

PROCESS MODELING

ITACS 5203, Unit 5

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Introduction

System Development Methodologies – Structured Techniques

Structured System Process Requirements

- Process Modelling
 - Data Flow Diagramming
 - Decision Modeling
- Vulnerability Mapping
 - The Misuse Case
 - Diagramming Sensitive Dataflows
 - Data Diagramming and the Trust Boundary

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Understand the logical modeling of processes by studying examples of Data Flow Diagrams (DFD).

Be able to draw DFDs following specific rules and guidelines that lead to accurate and well-structured process models.

Use DFDs as a tool to support analysis of information systems.

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PERFORMING REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

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    graph TD
      Planning --> Analysis
      Analysis --> Design
      Design --> Implementation
      Implementation --> Maintenance
      Maintenance --> Planning
      subgraph Highlighted
        Analysis
      end
  
```

Systems development life cycle with analysis phase highlighted

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- The Misuse Case Diagraming
- Sensitive Dataflows
- Data Diagraming and the Trust Boundary

REQUIREMENTS PROCESS MODELING

Graphically represent the processes that capture, manipulate, store, and distribute data

- Between a system and its environment
- Among the system's components

Examples of process modeling diagrams

- Data flow diagrams
- Use case diagrams
- Activity and business process modeling ("swim lane") diagrams
- Sequence diagrams

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SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

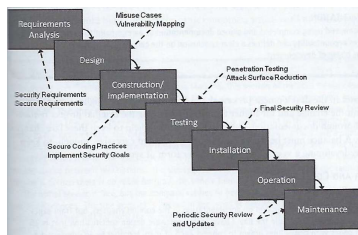
The earlier security is considered, the more likely it is to be implemented well

Baseline of security considerations are:

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Security requirements may also include:

- Data privacy
- Strict authentication and access control
- Uptime and reliability
- Failing safely
- Nonrepudiation



Richardson, T. and Thies, C. (2013) Secure Software Design

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SECURE REQUIREMENTS VERSUS SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

Secure requirements are standard requirements that have security built into them to determine the necessary constraints to protect the system as a whole

- Facilitate security across the entire system
- Systematic

Security requirements are separate entities that support an overall security objective

- Often contributed by security personnel and specialists
- Assert what is needed within the system to support overall business security objectives
- Emphasize security in particular places

Richardson, T. and Thies, C. (2013) Secure Software Design

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REQUIREMENTS CAN BE IMPROVED BY ANSWERING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SECURITY QUESTIONS

What are the exceptions to the normal situation for this requirement?

- The normal requirement is generally well thought out and planned
- Exception cases to the normal operation are usually not considered or not adequately planned
- Candidates for security vulnerabilities

What sensitive information is included in this requirement?

- Use on computation of sensitive information needs to be documented as a risk to be managed

