

# Systemic Security and the Role of Hierarchical Design in Cyber-Physical Systems

**Sponsor: DASD(SE)**

**By**

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## Systems are increasingly ...

Comprised of heterogeneous elements

Cyber-ized



That are interdependent and independent

Logical and spatial in scale

**New capabilities**



**New threats**

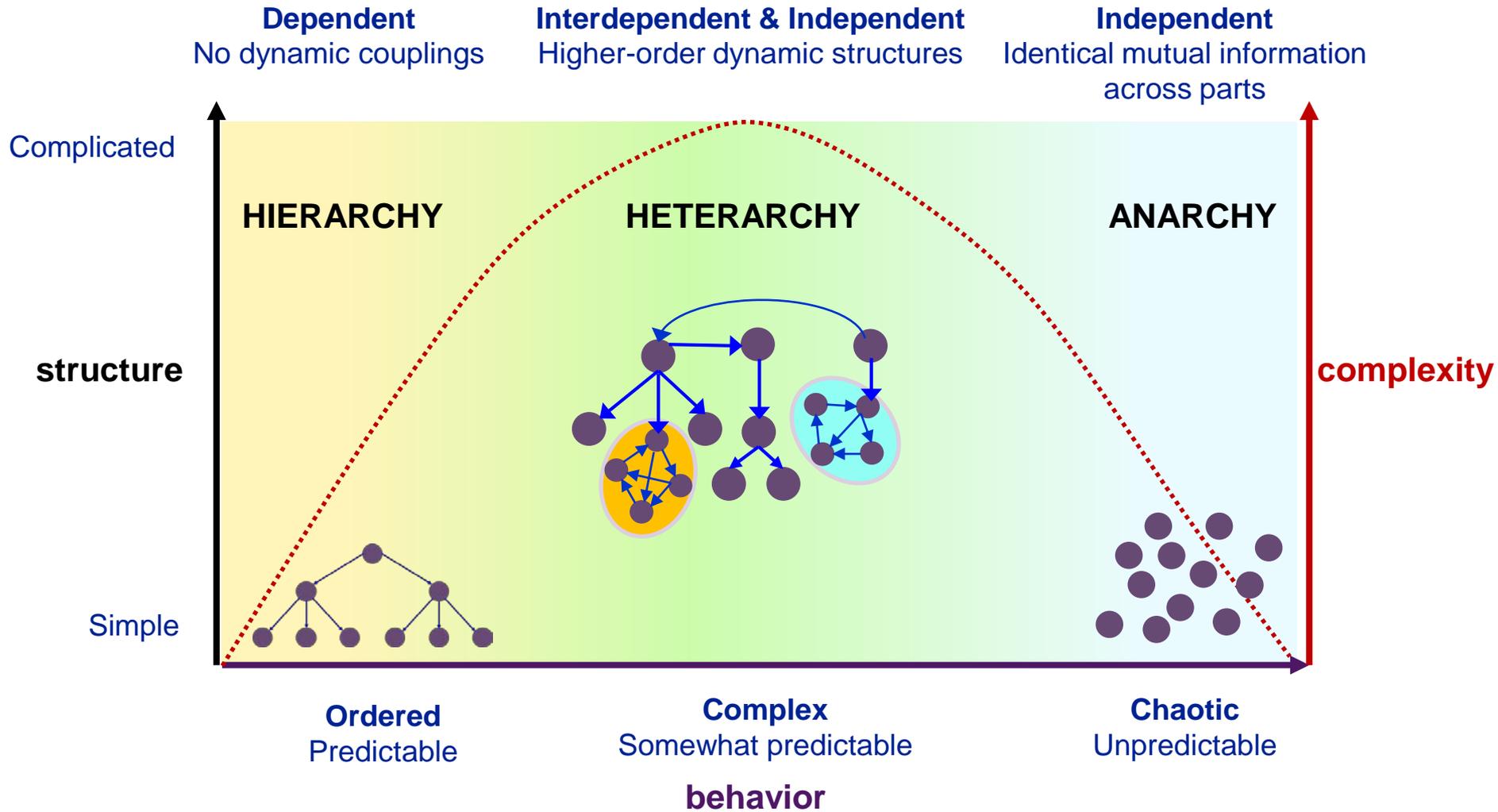


**Context**

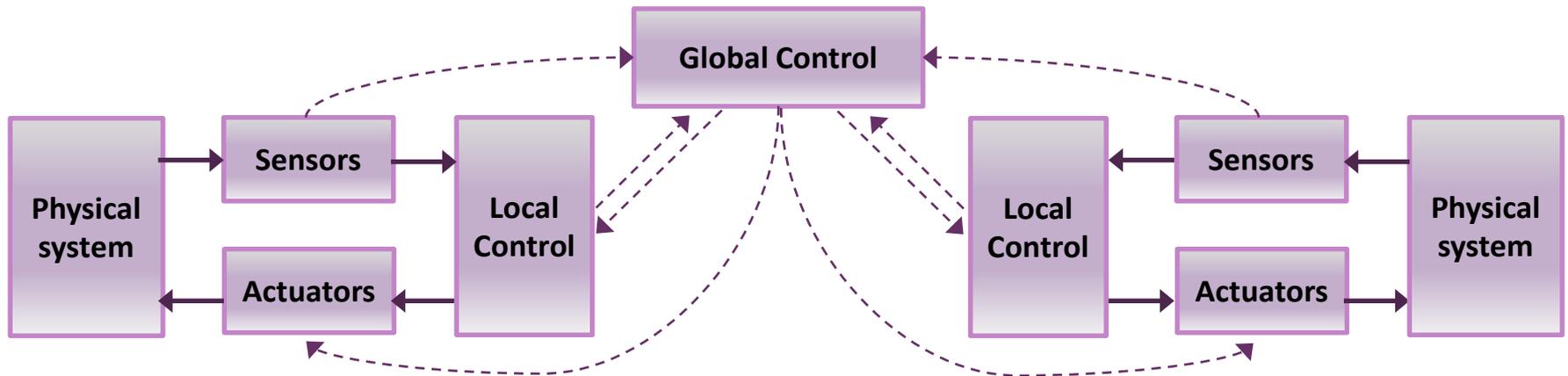
Traditional Systems Engineering (SE) lacks external context inclusion in design selection M&S.

