

Deployment Package

Data Transfer in Mobiles

Basic Profile + Security

Notes:

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The processes described in this Deployment Package are not intended to preclude or discourage the use of additional processes that Very Small Entities may find useful.

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Creation date	25/06/21
Last update	25/06/21
Version	0.1

Version 0.5

Version History

Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Version	Description	Author
2021-06-25	0.1	Document Creation	Perla Maciel

Abbreviations/Acronyms

Abre./Acro.	Definitions
DP	Deployment Package - a set of artefacts developed to facilitate the implementation of a set of practices, of the selected framework, in a Very Small Entity.
VSE	Very Small Entity – an enterprise, organization, department or project having up to 25 people.
VSEs	Very Small Entities
TL	Technical Leader
AN	Analyst
DES	Designer
PR	Programmer
PM	Project Manager
SA	Security Advisor
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer is a protocol that uses digital certificates to establish secure communications over the Internet
TSL	Transport Layer Security it's the improvement of the SSL protocol, and are completely compatible

Table of Contents

1. Technical Description 4
 Purpose of this document.....4
 Why is Data Transfer in Mobiles Important?4
2. Definitions..... 5
 Generic Terms5
 Specific Terms5
3. Relationships with ISO/IEC 29110..... 6
4. Description of Processes, Activities, Tasks, Steps, Roles and Products ... 7
 Data Transfer Considerations7
 Role Description9
 Product Description9
 Artefact Description..... 13
5. References 14

1. Technical Description

Purpose of this document

This Deployment Package (DP) supports the Basic Profile as defined in ISO/IEC TR 29110-5-1-2:2011 Management and Engineering Guide. The Basic Profile is one profile of the Generic profile group. The Generic profile group is composed of 4 profiles: Entry, Basic, Intermediate and Advanced. The Generic profile group is applicable to VSEs that do not develop critical software. The Generic profile group does not imply any specific application domain. The Basic Profile describes software development of a single application by a single project team with no special risk or situational factors.

A DP is a set of artefacts developed to facilitate the implementation of a set of practices in a Very Small Entity (VSE). A DP is not a process reference model (i.e. it is not prescriptive). The elements of a typical DP are: description of processes, activities, tasks, roles and products, template, checklist, example, reference and reference to standards and models, and tools.

The content of this document is entirely *informative*.

This document has been produced by Javier Flores (UNAM, México) and Ana Vazquez of 5th level (México) beyond her participation to ISO JTC1/SC7/WG24.

Why is Data Transfer in Mobiles Important?

Any mobile application has transmission channels to authenticate or authorize a user to get access to the data managed by the application, this said, the established channel must be a secure channel in which a malicious agent should not be able to get a hold of the information passing by it, and compromising the fundamental features of the information, the confidentiality and integrity.

2. Definitions

In this section, the reader will find two sets of definitions. The first set defines the terms used in all Deployment Packages, i.e. generic terms. The second set of terms used in this Deployment package, i.e. specific terms.

Generic Terms

Process: set of interrelated or interacting activities which transform inputs into outputs [ISO/IEC 12207].

Activity: a set of cohesive tasks of a process [ISO/IEC 12207].

Task: required, recommended, or permissible action, intended to contribute to the achievement of one or more outcomes of a process [ISO/IEC 12207].

Sub-Task: When a task is complex, it is divided into sub-tasks.

Step: In a deployment package, a task is decomposed in a sequence of steps.

Role: a defined function to be performed by a project team member, such as testing, filing, inspecting, coding. [ISO/IEC 24765]

Product: piece of information or deliverable that can be produced (not mandatory) by one or several tasks. (*e. g. design document, source code*).

Artefact: information, which is not listed in ISO/IEC 29110 Part 5, but can help a VSE during the execution of a project.

Specific Terms

Confidentiality: Property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes [ISO/IEC 2700:2018]

Integrity: Property of accuracy and completeness [ISO/IEC 27000:2018]

3. Relationships with ISO/IEC 29110

This deployment package covers the activities related to Definition of Requirements of the ISO/IEC 29110 Part 5-1-2 for Very Small Entities (VSEs) – Basic Profile [ISO/IEC29110] taking in consideration security practices in Mobiles.

In this section, the reader will find a list of Software Implementation (SI) process, activities, tasks and roles from Part 5 that are directly related to this topic. This topic is described in details in the next section.

