



The Survivable Network Analysis Method:

Assessing Survivability of Critical Systems

**Software Engineering Institute
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890**

**Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense
© 2000 by Carnegie Mellon University**

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE JAN 2000		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2000 to 00-00-2000	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE The Survivable Network Analysis Method: Assessing Survivability of Critical Systems				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Carnegie Mellon University,Software Engineering Institute,Pittsburgh,PA,15213				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 42	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			



Agenda

System Survivability Concepts

The Survivable Network Analysis (SNA) Method



System Survivability Concepts



Survivability Motivation

Growing societal dependence on complex, large-scale, networked systems

Serious consequences of system compromises and failures

Traditional security and vulnerability analysis no longer sufficient



Changing Systems Environment

System evolution

- expanding network boundaries
- additional participants with varying levels of trust
- numerous point solutions: Public Key Infrastructure, Virtual Private Networks, firewalls, ...
- blurring of Intranet and Extranet boundaries
- new technologies -- directory services, XML

System security

- No amount of security can guarantee a system will not be penetrated



Impact on Analysis

Lack of complete information

- **unknown physical and logical perimeters**
- **unknown participants, untrusted insiders**
- **unknown software components -- COTS, Java, etc.**

Broader scope

- **Mix of central and local administrative control**
- **Critical components more exposed**
- **Attacks can impact essential business services**



From Security to Survivability

Survivability focus is on the system mission

- **assume imperfect defenses**
- **analyze mission risks and tradeoffs**
- **identify decision points with survivability impact**
- **provide recommendations with business justification**
- **improve survivability to ensure mission capability**

***Survivability* is the ability of a system to fulfill its mission, in a timely manner, in the presence of attacks, failures, or accidents.**



The “Three Rs” of Survivability

Resistance

- capability to deter attacks

Recognition

- capability to recognize attacks and extent of damage

Recovery

- capability to provide essential services and assets during attack and recover full services after attack



The Survivable Network Analysis (SNA) Method



SNA Objectives

Understand survivability risks to a system

- **What essential services must survive intrusions?**
- **What are the effects of intrusions on the mission?**

Identify mitigating strategies

- **What process, requirements, or architecture changes can improve survivability?**
- **Which changes have the highest payoff?**



SNA Characteristics

Tailorable to stage of development -- from initial requirements to deployed systems

Adaptable to variety of development processes

Applies to applications as well as infrastructure



SNA Architecture Focus

Architecture is integrating element of large systems

Capture assumptions on boundaries and users

Support architecture evolution as requirements and technologies change

- **evolving functional requirements**
- **trend to loosely coupled systems**
- **integration across diverse systems**
- **changes in vendor product architectures**