**How can we 'design-in' Resilience at an earlier stages in the SE process?**

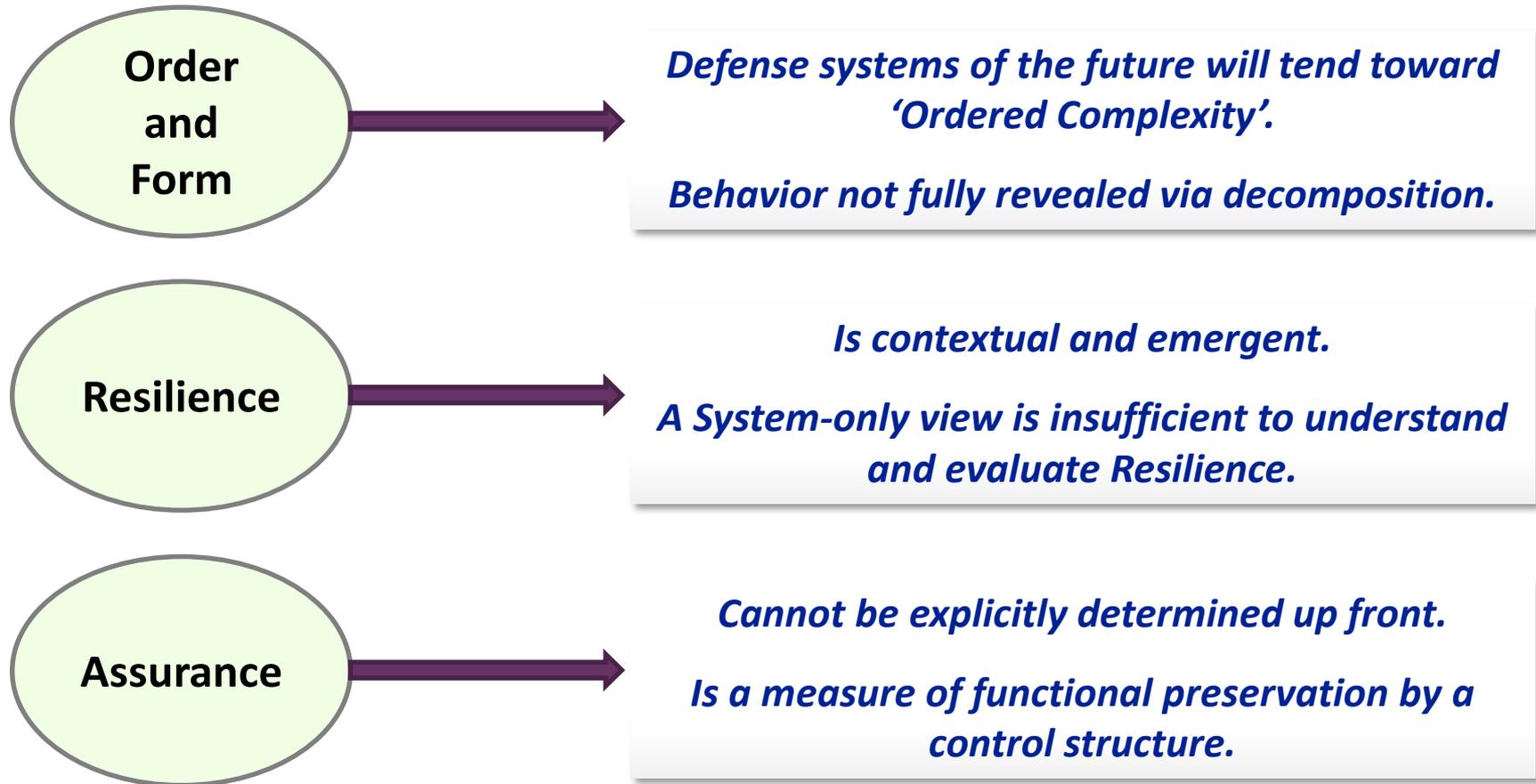
*Cyber-Physical systems are a good model.*



