Security

Threat Modelling
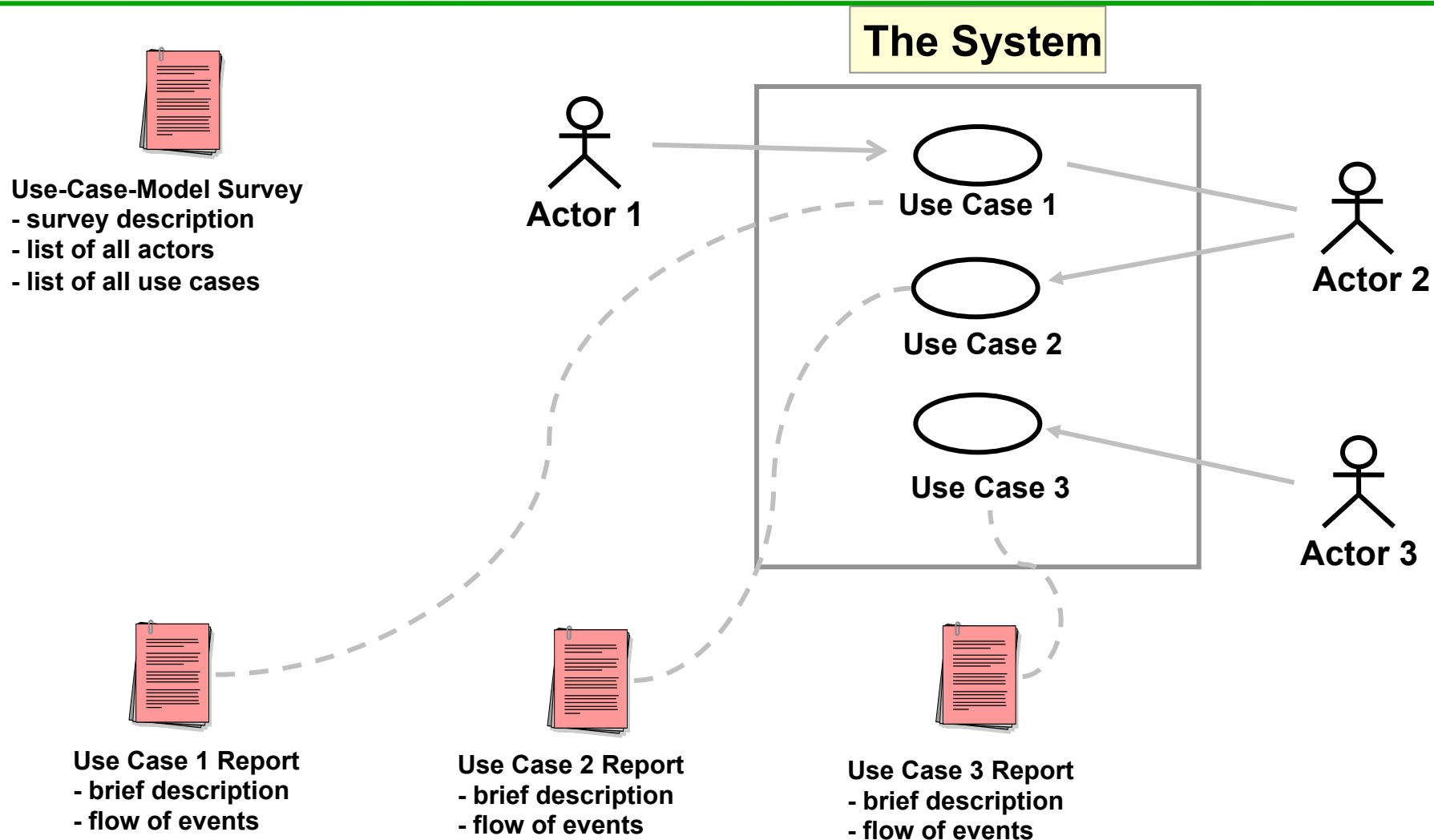
Security Requirements & Misuse Cases

Security Requirements Specification

- Need to define:
  - Which controls are necessary
  - When are they necessary (applicability)
  - Why are they necessary; e.g.:
    - industry/customer expectation
    - regulatory requirement (PCI, Sarbanes-Oxley, FDA, SEC, …)
    - organisational policy,
    - common weaknesses and vulnerabilities

- Should be easy to use reference for requirements teams

Use Cases: key ideas

- Use Case diagrams are

- A use case illustrates the activities that are performed by users of a system.