What are the consequences if the conditions to this requirement are violated?

- Errors need to be handled to fail safely without compromise
- Focus for security controls

What happens if this requirement is intentionally violated?

- What potential is there for attack on the system via the specific requirement
- Eg. What would happen if a malicious string of code were entered for a username to try to break the system?

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GOOD REQUIREMENTS ALSO INCLUDE OPERATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS, SUCH AS:

1. Fail case: What will happen if the requirement is not fulfilled during operation?

- This is situation where constraint is violated by exceeding boundaries or computation is not completed or completed incorrectly

2. Consequence of failure: What is the result of the fail case?

- Example of failure would be an incomplete computation and later functional requirements that rely on this requirement will fail

3. Associated risks: What sensitive information could be revealed or compromised?

- Security impacts can result in failure of dependent requirements, or violation of system specifications or laws/regulations

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EXAMPLE REQUIREMENT WITH SECURITY ELEMENTS

System: A survey system product for collecting and tallying users' input on questions

Requirement: Users will vote only once per question

Fail case: A user is allowed to vote twice for the same question

Consequence of failure: The total will be incorrect; confidence in the system will be lost

Associated risk: Violation of product purpose; users may stop using product

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AGENDA

- ✓ Security requirements – brief Introduction
- Requirements process modeling
- Use case modeling with security
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COMMON ELEMENTS

Useful for depicting logical information flows

Structured decomposition of system functions

- Stepwise process of decomposing a system into its component part
- Continues until it no longer makes sense to break subprocesses any further down
- Results in "modular design" of software components making up an information system

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COMMON ELEMENTS

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 - Continues until it no longer makes sense to break subprocesses any further down
 - Results in "modular design" of software components making up an information system
 - Context diagram = Overview of an information system, showing:
 - System boundaries
 - External entities
 - Information flows between the entities and the systems
 - Level-0 diagram = Represents systems' major processes, data flows, and data stores
 - Level-n diagram = Result of n nested decompositions from a process on a Level-0 diagram

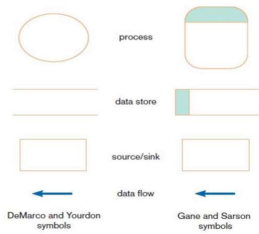
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DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

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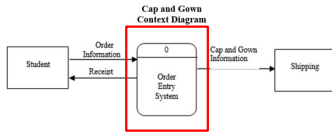
DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS – BASIC ELEMENTS



- Process: work or actions performed on data (inside the system)
- Data store: data at rest (inside the system)
- Source/sink: external entity that is the origin or destination of data (outside the system)
- Data flow: arrows depicting movement of data