- **Process:**
 - **Software Implementation**
- **Activities:**
 - **SI.2 Software requirements analysis**
- **Tasks and Roles:**

Tasks	Roles
SI.2.2 Document or update the <i>Requirements Specification</i> . Identify and consult information sources (customer, users, previous systems, documents, etc.) in order to get new requirements. Analyse the identified requirements to determinate the scope and feasibility. Generate or update the <i>Requirements Specification</i> .	AN, CUS
SI.2.3 Verification and obtaining approval of the <i>Requirements Specification</i> . Verify the correctness and testability of the <i>Requirements Specification</i> and its consistency with the <i>Product Description</i> . Additionally, review that requirements are complete, unambiguous and not contradictory. The results found are documented in a <i>Verification Results</i> and corrections are made until the document is approved by AN. If significant changes were needed, initiate a <i>Change Request</i> .	AN, TL

4. Description of Processes, Activities, Tasks, Steps, Roles and Products

- **Process:**
 - **Software Implementation**
- **Activities:**
 - **SI.2 Software requirements analysis**
- **Tasks and Roles:**

Tasks	Roles
SI.2.2 Document or update the <i>Requirements Specification</i> . Identify and consult information sources (customer, users, previous systems, documents, etc.) in order to get new requirements. Analyse the identified requirements to determinate the scope and feasibility. Generate or update the <i>Requirements Specification</i> .	AN, CUS
SI.2.3 Verification and obtaining approval of the <i>Requirements Specification</i> . Verify the correctness and testability of the <i>Requirements Specification</i> and its consistency with the <i>Product Description</i> . Additionally, review that requirements are complete, unambiguous and not contradictory. The results found are documented in a <i>Verification Results</i> and corrections are made until the document is approved by AN. If significant changes were needed, initiate a <i>Change Request</i> .	AN, TL

This task is related with the following sub-tasks:

- Data Transfer Considerations

Data Transfer Considerations

Objectives:	It is important to threat model your mobile app, OS, platforms and frameworks to understand the information assets the app processes
Roles:	Project Manager
	Technical Leader
	Programmer
	Security Advisor
Artefacts:	Data Transfer Considerations
Steps:	1. Assume that the network layer is not secure
	2. Apply SSL/TLS as transport channels

	3. Verify that the third-party APIs have SSL version
	4. Verify the identity of the endpoint server using trusted certificates
	5. Use strong cipher suites with appropriate key lengths
	6. Use certificates signed by trusted CA provider
Step Description:	<p>Step 1. Assume that the network layer is not secure</p> <p>For a security approach its better to assume that every channel defined in the network layer is susceptible to eavesdropping and insecure. Don't send sensitive data over alternative channels.</p> <p><i>TIP: Not secure channels e.g., SMS, MMS or notifications.</i></p> <p>Step 2. Apply SSL/TLS as transport channels</p> <p>With SSL/TLS as transport channels the integrity and confidentiality of sensitive information, data or session tokens that the mobile app manages and sends to a back-end API or web service is not compromised.</p> <p><i>TIP: In iOS If you use CFNetwork, use the Security Transfer API to specify a trusted client certificate. In most situations NSStreamSocketSecurityLevelTLSv1 is used for higher standard encryption strength.</i></p> <p><i>TIP 2: In Android If you are using a class that extends SSLSocketFactory, make sure that the checkServerTrusted method is implemented correctly and that the server certificate is properly validated.</i></p> <p>Step 3. Verify that the third-party APIs have SSL version to use</p> <p>If the mobile application needs to implement a third-party service or API, it's necessary to verify if there's a SSL version of it to implement it.</p> <p>Step 4. Verify the identity of the endpoint server using trusted certificates</p> <p>Establish a secure connection only after doing a verification of the identity of the endpoint server using trusted certificates in the key chain and alert the user through the UI if the mobile app detects an invalid certificate.</p> <p>Step 5. Use strong cipher suites with appropriate key lengths</p> <p>Apply a separate layer of encryption to any sensitive data before it goes through the SSL Channel. In the possible scenario in which</p>

Version 0.5

	<p>the SSL Channel is vulnerated, the encrypted data will give a secondary defense against the confidentiality and integrity violation.</p> <p>Step 6. Use certificates signed by trusted CA provider</p> <p>The certificates used must be signed by a trusted CA provider and never use a self-signed certificate and consider certificate pinning for security conscious applications.</p>
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Role Description

This is an alphabetical list of the roles, abbreviations and list of competencies as defined in ISO 29110 Part 5-1-2 and the security considerations.