Assist selection and integration of rapidly changing security products



The SNA Process

Performed on selected system or system component

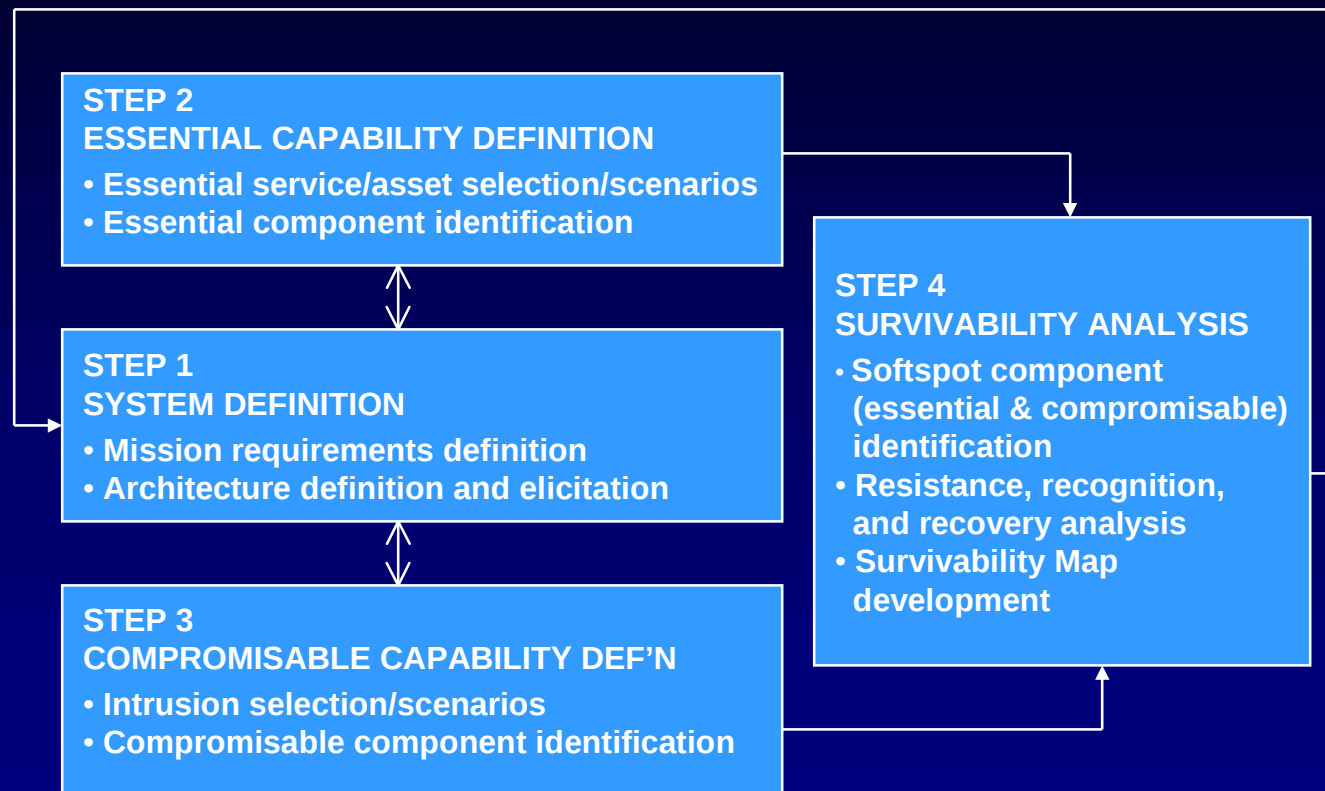
**Conducted by our team (survivability expertise)
working with customer team (system expertise)**

Carried out in structured series of working sessions

**Findings summarized in report and management
briefing**



Survivable Network Analysis Method

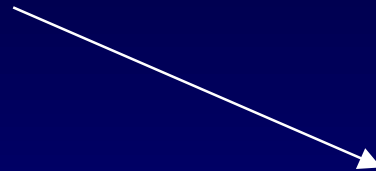




SNA Preliminaries - 1

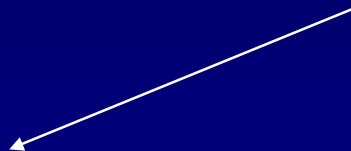
Joint Planning Meeting/System Documentation

Identify system to be analyzed and documentation
Establish scope of work, teams, and schedules



Off-Site Preparation Task

Review system documentation
Prepare for SNA



Joint Discovery Session

...



SNA Preliminaries - 2

Existing documentation may only partially meet SNA needs

System architecture description may be little more than boxes and arrows

Discovery sessions will continually add new components and functionality to architecture

Critical to have stakeholder involvement and interest



Step 1 and 2 Activities

Joint Discovery Session

SNA Step 1 initiation:

- Briefings by developers on
 - business mission and life-cycle process
 - functional requirements
 - operating environment
 - architecture
 - evolution plans

SNA Step 2 initiation:

- Determination of
 - essential service and asset selection
 - essential service/asset usage scenarios
 - scenario traces and essential components

Off-site Discovery Integration Task

SNA Steps 1 and 2 completion:

- Analyze system mission, life cycle, requirements, environment, architecture and essential services, assets, and components

SNA Step 3 initiation:

- Assess system vulnerabilities
- Define representative set of intrusions
- Define intrusion usage scenarios

Joint Discovery Session

...