- It identifies the Actors involved in an interaction and names the type of interaction.

- It illustrates the functionality of the system.

- Use cases are *logical models* -- they describe the activities of a system without specifying how the activities are implemented.

UML model of functional requirements

Use-Case-Model Survey
- survey description
- list of all actors
- list of all use cases

The System

Actor 1

Use Case 1

Use Case 2

Use Case 3

Actor 2

Actor 3

Use Case 1 Report
- brief description
- flow of events

Use Case 2 Report
- brief description
- flow of events

Use Case 3 Report
- brief description
- flow of events

What are Use Case Descriptions?

- Describe basic functions of the system
  - What the user can do
  - How the system responds

- Use cases are building blocks for continued design activities.

How Are Use Cases Created?

- Two steps:
  - Write text-based case descriptions
  - Translate descriptions into diagrams
- Describes one and only one function, but may have multiple paths.
- Developed working with users for content.

Syntax for Use Case Diagram (UML)

AN ACTOR:

- Is a person or system that derives benefit from and is external to the system
- Is labeled with its role
- Can be associated with other actors using a specialization/superclass association, denoted by an arrow with a hollow arrowhead
- Is placed outside the system boundary

Actor/Role

A USE CASE:

- Represents a major piece of system functionality
- Can extend another use case
- Can include another use case
- Is placed inside the system boundary
- Is labeled with a descriptive verb–noun phrase

Use Case

A SYSTEM BOUNDARY:

- Includes the name of the system inside or on top
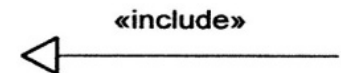- Represents the scope of the system

System
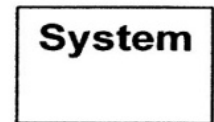
AN ASSOCIATION RELATIONSHIP:

- Links an actor with the use case(s) with which it interacts
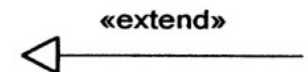
*   *

AN INCLUDE RELATIONSHIP:

- Represents the inclusion of the functionality of one use case within another
- The arrow is drawn from the base use case to the used use case

«include»

AN EXTEND RELATIONSHIP:

- Represents the extension of the use case to include optional behavior
- The arrow is drawn from the extension use case to the base use case

