

SCF

Reference Document

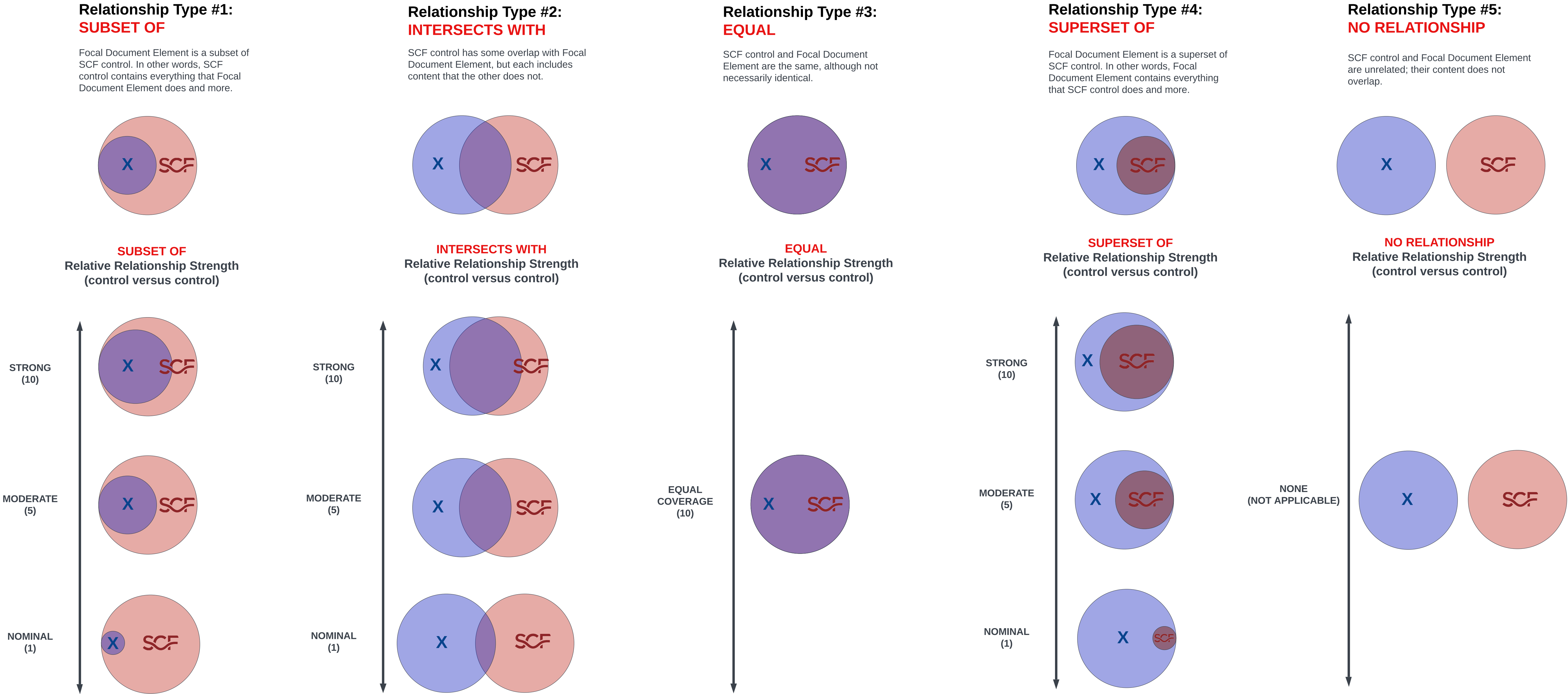
Law,
Regulation or
Framework

Focal Document

Set Theory Relationship Mapping (STRM) is well-suited for mapping between sets of elements that exist in two distinct concepts that are mostly the same as each other (e.g., cybersecurity & data privacy requirements). Based on NIST IR 8477, STRM supports five (5) relationship types to describe the logical similarity between two distinct concepts: (1) Subset Of, (2) Intersects With, (3) Equal, (4) Superset Of, and (5) No Relationship. STRM also allows the strength of the mapping to be captured.