Step 1: Mission Definition

Inputs required from diverse stakeholders

- **owners, users, architects, developers, administrators**

Identify business mission supported by the system

- **example**
 - **government agency: review, select, fund, and monitor government contracts**
- **example**
 - **industry: support integration of design teams across internal corporate organization, industry partners, and contractors**



Step 1: Architecture Definition

System architecture and operating environment

- **evaluation team reviews understanding of architecture from documentation and discussion**
- **review key system boundaries such as where administrative control changes**
 - **risks may be with external systems or with systems outside immediate control of the organization**
- **identify explicit and implicit assumptions such as choice of vendors, operating systems**
- **identify critical dependencies on other systems**



Step 2: Essential Capabilities

Essential services/assets

- **Capabilities that must be available despite intrusions**

Essential service/asset scenarios

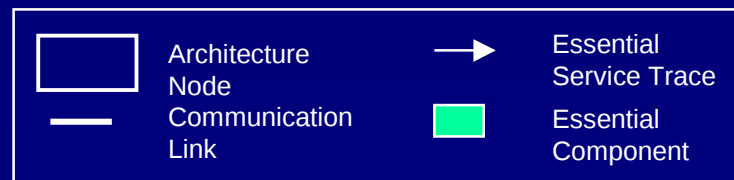
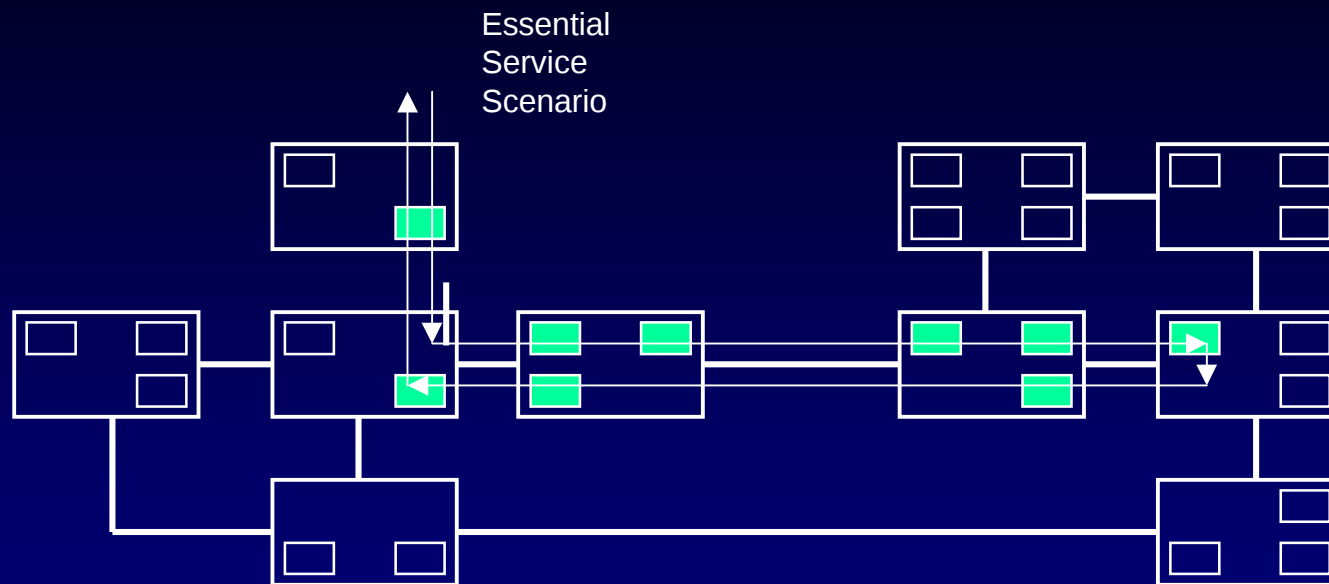
- **Steps in essential service/asset usage**

