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NORTHROP GRUMMAN

Secure Systems Engineering

Achieving cyber resiliency in an Australian context

1 May 2019

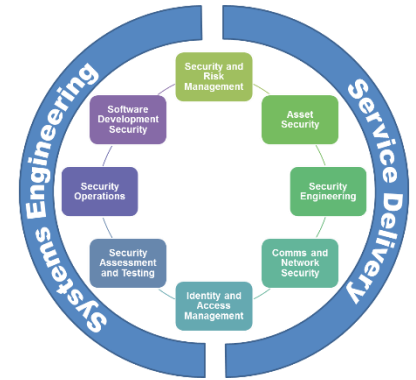
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Systems Security Engineering

What Every System Engineer Needs to Know

- Security: Whose job is it anyway?
 - The tired answer is everyone.
 - But System Engineering has a particular role.
- System Engineering manages complexity
 - Robustness: The ability to withstand adverse conditions or rigorous testing.
 - Resilience: The ability of a system to continue to operate at an acceptable level within all likely adverse environments
- A different “Ility”
 - Most non-functional requirements or quality factors (stability, portability, safety, usability, maintainability, extensibility, scalability) combat error, the unknown, or entropy.
 - Security is a quality factor which must also combat deliberate, active and malicious action.



- Research applicable published Standards and Guidance
 - NIST 800-160
 - ISO 15288
 - INCOSE SE Handbook
- Work focused on taking SSE activities, tasks and deliverables/artifacts and developing framework that can be used across domains and clearly defines critical artifact roles and & responsibilities within SSE and SE
- Make it clear to SEs how to integrate SSE products into related SE products and the value in doing so to manage overall program/system design and risk

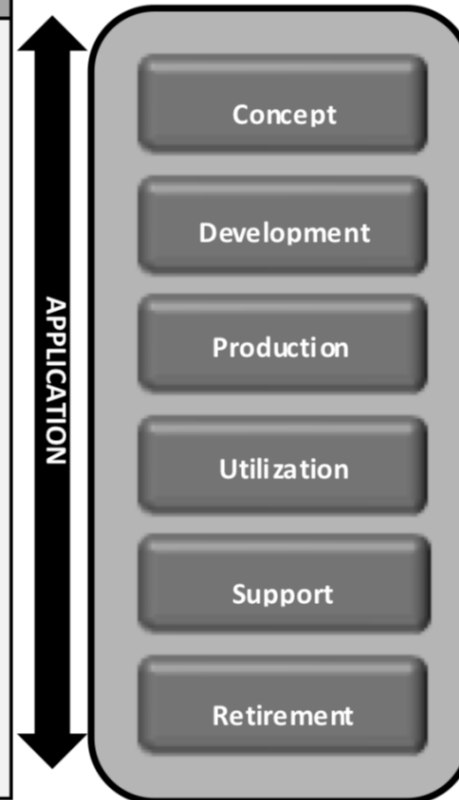
The systems security engineering discipline provides the security perspective to the systems engineering processes, activities, tasks, products, and artifacts, with emphasis on system security risk management.

Systems Engineering Life Cycle Processes

Recursive, Iterative, Concurrent, Parallel, Sequenced Execution

Agreement Processes	Organization Project-Enabling Processes	Technical Management Processes	Technical Processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life Cycle Model Management Infrastructure Management Portfolio Management Human Resource Management Quality Management Knowledge Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Planning Project Assessment and Control Decision Management Risk Management Configuration Management Information Management Measurement Quality Assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business or Mission Analysis Stakeholder Needs and Requirements Definition System Requirements Definition Architecture Definition Design Definition System Analysis Implementation Integration Verification Transition Validation Operation Maintenance Disposal

Life Cycle Stages



Goal

To integrate artefact roles & responsibilities framework into current INCOSE specialty engineering section

To present framework for easy adoption by practitioners of ISO15288

Roles & Responsibilities Framework (extract)