**Structure and function are intrinsically linked.**



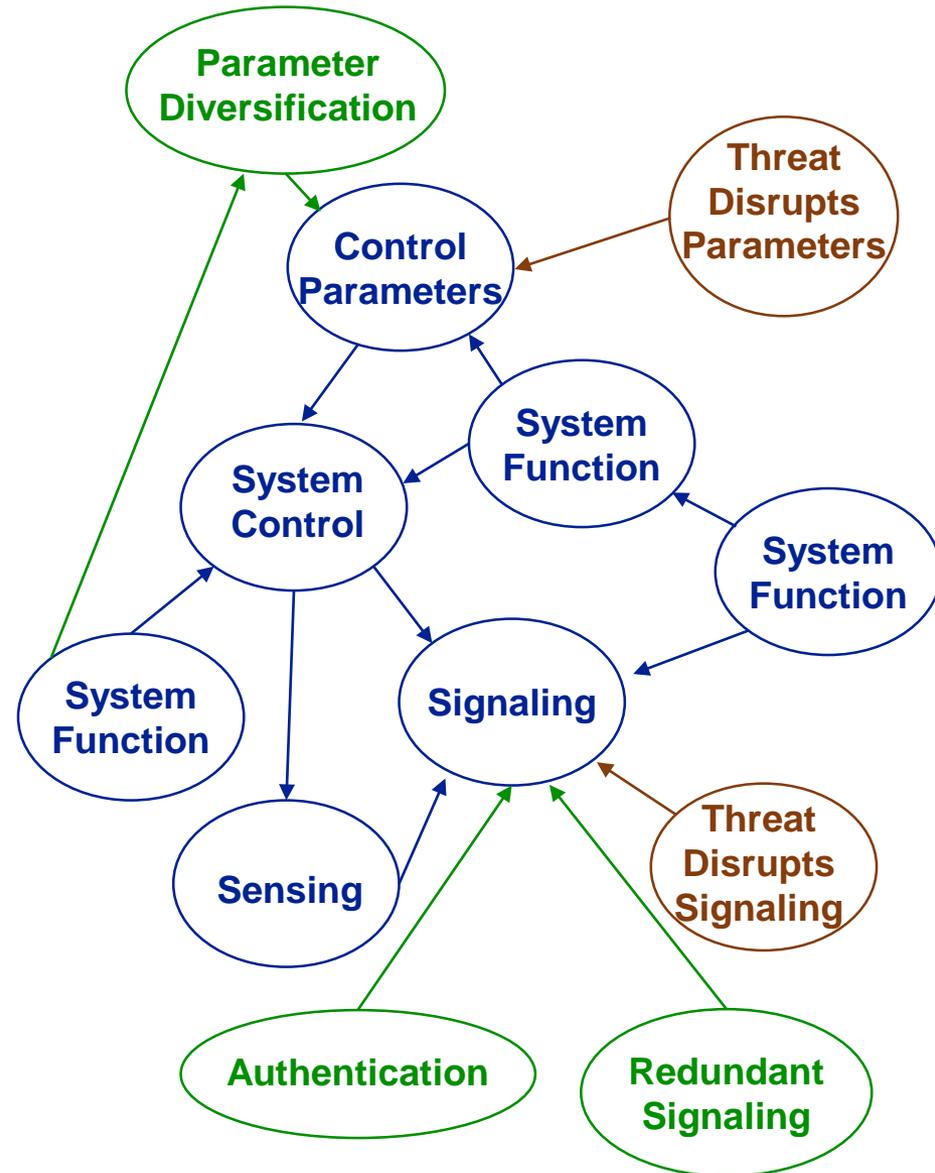
**Structure and function are intrinsically linked.**



**Designing-in Resilience therefore requires both bringing in the context and elucidating structure-function relationships to behavior.**

## – Think executable functional model of the ecosystem

- **Extract system functional information**
  - Directed **Acyelic** Graph
- **Extract relationships between threat vectors and functional assets**
  - Attack vectors captured in an attack tree
  - Semantic mapping of attack vector descriptors to targeted assets
- **Extract a semantic mapping of Blue design patterns to:**
  - Their functional capabilities
  - Assets they require to achieve capabilities
  - Critical functions/assets they will protect
  - Specific threat capabilities and/or threat assets they are designed to detect or counter through direct connective action