Essential components

- **Architecture parts required by essential services/assets**
- **Determined by tracing scenarios through architecture**



Essential Service Scenario Trace





Step 2: Essential Services

Ask user communities to describe their system use

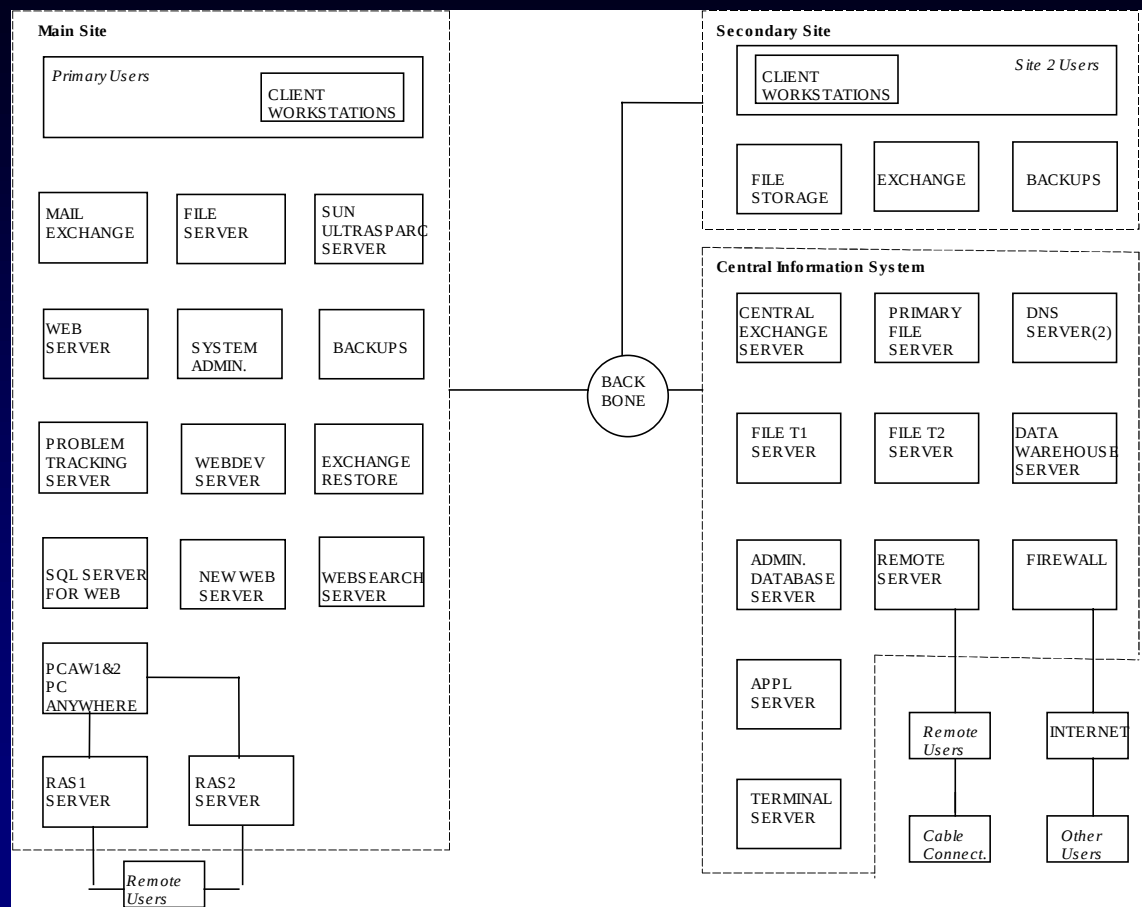
- **government agency: file system was essential component but users employed email servers as an alternative file system with extensive storage of attachments**