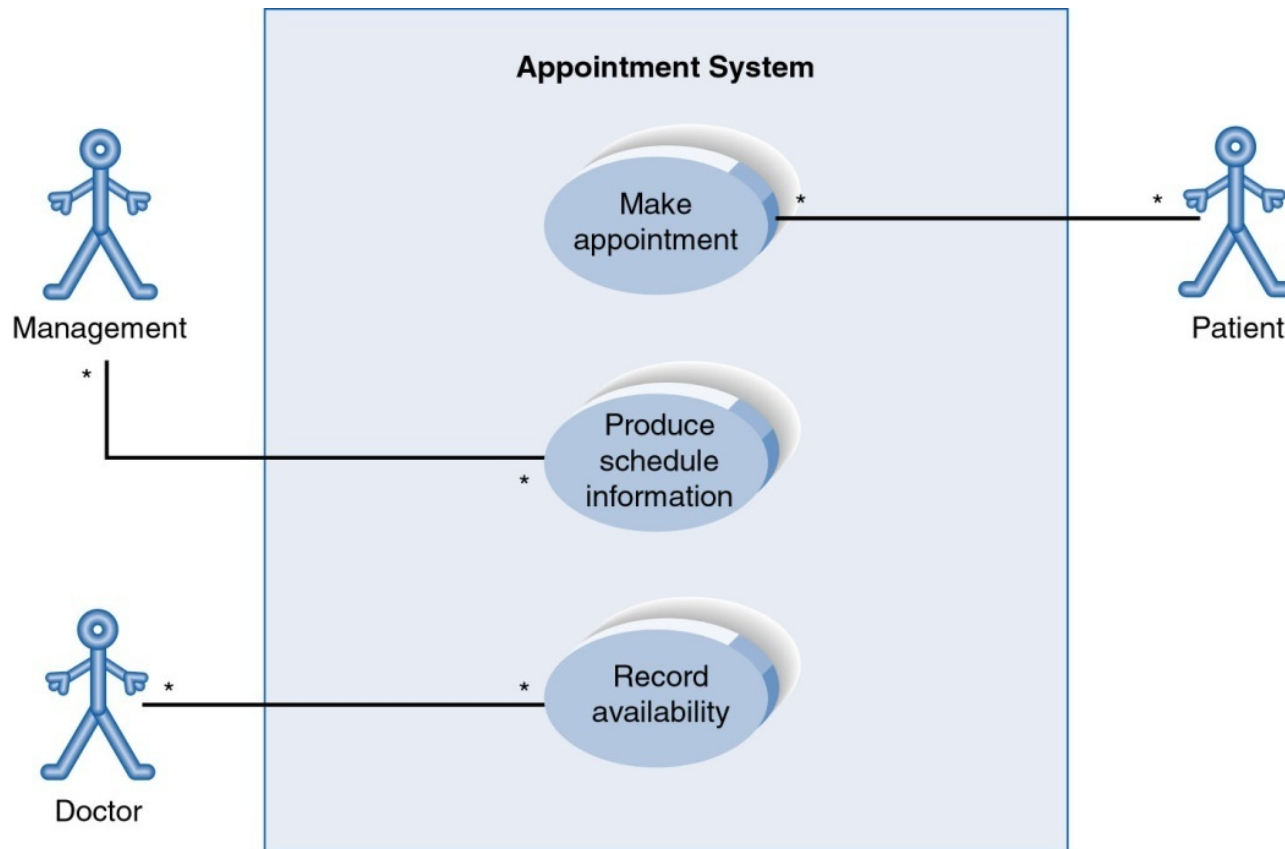«extend»

A GENERALIZATION RELATIONSHIP:

- Represents a specialized use case to a more generalized one