Systems Security Artifact (NIST SP 800-160)	Business or Mission Analysis (BA)	Baseline Review	Stakeholder Needs & Requirements Definition (SN)	Baseline Review	System Requirements Definition (SR)	Baseline Review	Architecture Definition (AR)	Baseline Review	Design Definition (DE)	Baseline Review	System Analysis (SA)	Baseline Review	Implementation (IP)	Baseline Review	Integration (IN)	Baseline Review	Verification (VE)	Baseline Review	Transition (TR)	Baseline Review	Validation (VA)	Baseline Review	Operation (OP)	Baseline Review	Maintenance (MA)	Baseline Review	Disposal (DS)	Responsible Role	Supporting Role	Systems Engineering Artifact (ISO 15288)
	Security Design Characteristics									DE-4																			SSE	SA
Security Design							AR-4		DE-1				IP-1		IN-1		VE-1						OP-1		MA-1		DS-1	SA	SSE	Design Artifacts Report
Security Architecture							AR-5		DE-2				IP-1		IN-1		VE-1						OP-1		MA-1		DS-1	SA	SSE	Architecture Report
Security Architecture Assessment							AR-5																					SA	SSE	Architecture Assessment Report
Secure System Elements													IP-2		IN-2										MA-2			SSE	SA	System Elements
Assurance Evidence											SA-2		IP-2		IN-2		VE-2		TR-2		VA-2		OP-2		MA-3			SSE	TE	Objective Evidence Records
Security Aspects Results & Anomalies											SA-2		IP-3		IN-3		VE-3		TR-3		VA-3		OP-3		MA-4			SSE	TE	System Report
Security Verification & Stakeholder																	VE-3											SSE	TE	Verified System

Legend: SSE - Systems Security Engineer, PM - Program Manager, CE - Chief Engineer, SE - Systems Engineer, SA - Systems Architect, TE - Test Engineer, ISSO - Information Systems Security Officer, SA - Systems Administrator

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	Security Design Characteristics									DE-4																			SSE	SA	Design Characteristics Report
Security Design						AR-4			DE-1				IP-1		IN-1		VE-1			TR-1				OP-1		MA-1		DS-1	SA	SSE	Design Artifacts Report
Security Architecture						AR-5			DE-2				IP-1		IN-1		VE-1			TR-1				OP-1		MA-1		DS-1	SA	SSE	Architecture Report
Security Architecture Assessment						AR-5																						SA	SSE	Architecture Assessment Report	
Secure System Elements													IP-2		IN-2											MA-2		SSE	SA	System Elements	
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Security Aspects Results & Anomalies											SA-2		IP-3		IN-3		VE-3		TR-3		VA-3		OP-3		MA-4			SSE	TE	System Report	
Security Verification & Stakeholder																	VE-3											SSE	TE	Verified System	