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WHERE IS THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY IN THE CONTEXT DIAGRAM?

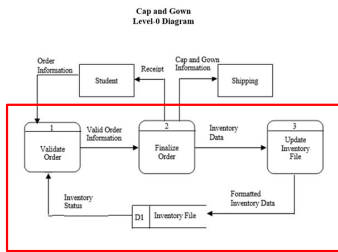


Why would the IT Auditor care about the system boundary?

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WHERE IS THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY IN THE LEVEL 0 DIAGRAM?

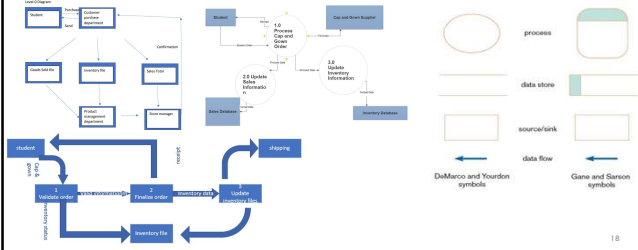
**What kinds of threats can cross the system boundary?
What could they target?
What kinds of impacts can they have?**



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WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO HAVE VALID FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS DIAGRAMS IN THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION OF A SYSTEM?

What is wrong with these Data Flow diagram requirements specifications?...

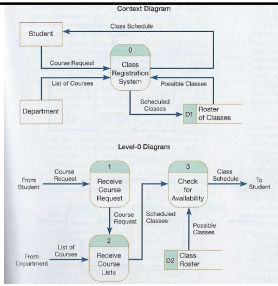


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ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM 7.32

Identify and explain potential violations of rules and guidelines on these diagrams

- (1) Different names and numbers are used for apparently the same data store on the two diagrams;
- (2) In the level-0 diagram, the data store, Class Roster, does not have the data flow, Scheduled Classes, flowing into it, rather this data flow connects processes 2 and 3, thus these DFDs are not balanced
- (3) Process 1 appears to accomplish nothing because its inflow and outflow are identical; such processes are uninteresting and probably unnecessary
 - i. It is possible that this process will become interesting when it is decomposed, where validation and error handling processes might appear
- (4) Process 2 does not appear to need Course Request as input in order to perform its function, as implied by its name
- (5) Does Process 3 have sufficient input sufficient to produce its output
 - i. For example, where are prior class registrations kept so that Process 3 can determine when a course is full?

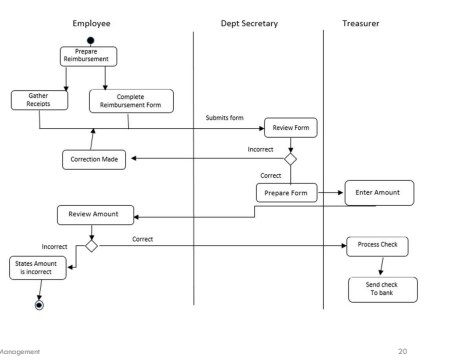


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PROBLEM 7A.2

Activity diagram for Reimbursement process involving three swim lanes



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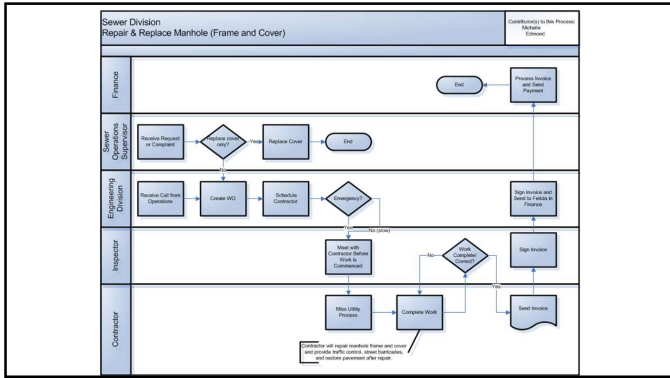
ACTIVITY/SWIM-LANE DIAGRAMS ARE USEFUL FOR SPECIFYING FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKFLOW MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Example:
Functional requirements for a service request and utility maintenance management work order information system

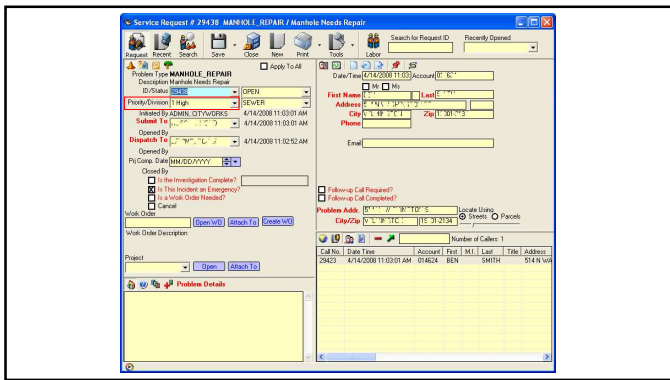
- City's Public Works Department
- 4 Divisions (230 employees)
 - Sewer
 - Water
 - Transportation
 - Operations

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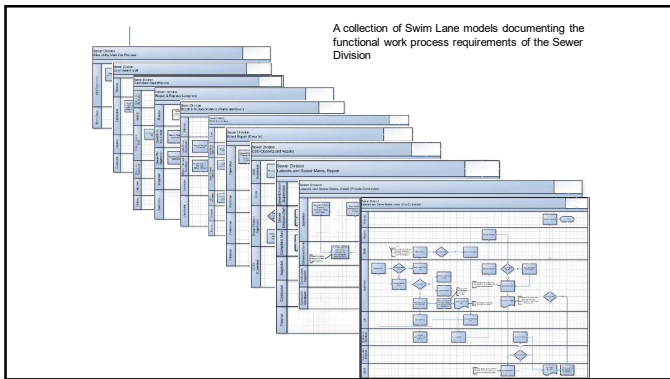
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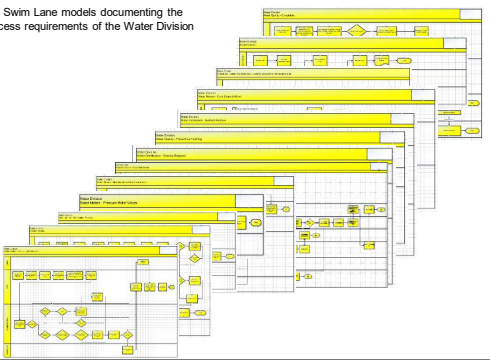


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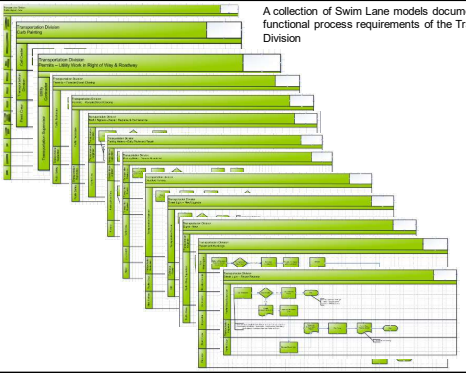
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A collection of Swim Lane models documenting the functional process requirements of the Water Division



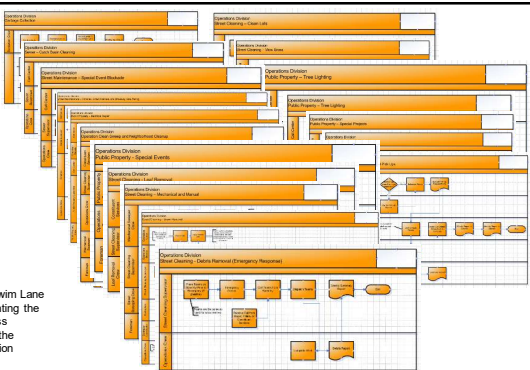
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A collection of Swim Lane models documenting the functional process requirements of the Transportation Division



