram (EFFBD), like its SysML cousin the activity diagram, is a complete representation of behavior. EFFBDs unambiguously represent the *flow of control* through sequencing of functions as well an overlay of *data* and *resource* interactions.