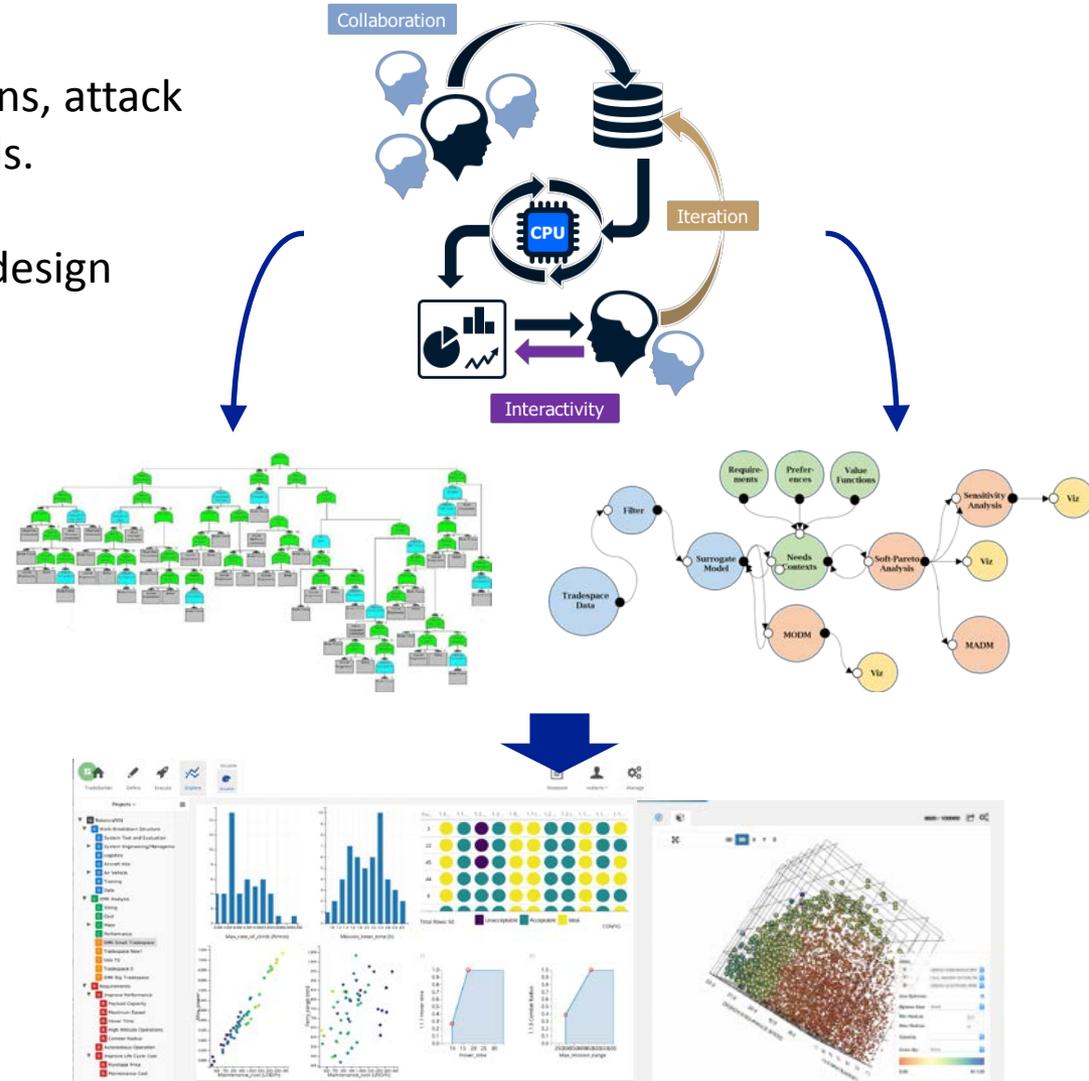
## Reduce your space –

SME-guided analysis of system functions, attack vulnerabilities, and protection methods.