	Role	Abbreviation	Competency
1.	Programmer	PR	Knowledge and/or experience in programming, integration and unit tests. Knowledge of the revision techniques. Knowledge of the editing techniques. Experience on the software development and maintenance.
2.	Security Advisor	SA	Knowledge to advise the businesses to identify potential security weaknesses, create security policies, and reduce risks to their IT systems.
3.	Technical Leader	TL	Knowledge and experience in the software process domain.
4.	Project Manager	PM	Leadership capability with experience making decisions, planning, personnel management, delegation and supervision, finances and software development.

Product Description

This is an alphabetical list of the input, output and internal process products, its descriptions, possible states and the source of the product.

	Name	Description	Source
1.	Change Request	<p>It may has the following characteristics:</p> <p>Identifies purpose of change</p> <p>Identifies request status (new, accepted, rejected)</p> <p>Identifies requester contact information</p> <p>Impacted system(s)</p> <p>Impact to operations of existing system(s) defined</p>	<p>Software Implementation</p> <p>Customer</p> <p>Project Management</p>

Version 0.5

		<p>Impact to associated documentation defined</p> <p>Criticality of the request, date needed by</p> <p>The applicable statuses are: initiated, evaluated and accepted.</p>	
2.	Project Plan	<p>It Includes the following elements which may have the characteristics as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Purpose o General Customer requirements - Scope description of what is included and what is not - Objectives of the project - Deliverables - list of products to be delivered to Customer - Tasks, including verification, validation and reviews with Customer and Work Team, to assure the quality of work products. Tasks may be represented as a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). The task also includes the identification of security requirements, list of assets, threats, information security risk and incidents. - Relationship and Dependence of the Tasks - Estimated Duration of tasks - Resources o perform the project both in development and security (humans, materials, equipment and tools) including the required training, and the schedule when the resources are needed. - Composition of Work Team - Competences of personal Record - Role Matrix - Incidents Response of the project - Schedule of the Project Tasks, the expected start and completion date, for each task. - Estimated Effort and Cost - Identification of Project Risks - Version Control Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product repository tools or mechanism identified - Location and access mechanisms for the repository specified - Version identification and control defined - Backup and recovery mechanisms defined - Storage, handling and delivery (including archival and retrieval) mechanisms specified - Delivery Instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elements required for product release identified (i.e., hardware, software, 	Project Management

Version 0.5

		<p>documentation etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery requirements - Sequential ordering of tasks to be performed - Applicable releases identified - Identifies all delivered software components with version information - Identifies any necessary backup and recovery procedures <p>The applicable statuses are: verified, accepted, updated and reviewed.</p>	
3.	Project Repository	<p>It may have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stores project work products - Stores released deliverables products - Storage and retrieval capabilities - Ability to browse content - Listing of contents with description of attributes - Sharing and transfer of work products between affected groups - Effective controls over access - Maintain work products descriptions - Recovery of archive versions of work products - Ability to report work products status - Changes to work products are tracked to Change Requests <p>The applicable statuses are: recovered and updated.</p>	Project Management
4.	Requirements Specification	<p>It may have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction –general description of software and its use within the scope of the customer business; - Requirements description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functionality – established needs to be satisfied by the software when it is used in specific conditions. Functionality must be adequate, accurate and safe. - User interface – definition of those user interface characteristics that allow to understand and learn the software easily so the user be able to perform his/her tasks efficiently including the interface exemplar description; - External interfaces – definition of interfaces with other software or 	Software Implementation