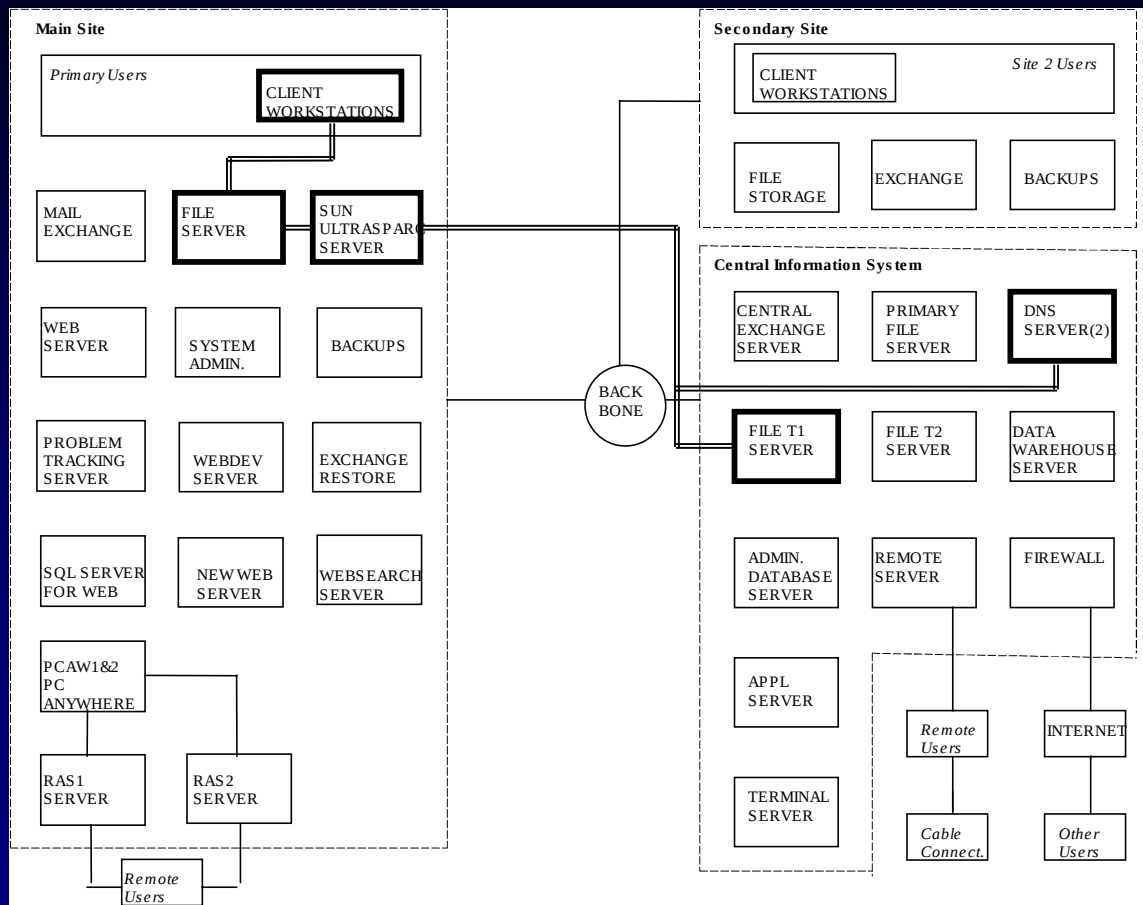
Identify future changes in function and usage

- **government agency: electronic submission of grant proposals and financial reports**

Identify small number of essential services

- **government agency: grant administration, internal administration, dissemination of public information**







Step 3 and 4 Activities

Joint Analysis Session

SNA Step 3 completion:

- Briefing by SEI on
 - system vulnerabilities
 - selected intrusions and their usage scenarios

Validation of intrusions by customer team

Determination of

- scenario traces/compromisable components

SNA Step 4 initiation:

- Determination of
 - softspot components
 - current resistance, recognition, and recovery

Off-site Analysis Integration Task

SNA Step 4 completion:

- Define recommended mitigation strategies for resistance, recognition, and recovery
- Assess architecture modifications and impacts
- Document findings in the Survivability Map
- Prepare customer briefing