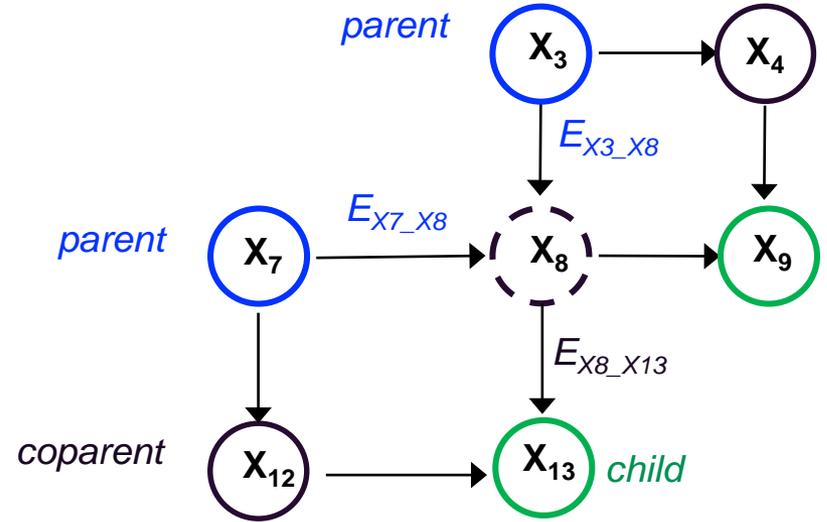
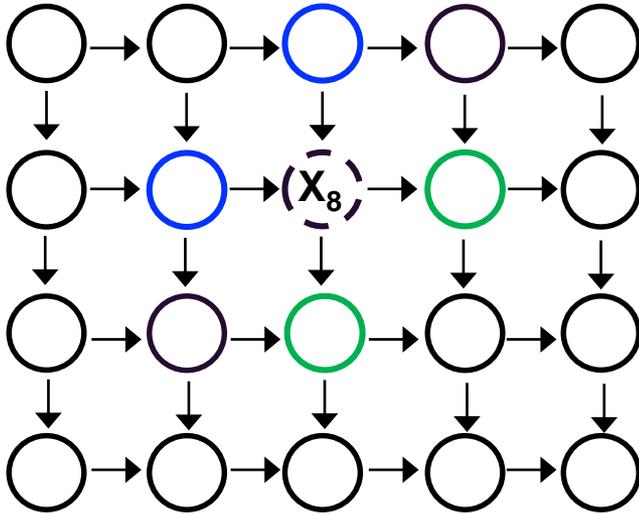
Protection methods serve as defense design patterns.