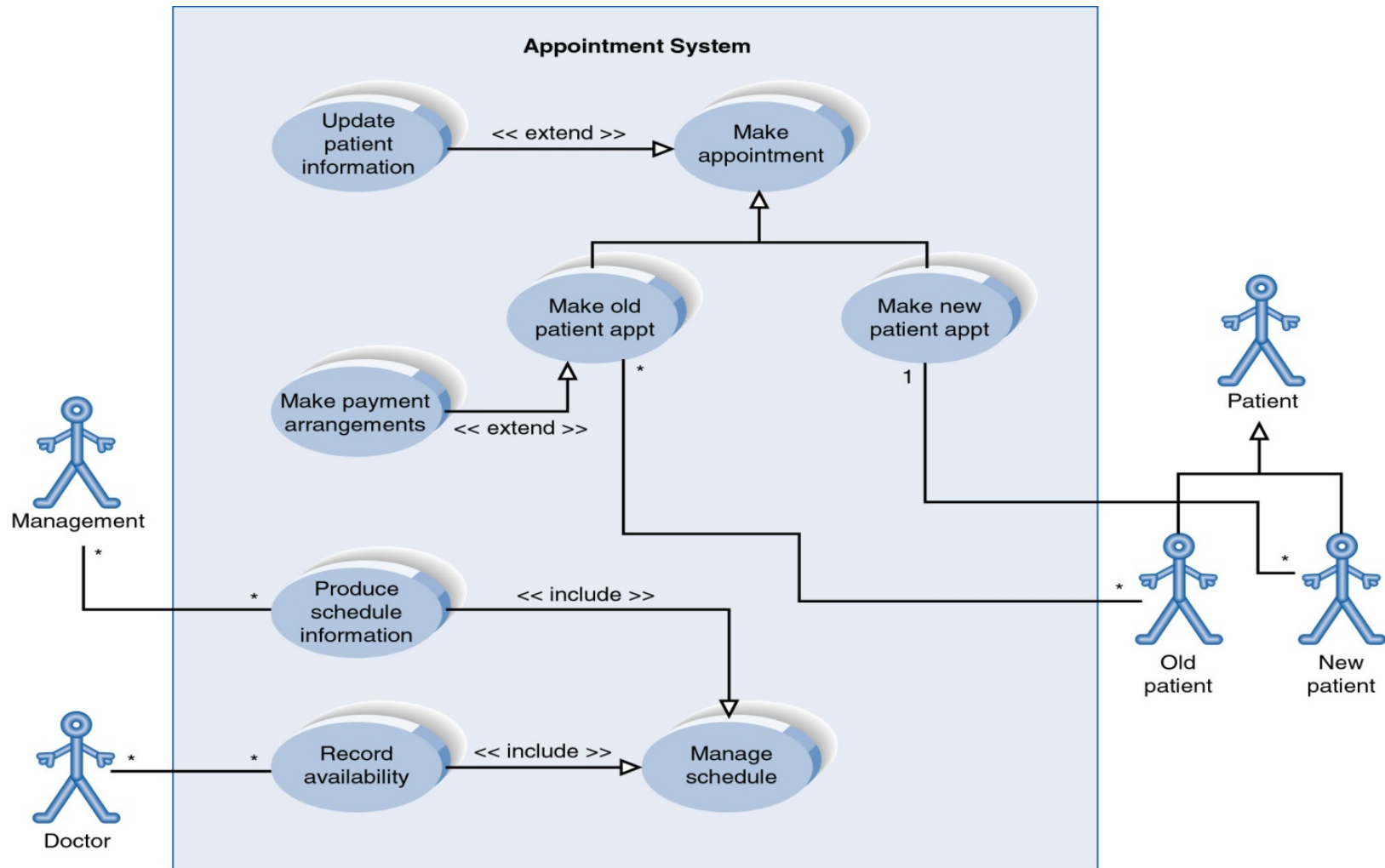The arrow is drawn from the specialized use case to the base use case