Briefing



Step 3: Intrusion Capabilities

Treat intruders as users

Select representative intrusions based on environment and risk

Intrusion scenarios

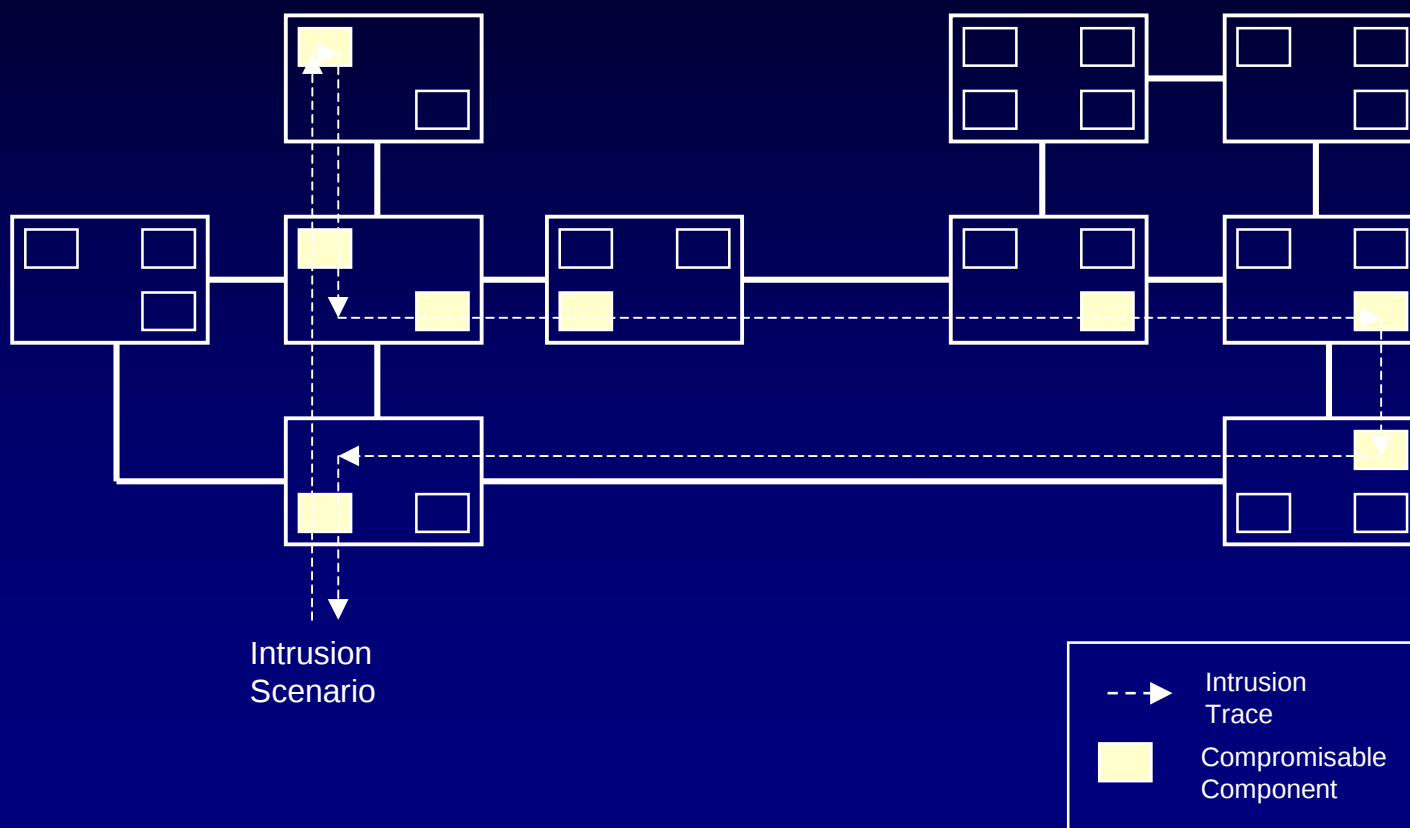
- **steps in attacker usage**

Compromisable components

- **architecture parts accessible by intrusion scenarios**
- **determined by tracing scenarios through architecture**