Create a “library” of security design patterns and associated threats.

- Prioritize threats and security implementations via decision tool.
- Perform trades on effectiveness, ease, and “cost” parameters.
- Narrow down threat and security implementation spaces.



## – Develop Relational State Rules



State of Functional Capability or Asset  $X_8(t_i)$

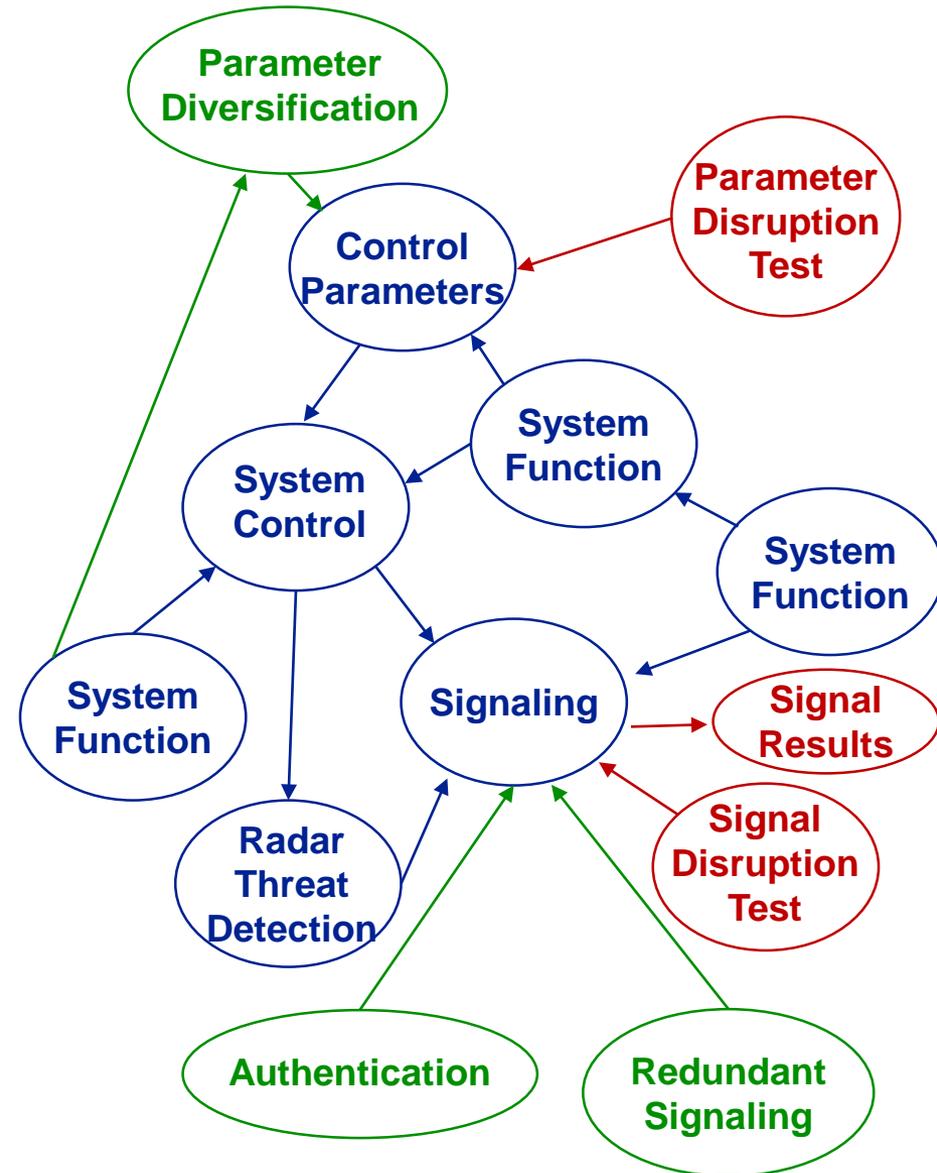
$$= f \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{node\_self\_class}(X_8), \\ \text{node\_parent\_class}(X_3, X_7), \\ \text{node\_child\_class}(X_9, X_{13}) \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{X_3-X_8}(t_i, X_3(t_i)), \\ E_{X_7-X_8}(t_i, X_7(t_i)) \end{array} \right\}$$