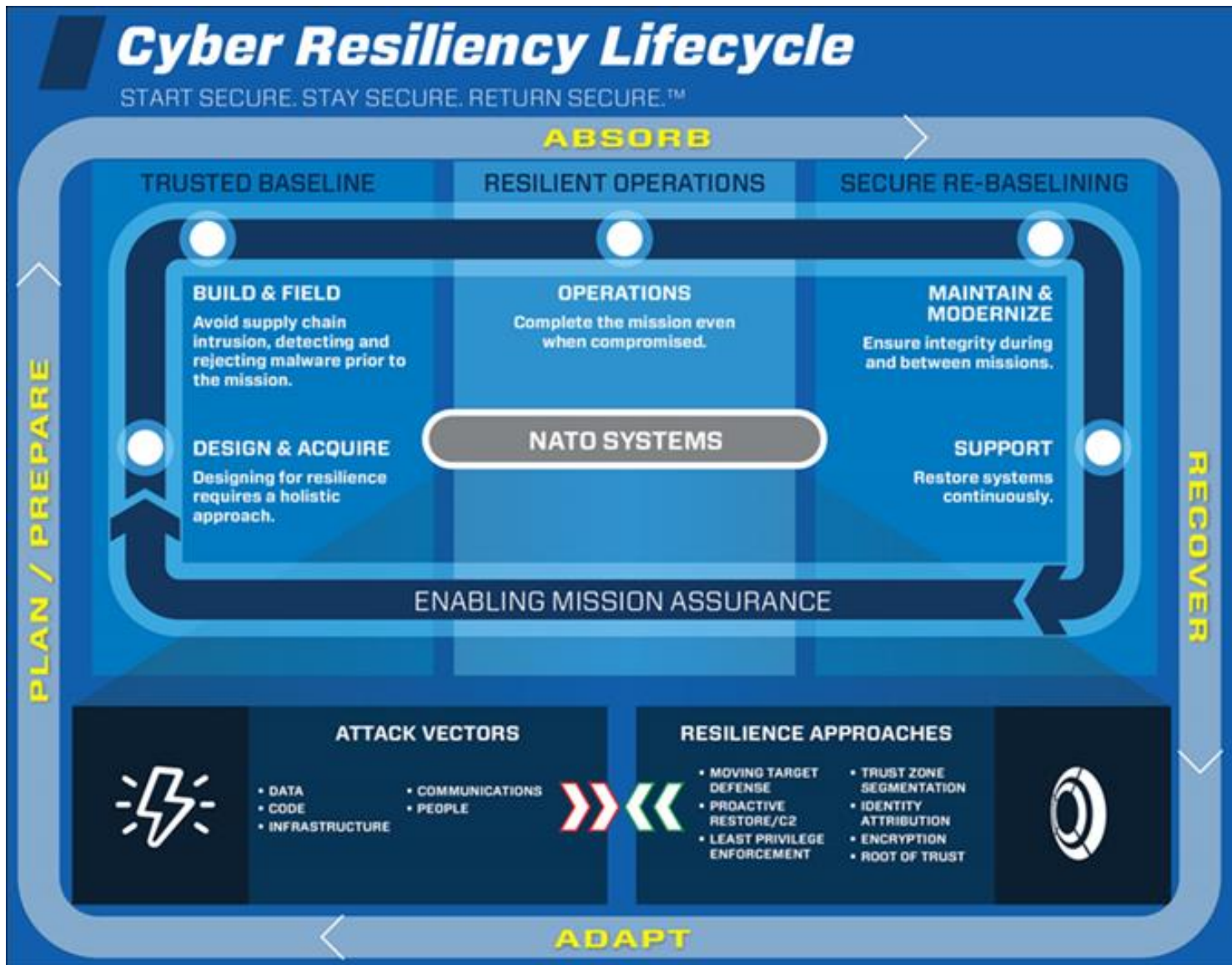
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Example Process Breakout

Implementation (IP) Process Breakout

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Realize the security aspects of all system element• Results in a system element that satisfies specified system security requirements, architecture, and design
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security aspects of the implementation strategy are developed• Security aspects of implementation that constrain the requirements, architecture, or design are identified• Security system element• System elements securely packaged and stored• Enabling systems or services needed for security aspects of implantation• Traceability of security aspects of implemented system elements
Activities and Tasks	IP-1 Prepare for the security aspects of implementation (IP 1.1 – 1.3) IP-2 Perform the security aspects of implementation (IP 2.1 – 2.4) IP-3 Manage results of the security aspects of implementation (IP 3.1 – 3.3)
Inputs	Security strategy, plan, traceability, requirements, design, architecture, secure system elements, assurance evidence, assurance results and anomalies report
PSPF Artefacts	System Security Plan (Secure System Elements, Security Architecture) Statement of Applicability (Assurance Evidence) Security Testing (Security Testing Results and Anomolies)
Roles	Responsible: Systems Security Engineer (SSE) Supporting: Program Manager (PM), Chief Engineer (CE), Systems Engineer (SE), Systems Architect (SA), and Test Engineer (TE)

Going further - Resiliency



The Start Secure, Stay Secure, and Return Secure concept shown here mapped to the NATO Plan, Prepare, Absorb, Recover and Adapt concept for cyber resiliency.

NATO Cyber Resilience Capabilities across the system lifecycle concept based on Start Secure, Stay Secure and Return Secure Concept

- The role of systems engineering in systems security
- The commonalities – and differences – between system security and other quality factors
- Ways in which systems engineering practitioners can access security thinking
- Next steps towards cyber-resilient systems

INCOSE (International Council on System Engineering). 2015. *Systems Engineering Handbook: A Guide for System Life Cycle Processes and Activities*. Version 4. Revised by D. Walden, G. Roedler, K. Forsberg, R. D. Hamelin, and T. Shortell. San Diego, US-CA: INCOSE.

NIST Special Publication 800-160, Systems Security Engineering - Considerations for a Multidisciplinary Approach in the Engineering of Trustworthy Secure Systems, Final, November 2016
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-160.pdf>

Nejib, P., Yakabovicz, E., and Beyer, D. 2014. “Systems Security Engineering: What Every System Engineer Needs to Know”. Proceedings of the 27th Annual INCOSE International Symposium.

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