Intrusion Scenario Trace





Step 3: Vulnerabilities

Review initial analysis of probable attacks and impacts with stakeholders and users

- **often significant variation in stakeholder view of intruder impact**
- **script-kiddie attackers generate most attention but may draw focus away from skilled attackers with specific objectives**
- **generate stakeholder consensus on probable attackers and impacts**



Step 3: Model Attacker Profiles - 1

“Target of opportunity” profile -- general objectives

- readily available tools
- defense: increased resistance, system configurations, file-integrity checks

“Intermediate” profile -- specific objectives

- use of trusted resources, greater patience
- higher impact on essential services
- defense: increased recognition and recovery

“Sophisticated” profile -- very focused objectives

- customized tools, compromise internal staff
- defense: high probability of success; recognition and recovery essential



Step 3: Model Attacker Profiles - 2

Generate table of probable attackers and impacts

For each class of attacker consider

- **resources:** personnel, skill, finances
- **time:** patience and persistence
- **tools:** access to tools, ability to customize
- **risk:** level of risk aversion
- **access:** internal, Internet
- **objectives:** personnel, financial, moral

Example: Government agencies may have attackers who have strong political or moral positions. These attackers are not risk averse and can be very patient.



Step 3: Current Strategies

Identify current survivability strategies

- **normal operations for backup**
- **configuration management**
- **resistance, recognition, recovery (usually weak)**

Get input from users, management, and system administrators



Step 4: Survivability Analysis

Steps 1-3 provide information for extensive, in-depth analysis to develop recommendations for

- **architecture modifications**
- **requirements changes**
- **policy revisions**
- **operational improvements**