State of Edge  $E_{X_8-X_{13}}(t_i)$

$$= g \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{node\_self\_class}(X_8), \\ \text{node\_coparent\_class}(X_{12}), \\ \text{node\_child\_class}(X_{13}) \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{State of} \\ \text{Functional} \\ \text{Capability or} \\ \text{Asset } X_8(t_i) \end{array} \right\}$$

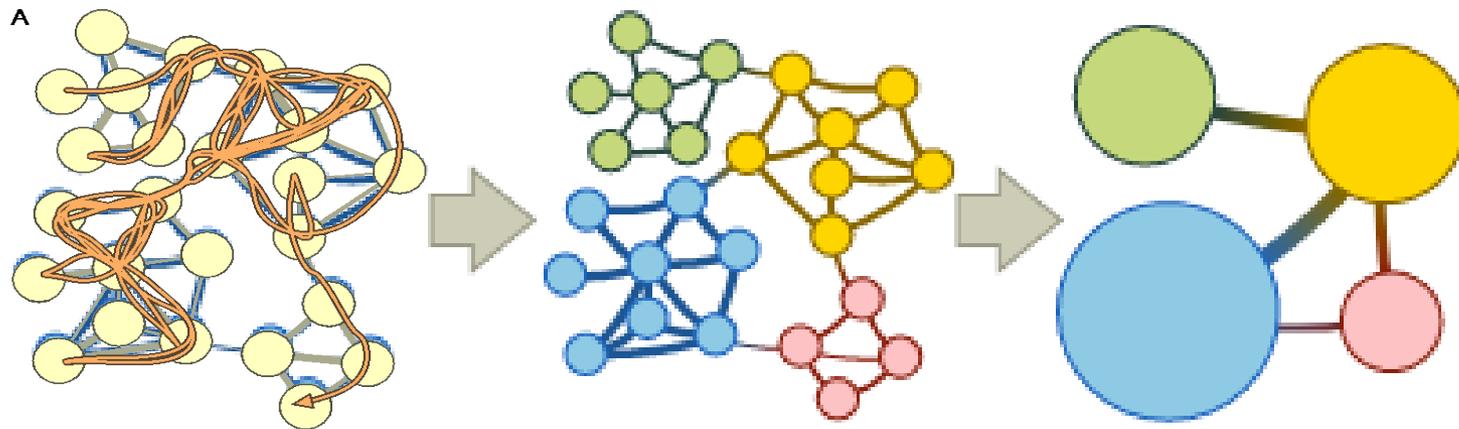
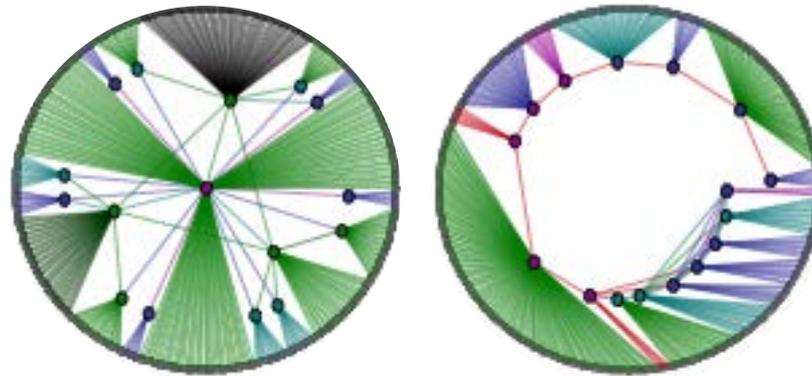
## – Test an executable functional ecosystem model