Version 0.5

		<p>hardware;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security – specification of the software execution level concerning the level of security implemented - Reliability – specification of the software execution level concerning the maturity, fault tolerance and recovery; - Efficiency – specification of the software execution level concerning the time and use of the resources; - Maintenance – description of the elements facilitating the understanding and execution of the future software modifications; - Portability – description of the software characteristics that allow its transfer from one place to other; - Design and construction limitations/constraints – needs imposed by the customer; - Interoperability – capability for two or more systems or software components be able to change information each other and use it. - Reusability – feature of any product/sub-product, or a part of it, so that it can be used by several users as an end product, in the own software development, or in the execution of other software products. - Legal and regulative – needs imposed by laws, regulations, etc. <p>Each requirement is identified, unique and it is verifiable or can be assessed.</p> <p>The applicable statuses are: verified, validated and baselined.</p>	
5.	Software User Documentation	<p>It may have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - User procedures for performing specified tasks using the Software - Installation and de-installation procedures - Brief description of the intended use of the Software (the concept of operations) - The supplied and required resources 	Software Implementation

Version 0.5

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needed operational environment - Availability of problem reporting and assistance - Procedures to access and exit the Software - Lists and explains software commands and system-provided messages to the user - As appropriate for the identified risk, it includes warnings, cautions, and notes, with corrections - It includes troubleshooting and error correction procedures. <p>It is written in terms understandable by users.</p> <p>The applicable statuses are: preliminary, verified and baselined.</p>	
6.	Verification Results	<p>It may include the record of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants - Date - Place - Duration - Verification check-list - Passed items of verification - Failed items of verification - Pending items of verification - Defects identified during verification 	Project Management Software Implementation
7.	Validation Results	<p>Documents the validation execution, It may include the record of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants - Date - Place - Duration - Validation check-list - Passed items of validation - Failed items of validation - Pending items of validation - Defects identified during validation 	Software Implementation

Artefact Description

This is an alphabetical list of the artefacts that could be produced to facilitate the documentation of a project. The artefacts are not required by Part 5, they are optional.

	Name	Description
1.	Data Transfer Considerations	Describes the network consideration to prevent the misuse of the established transmission channels and create a secure way to transfer data between the applications without compromising the confidentiality and integrity of the information managed by the application.

5. References

Key	Reference
[Code Complete]	Steve McConnell, Code Complete, Second Edition, Redmond, Washington, Microsoft Press, 2004.
[Art of Software testing]	Glenford J. Myers, The Art of Software Testing, Second Edition, 2004.
[Practitioner's Guide]	Lee Copeland, A Practitioner's Guide to Software Test Design, 2004
[Defect Prevention]	Marc McDonald, The Practical Guide To Defect Prevention, 2008
[Introduction to Software Testing]	Paul Ammann & Jeff Offutt, Introduction to Software testing, 2008
[Testing Computer Software]	Cem Kaner, Testing Computer Software
[Practical Software Testing]	Ilene Burnstein, Practical Software Testing, 2002
[SE Support Activities for VSE]	Vincent Ribaud, Software Engineering Support Activities for Very Small Entities, 2010
[Application of ISES in VSE]	Claude Y. Laporte, The application of International Software Engineering Standards in Very Small Enterprises, 2008
[A SE Lifecycle Standard for VSEs]	Claude Y. Laporte, A Software Engineering Lifecycle Standard for Very Small Enterprises, 2008
[Misuse Code Coverage]	Brian Marick, How to Misuse Code Coverage, 1999
[IEEE 1012-2004]	IEEE 1012-2004 IEEE Standard for Software Verification and Validation, IEEE Computer Society
[ISO/IEC 12207]	ISO/IEC 12207:2008 Systems and software engineering – Software life cycle processes.
[ISO/IEC TR 29110-5-1-2]	ISO/IEC TR 29110-5-1-2:2011, Software Engineering—Lifecycle Profiles for Very Small Entities (VSEs) – Part 5-1-2: Management and Engineering Guide – Generic Profile Group - Basic Profile
[ISO/IEC 24765]	ISO/IEC 24765:2010 Systems and software engineering vocabulary
[ISO/IEC 20926]	ISO/IEC 20926:2003 Software engineering -- IFPUG 4.1 Unadjusted functional size measurement method -- Counting practices manual
[ISO/IEC 29881:2008]	ISO/IEC 29881:2008 Information technology--Software and systems engineering--FiSMA 1.1 functional size measurement method,
[IEEE 1233-1998]	IEEE Guide for Developing System Requirements Specifications

Version 0.5

[ISO/IEC 27000]	ISO/IEC 27000 :2018 Information technology – Security Techniques – Information security management system – Overview and vocabulary
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