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A collection of Swim Lane models documenting the functional process requirements of the Operations Division



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DO THE REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFY THE WORK PROCESS TYPES AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEPENDENCIES ON THEM?

		Sewer Division										
		Work Types										
Sewer Division	Sewer Collection	Lateral and Sewer Main: Install (Op)										
		Lateral and Sewer Main: Install (Contractor)										
		Lateral and Sewer Main: Repair										
		Manhole: Repair & Replace										
		Catch Basin: New										
		Catch Basin: Repair & Replace										
		Lampole Repair & Replace										
		CCTV & Cleaning										
		CCTV Clearance & Repairs										
		Street Repair (cure in)										
Man Utility Stake Out												
		Street & Sewer	CSD Systems Supervisor	Chief Construction Inspector	Sewer Inspector	Construction Inspector	Complaint Person	CCTV Crew				

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DO THE FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION INDICATE THE CROSS ORGANIZATIONAL WORKFLOWS SUPPORTED BY EACH WORK PROCESS?

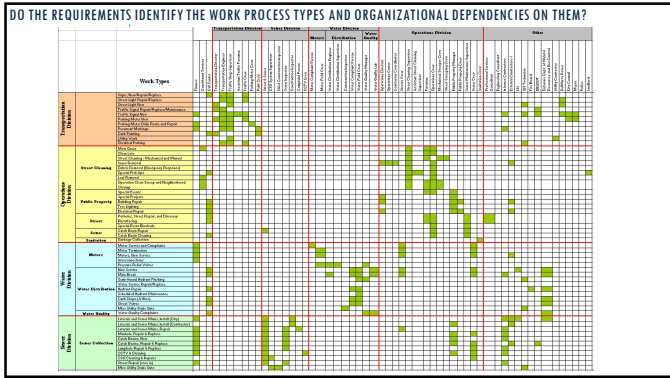
		Operation Division										Other										
		Work Types																				
Sewer Division	Sewer Collection	Lateral and Sewer Main: Install (Op)																				
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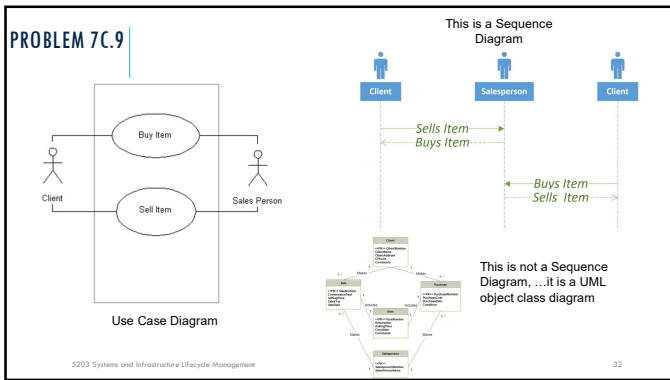
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MODELING FUNCTIONAL LOGIC WITH DECISION TABLES

Functional Requirements

Role	Facility	Default Facility	Thematic Map at Startup	LifeCycle Status Checked at Startup	Available Thematic Maps	Map Select	Attribute Select	Building Search	Electricity Query	Sewer Flow Trace	Stormwater Flow Trace	Water Meter Readings
ADMIN	All	Home facility	Utilities	Existing	All	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GENERIC USER	Home facility	Home facility	Utilities	Existing	All	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ELECTRICAL USER	Home facility	Home facility	Electrical Facilities	Existing	Electrical Only	X	X	X	X			
STRUCTURAL USER	Home facility	Home facility	Structural Facilities	Existing	Structural Only	X	X	X			X	
MECHANICAL USER	Home facility	Home facility	Mechanical Facilities	Existing	Mechanical Only	X	X	X		X		
MARKOUT USER	Home facility	Home facility	Utility Mark-Out Facilities	Existing and NIS	Utility Mark Out	X	X	X				X

Example requirements specification for of role-based user access to system functionality

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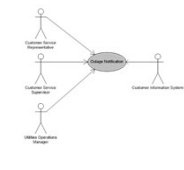
AGENDA

- ✓ IT Auditor's responsibility during SDLC – Requirements
- ✓ Requirements and requirements analysis
- ✓ Security requirements – brief introduction
- ✓ Requirements process modelling
- Use case modeling with security**
- Quiz**

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USE CASE – FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS MODELING

The first step in moving from a listing of system requirements to an actual deployed system
 Translates functional requirements into a visual map of activity
 Details the steps of arriving at a measurable system outcome



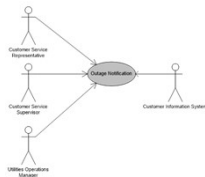
Use Case ID:	
Use Case Name:	
Created By:	
Date Created:	
Active:	
Description:	
Triggers:	
Preconditions:	
Postconditions:	
Priority:	
Frequency of Use:	
Normal Course of Events:	
Alternate Courses:	