STRM relies on a justification for the relationship claim. There are three (3) options for the rationale, which is a high-level context within which the two concepts are related:

1. **Syntactic:** How similar is the wording that expresses the two concepts? This is a word-for-word analysis of the relationship, not an interpretation of the language.
2. **Semantic:** How similar are the meanings of the two concepts? This involves some interpretation of each concept's language.
3. **Functional:** How similar are the results of executing the two concepts? This involves understanding what will happen if the two concepts are implemented, performed, or otherwise executed.



Set Theory Relationship Mapping (STRM) Examples

SCF

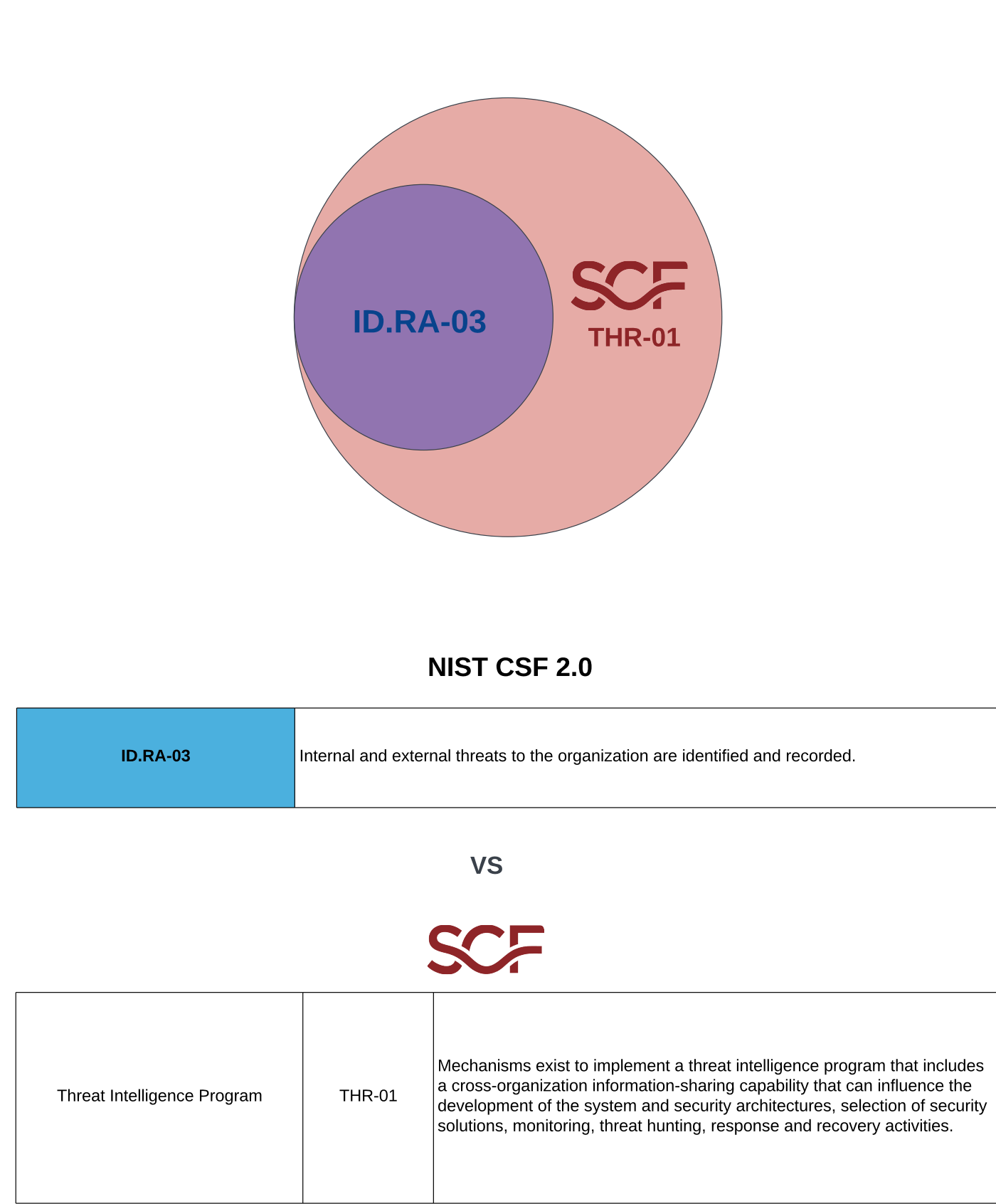
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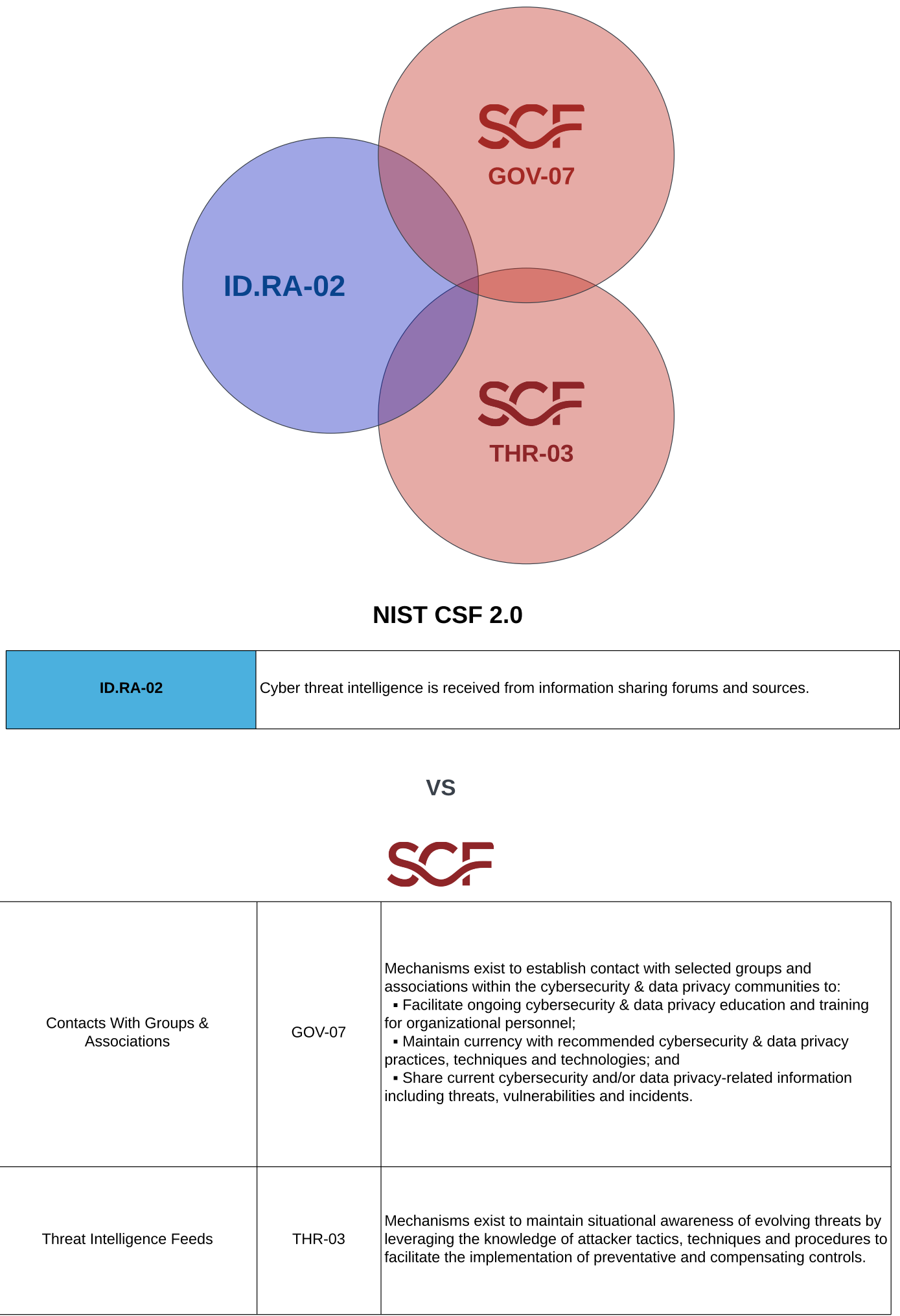
Relationship Type: **SUBSET OF**

Focal Document Element is a subset of SCF control. In other words, SCF control contains everything that Focal Document Element does and more.



Relationship Type: **INTERSECTS WITH**

SCF control has some overlap with Focal Document Element, but each includes content that the other does not.



Relationship Type: **EQUAL**

SCF control and Focal Document Element are the same, although not necessarily identical.