- **Extract system functional information**
- **Extract relationships between threat vectors and functional assets**
- **Extract a semantic mapping of Blue design patterns**
- **Create assurance test framework and patterns to:**
  - Evaluate system response to threat
  - Maintain explicit knowledge of vulnerabilities and corrective patterns in design model
  - Build standard libraries of test strategies



- How do we reveal complex structure-function relationships that may not be visible via the functional decomposition model produced in early-stage design?

Identical number of nodes, links, and degree distribution.



Elucidate Structure-Function relationships by discovery.

Image from Li (2005)

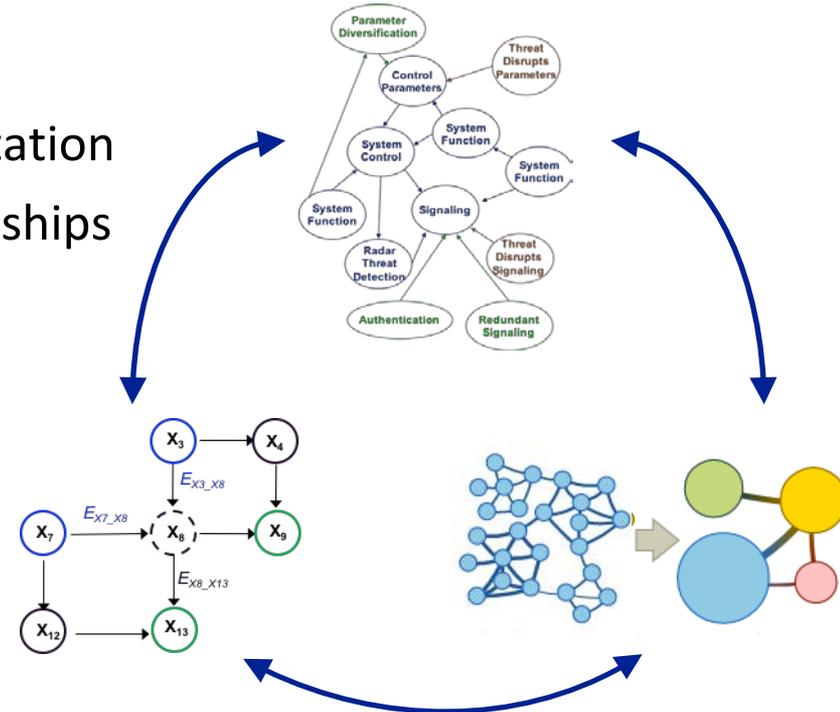
Image from Rosvall,  
<http://www.tp.umu.se/~rosvall/>

## • What is different?

- Deriving an ecosystem DiGraph
- Dynamically executing DiGraph representation
- Reveal hidden structure-function relationships via dynamic mapping

## • What are the main challenges?

- Scalability
- Methodological rigor and consistency
- Repeatable methodology to provide SEs with otherwise hidden insights that result in more effective design decisions
- Extensibility of developed methods to a broad class of systems



1. To evaluate security for a system with cyber elements, we must holistically evaluate
  - the system,
  - the threat(s), and
  - the protection (i.e., the security design pattern(s))as a single ecosystem.
2. Resilience is best understood as a non-functional property that emerges from the dynamics across interdependent elements in an ecosystem. A single system perspective or a strictly topological perspective will be insufficient.



**Executable, contextual, and analyzable representation of**  
*“Did our ‘designing-in’ for Resilience  
indeed preserve mission-critical functionality in the face of the threat(s)?”*