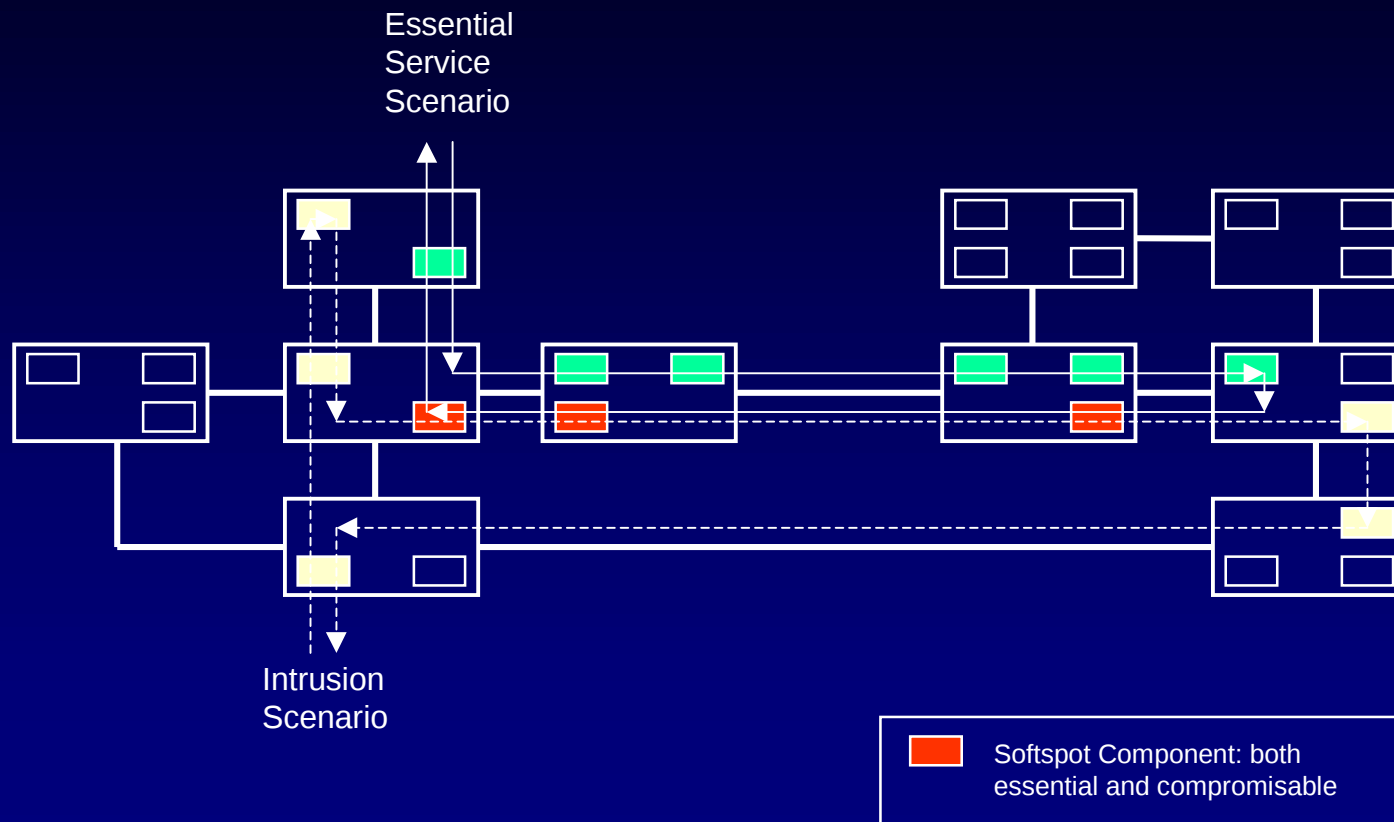
Step 4: Softspot Identification

Softspot components

- **architecture components that are both essential and compromisable**
- **members of essential service scenario traces that must be available despite intrusion effects**



Architecture Softspots





Step 4: Survivability Analysis

Evaluate system in terms of response to scenarios

Make recommendations for survivability improvements

- **requirements: propose response to intrusions**
- **architecture: evaluate system and operational behavior**

Identify decision and tradeoff points

- **areas of high risk**
- **tradeoffs with safety, reliability, performance, usability**



Step 4: Survivability Map

Defines survivability strategies for the three Rs based on intrusion softspots

Relates survivability strategies to the system, its environment, and identified intrusions

Provides basis for risk analysis, cost-benefit tradeoffs



SNA Survivability Map

Intrusion Scenario	Softspots	Architecture Strategies for →	Resistance	Recognition	Recovery
Scenario 1 ...		Current			
		Recommended			
Scenario n		Current			
		Recommended			



Step 4: Recommendations - 1

Case Study A: large distributed organization, large number of legacy systems, currently involved in redesign of most major systems

- **establish security architecture -- directory services, support for a mix of central and distributed administration, develop common application interface to security infrastructure, architectural support for managing active content (Javascript, email attachments)**
- **support architecture evolution -- accommodate product changes, interoperability among security vendors, and changes in vendor architecture**



Step 4: Recommendations - 2

Case Study B: administrative unit inside a large, diverse organization. Very heterogeneous user environment (university-like) including significant research component

- **revise security/survivability policies**
- **improve separation between internal systems and those accessed by general public and employees outside the administrative unit**
- **add internal firewalls to better manage diverse user community**
- **extend attacker analysis beyond script-kiddies**
- **improve system recovery**



SNA Benefits

Clarified requirements

Basis to evaluate changes in architecture

Early problem identification

Increased stakeholder communication

Improved system survivability



Future Work

Define survivability architecture patterns

Develop improved methods for system and intrusion definition

Create automation support for SNA



Additional Information

SNA Case Study: The Vigilant Healthcare System

- **IEEE Software: July/August 1999**

Survivability: Protecting Your Critical Systems

- **IEEE Internet Computing: November/December 1999**

Web site: IEEE article and other reports

On www.sei.cmu.edu

[/organization/programs/nss/surv-net-tech.html](http://www.sei.cmu.edu/organization/programs/nss/surv-net-tech.html)