Exceptions:	
Related Use Cases:	
Related Business Rules:	
Special Requirements:	
Assessments:	
Notes and Issues:	

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USE CASE – FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS MODELING

Involves 3 primary components:

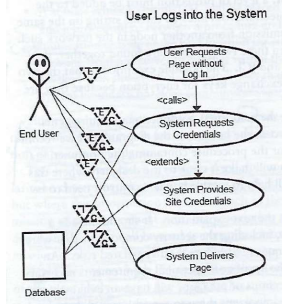
1. **Actor(s)** – a person, external system, or entity that plays a role in the performance of the functional task described in the use case – depicted with a stick figure
2. **Procedure(s)** – a single step performed to achieve the outcome of the system specified by the functional requirement – depicted with an oval
3. **Association(s)** – a relationship between an actor and a procedure – represented by a directional arrow specifying the next step in the process of a system (not directional communication)



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CAN YOU DESCRIBE WHAT IS GOING HERE?

An example use case with notations for communication and transfer of sensitive information across system boundaries

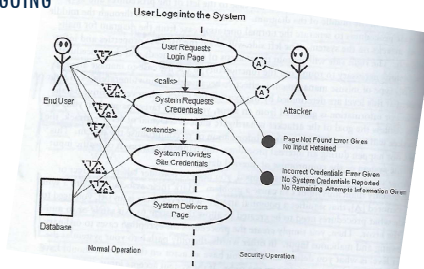


Richardson, T. and Thies, C. (2013) *Secure Software Design*

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CAN YOU DESCRIBE WHAT IS GOING HERE?

An example of the Misuse Management Method identifying possible attack points for each activity, and the fail case exist state for each



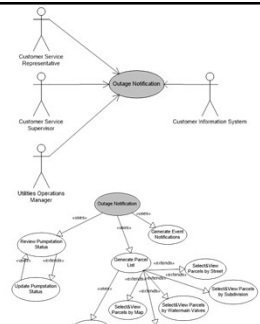
Richardson, T. and Thies, C. (2013) *Secure Software Design*

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USE-CASE EXERCISE

Review the Sewer Outage Management System's Functional Requirements Specification

- How would you add security requirements to the functional requirements specification
- Add security requirements to 1 use case



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QUIZ

Requirements can be gathered by all except the following

- a) Developing a mock system or prototype
- b) Interviewing users, business, and IT teams
- c) Speaking to vendors to understand which software is selling well in last two years
- d) Getting an understanding on what other companies did in a similar situation

Every implementation of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is the same

- a) True
- b) False

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QUIZ

Which of the following options best describes scope creep?

- a) It is the process by which requirements are gathered directly from stakeholders
- b) It is the case in which stakeholders are interviewed a second time to verify and validate the system that is being developed
- c) It is the case where requirements are added after the system has a complete project specification
- d) It is the process by which the system evolves into a developed state

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QUIZ

Which of the following options is NOT a security consideration for requirements?

- a) Consequence of failure
- b) Associated risks
- c) Known vulnerabilities
- d) Fall case

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QUIZ

A trust boundary should be placed between the system and any input that comes from outside the internal network.

- a) True
- b) False

Information leakage within a system represents a threat because it allows an attacker to gain knowledge of the internal workings of the system.

- a) True
- b) False

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- d) Fail case

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