Elements of a Use Case Description

Use Case Section	Description
Name	An appropriate name for the use case
Brief Description	Description of the use case's role and purpose.
Flow of Events	Description of what the system does with regard to the use case (not how specific problems are solved by the system)
Special Requirements	Description that collects all requirements, such as non-functional requirements, on the use case.
Preconditions	Defines any constraints on the system at the time the use case may start.
Post conditions	Defines any constraints on the system at the time the use case will terminate

Use Case Diagram for Appointment System

Extend and Include Relationships

Appointment System

Update patient information — << extend >> → Make appointment

Make old patient appt

Make new patient appt

Make payment arrangements — << extend >>

Management

Produce schedule information — << include >> → Manage schedule

Record availability — << include >> → Manage schedule

Doctor

Patient

Old patient

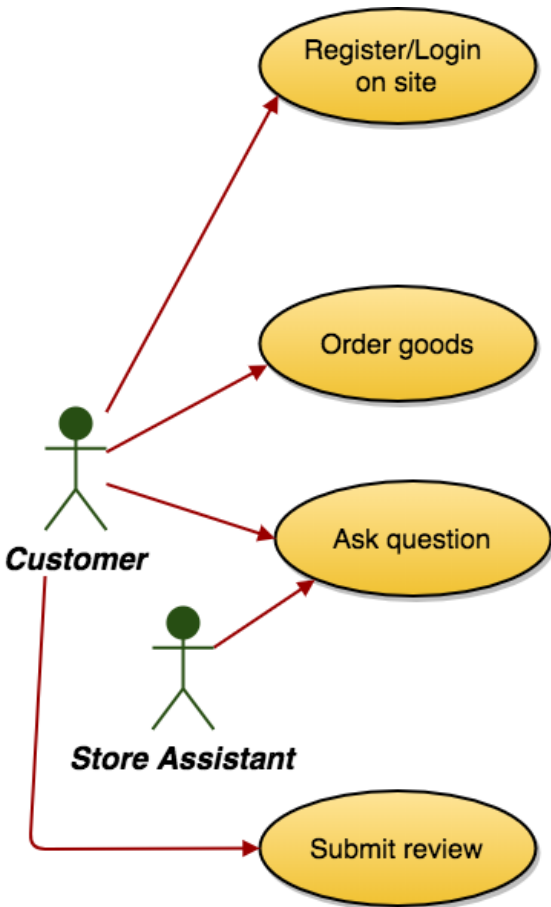New patient

What use cases do not cover

- Implementation
  - How functions are implemented
- Non-functional requirements
  - Performance
  - Scalability
  - **Security**
  - Price
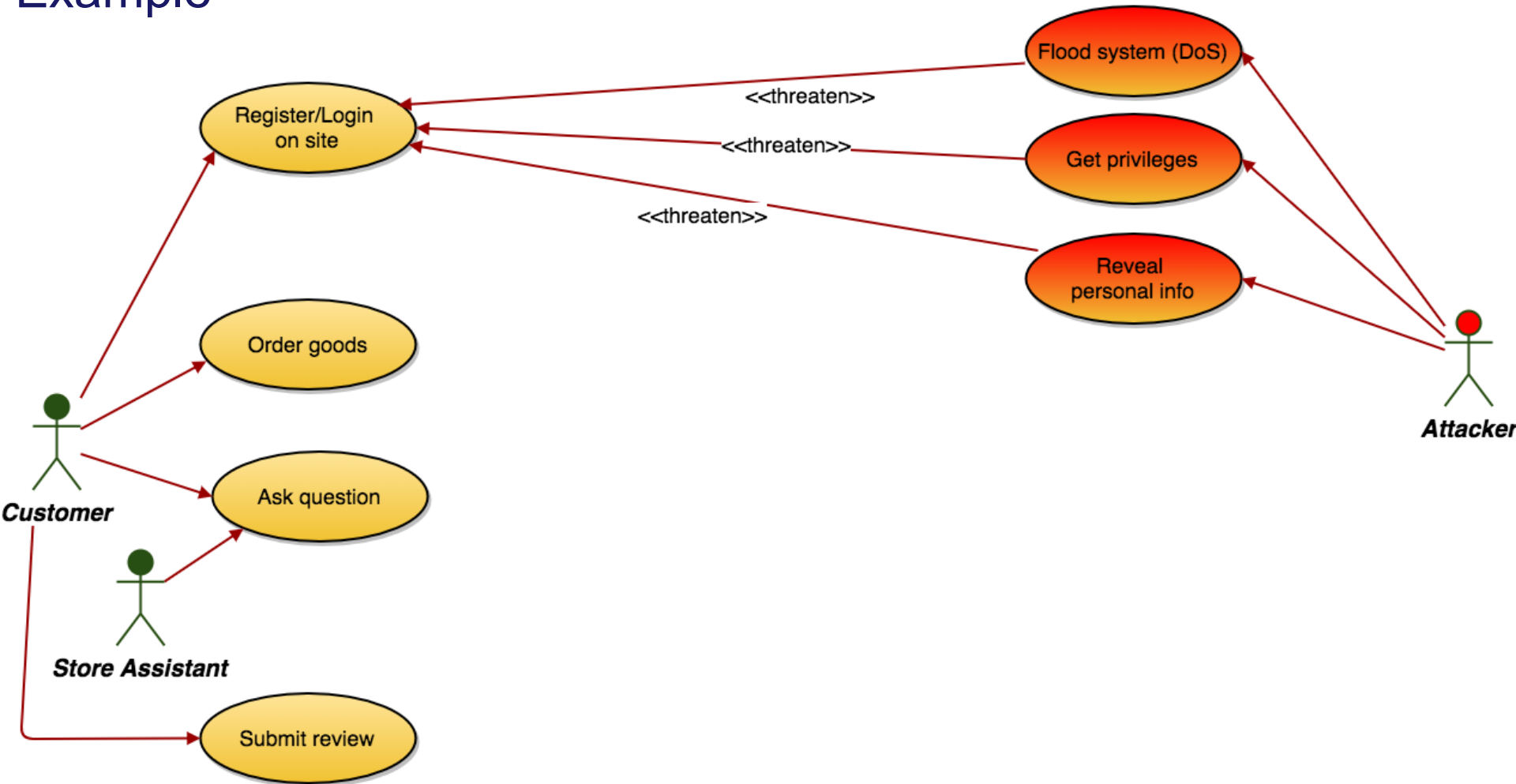 - etc
- Sequencing
- State modelling

Misuse Cases

- UML does not cater specifically for misuse/abuse cases

- Extending use cases to include **misuse cases** can be very useful for threat modelling

- A number of different styles are used for misuse cases

- New keywords introduced;
  - e.g.

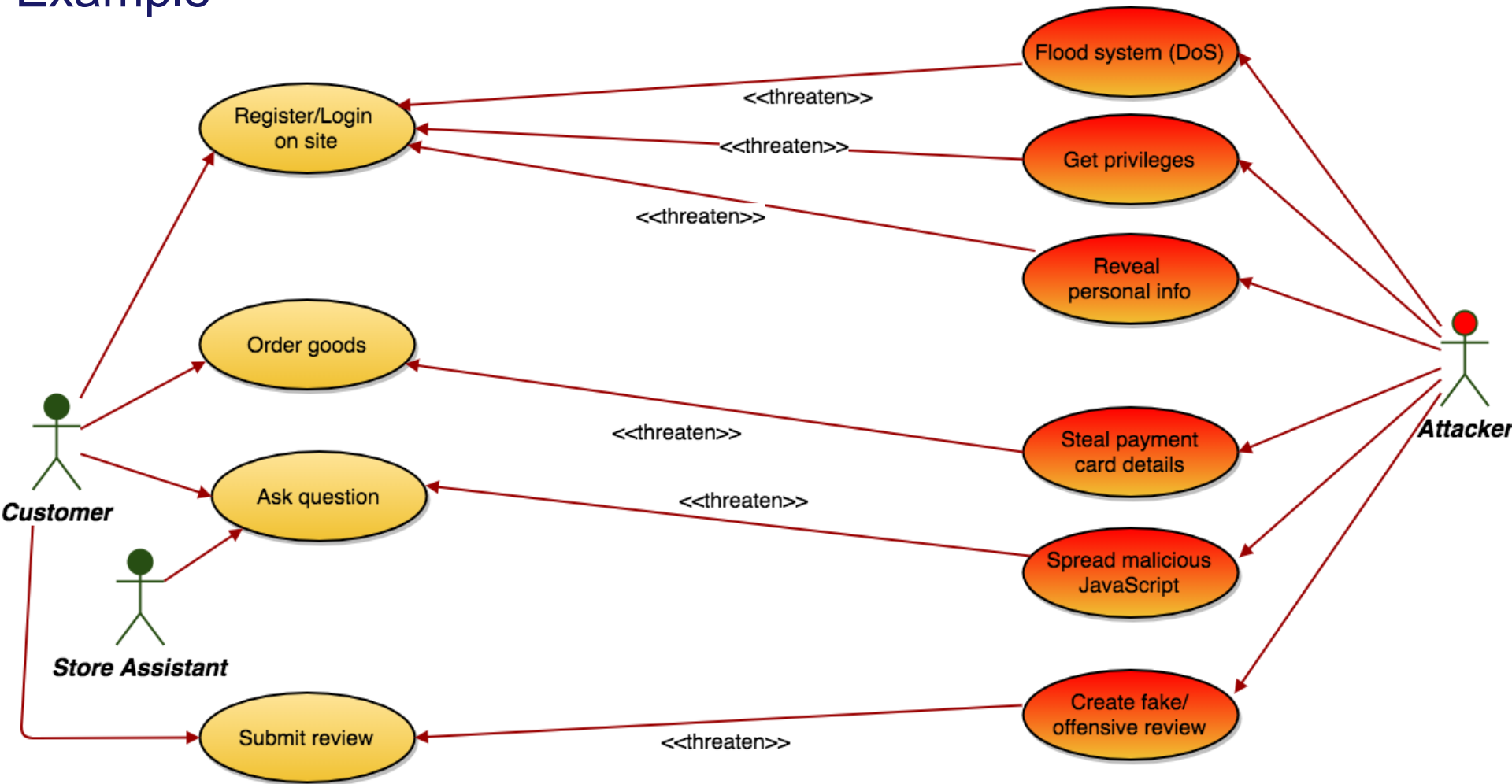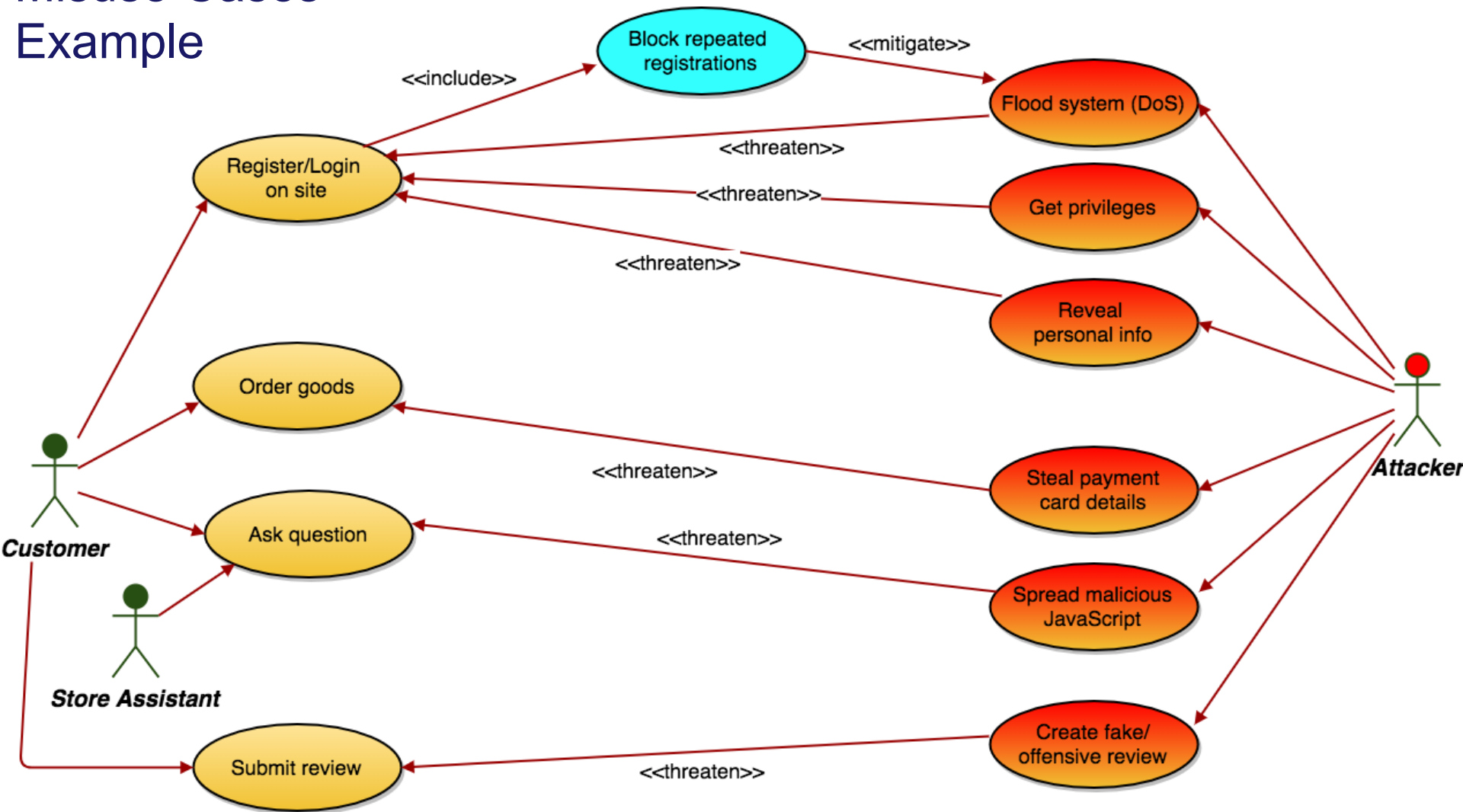   <<threaten>> and <<mitigate>

Misuse Cases Example

Adapted from: Eliciting security requirements with misuse cases, Sindre & Opdahl

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